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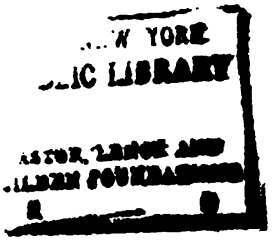
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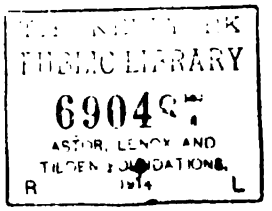
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COWAN, Frank, author, was born in Greensburg, Pa., Dec. 11, 1844; son of Edgar and Lucetta (Oliver) Cowan; and grandson of James Brison and Elizabeth (Isett) Oliver. He entered Jefferson college but was not graduated. His father, who was U.S. senator, gave him the clerkship of the senate committee on patents in 1862, and he was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was a secretary to President Johnson, 1866–69; was graduated in medicine at Georgetown, D.C., in 1869; and practised in Greenburg, Pa., until 1872, when he established *Frank Cowan's Paper* which he edited and published for three years. In 1878 he was district attorney of his county. He made a journey around the world in 1880–81, visiting Corea before travellers there were protected by treaty acts with any civilized nation, and the information he thus gained was sent to the U.S. government. He secured on this tour a valuable ethnological collection. He made a second tour of the world in 1884–85, and afterward lectured on his travels. He published many works, the more important of which include: *Curious Facts in the History of Insects* (1865); *Zomara; a Romance of Spain* (1873); *Southwestern Pennsylvania in Song and Story* (1878); *An American Story-Book* (1881); *Faustina; a Fantasia of Autumn in the Heart of the Appalachia* (1888); *Poetic Works* (3 vols., 1892); *A Dictionary of the Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases of the English Language Relating to the Sea* (1894); *Jane Jansen; a Story of a Woman's Heritage in the Heart of the Appalachia* (1895).

COWEN, Benjamin Rush, soldier, was born in Moorfield, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1831; son of Benjamin Sprague and Anne (Wood) Cowen; grandson of Josiah Cowen, a Revolutionary soldier; great-grandson of Ebenezer Sprague of Johnstown, R.I., a deputy in the general assembly, 1775–79; and a descendant of John Cowen of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to Scituate, Mass., in 1656. He was educated at St. Clairsville classical institute, studied medicine, was editor of the *Belmont Chronicle*, 1848–57; delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1868, and chief clerk of the Ohio assembly, 1860–62. He joined the volunteer army in April, 1861, was paymaster, U.S.A., 1861–65, and adjutant-general of Ohio, 1864–68. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet March 13, 1865, and was inspector of military prisons. He was a delegate to the Union loyalists' national convention of 1866, assistant secretary of the interior under Secretaries Delano and Chandler, 1871–77, and clerk of the U.S. circuit and district courts of the southern district of Ohio from 1884.

COWEN, Benjamin Sprague, representative, was born in Washington county, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1793; son of Joseph (a Revolutionary soldier) and Phœbe (Sprague) Cowen, and brother of Judge Esek Cowen (1787–1844). He was a teacher, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a medical student and practitioner. He removed to Moorfield, Ohio, in 1820, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He became editor of the *Belmont Chronicle*, St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1839, and was succeeded as editor in 1848 by his son, Benjamin Rush Cowen. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1839; a representative in the 27th congress, 1841–43; in the Ohio legislature, 1845–46; and president judge of the court of common pleas, 1847–52. In congress, on the expulsion of Joshua R. Giddings, he succeeded him as chairman of the commitee on claims. He opposed the extension of slavery, favored the tariff of 1842, and supported Van Buren for the presidency in 1848. During the civil war he served on the commission to examine and report upon political prisoners. He was married in 1820 to Anne (1794–1865), daughter of David Wood of Washington county, N.Y., and their son, Daniel Duane Tompkins

Cowen (1826–1884), was a lawyer, lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in the civil war, and judge of common pleas in 1865. Benjamin S. Cowen died in St. Clairsville, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1869.

COWEN, Esek, jurist, was born in Rhode Island, Feb. 24, 1787; son of Joseph and Phœbe (Sprague) Cowen. He was a brother of Benjamin Sprague Cowen. His first American ancestor, John Cowen, came from Scotland and settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1656. His father removed his family to Saratoga county, N.Y., in 1790, and to Hartford, Washington county, in 1794. Esek taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1810 and practised for a time at Northumberland, removing to Saratoga, N.Y., in 1812. He was a reporter for the New York court of errors, 1823–28; judge of the 4th circuit, 1828–36, and a justice of the supreme court, 1836–44. He acquired a wide reputation by reason of the character and importance of his judicial rulings. He was one of the founders of the first temperance society in the United States, the meeting taking place at Northumberland, Saratoga county, N.Y., in 1812. He prepared *Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace of New York* (2 vols., 1844); *New York Reports, 1823–28* (9 vols., 1824–30); *Digested Index of Reports* (1831); and *Phillipps on Evidence* (5 vols., 1850), which he edited. He died in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1844.

COWEN, John K., representative, was born at Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1844. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1866; studied in the law school of the University of Michigan, 1867–68; was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1868 and began the practice of his profession at Mansfield, Ohio. In February, 1872, he removed to Baltimore, Md., where he became general counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and in 1896 was the receiver of the company. He was a Democratic representative from the 4th district of Maryland in the 54th congress, 1895–97.

COWHERD, William Strother, representative, was born in Jackson county, Mo., Sept. 1, 1860; son of Charles J. and Emilie (Strother) Cowherd, and grandson of Francis K. Cowherd. He was graduated from Missouri state university, in arts in 1881, and in law in 1882, and practised in Kansas City, Mo. He was prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, 1885–89, and mayor of Kansas City, 1892–93, and a Democratic representative from Missouri in the 55th and 58th congresses, 1897–1905.

COWLES, Augustus Woodruff, educator, was born in Reading, N.Y., July 12, 1819. He was graduated at Union college in 1841, and from Union theological seminary, New York city, in 1846. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry Feb. 16, 1847, and was pastor at Brockport, N.Y., 1847–56, when he was elected president of the Elmira female college, the first college chartered expressly for the collegiate education of women, with a course of study equivalent to that pursued by men. He received the degree of D.D. from Ingham university in 1858, and that of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1887. He was an artist of considerable repute and introduced the special study of art criticism as a part of a regular college curriculum.

COWLES, Edward Pitkin, jurist, was born in Canaan, Conn., in January, 1815. He was graduated at Yale in 1836 and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He practised law in Hudson, N.Y., in partnership with his brother, David S. Cowles, afterward colonel of the 128th N.Y. volunteers, who was killed at Port Hudson, Miss., in 1863. He removed to New York city in 1853 and was appointed a justice of the supreme court by Governor Clarke, and at the close of his term was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Justice Morris, deceased. After the close of his second judicial term he practised law in New York city. He died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2, 1874.

COWLES, Edwin, journalist, was born in Austinburg, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1825; son of Dr. E. W. Cowles, and a descendant of one of three Cowles brothers, who settled in New England in 1635, and of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the pioneer of Wethersfield, Conn. He learned the printers' craft and carried on the business in Cleveland, Ohio, 1844–53. In 1853 he became one of the firm of Medill, Cowles & Co., publishers of the *Forest City Democrat*. He changed the name of the paper to the *Leader* upon the departure of his partners to Chicago in 1855. In his office the initiatory plan for the organization of the Republican party of Ohio was made in 1855. He was an early abolitionist and an earnest reformer. He held the office of postmaster of Cleveland, 1861–66, and continued as editor and proprietor of the *Leader* until the formation of a stock company in 1866, of which he was made business manager, subsequently becoming editor-in-chief. He was vigorously denounced throughout the north in 1861 for an article in his paper entitled "Now is the Time to Abolish Slavery," and President Lincoln was petitioned to remove him from the post-office. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, March 4, 1890.

COWLES, William Henry Harrison, representative, was born at Hamptonville, N.C., April 22, 1840; son of Josiah and Nancy Caroline (Carson) Cowles. His grandfather, Andrew Carson, was captain of partisan rangers during the Revolutionary war and the brother of Lindsay Carson, the father of "Kit" Carson, the famous explorer, scout and pioneer. He attended the common schools and academies of Surry, after-

ward Yadkin county, and in March, 1861, volunteered in the service of his state. Soon thereafter he enlisted in the 1st N.C. cavalry, army of northern Virginia, and served through the war, holding successively the ranks of lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. He was severely wounded at Mine Run in November, 1863; and again at Chamberlain's Run, near Petersburg, March 31, 1865. He began the study of law in 1866 and in January, 1867, was licensed by the supreme court of North Carolina to practice in the county courts and in the superior courts in January, 1868. He located in Wilkesboro, N.C., was reading clerk of the senate, 1873–74; solicitor of the 10th judicial district, 1874–78; a member of the Democratic executive committee for eight years and a representative from the eighth North Carolina district in 1885–93. He died in Wilkesboro, N.C., Dec. 30, 1901.

COWLEY, Charles, historian, was born at Eastington, Gloucestershire, England, Jan. 9, 1832; son of Aaron and Hannah (Price) Cowley. His father, a manufacturer, settled in America and founded carpet factories at Woburn and Lowell, Mass., at which latter place the boy received a common school education. After continuing his studying under private instructors he entered journalism, and in 1852 became editor of the Lowell *Daily Courier*. He afterward abandoned this work and in 1856 was admitted to the bar, practising in Lowell and Boston. He entered the Union navy in 1864 and was paymaster in the Brooklyn navy yard and on the *Lehigh*. He was afterward appointed judge advocate on Admiral Dahlgren's staff, and became successively fleet judge, provost judge, and revising officer of the naval courts of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. After the war he resumed his legal practice, meanwhile making historical research and writing his avocation. He became a member of the New England historic, genealogical society, of the Bristol and Gloucestershire archæological society, and president of the Port Royal society. Norwich university, Vt., conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1885. His published writings include: *A Hand-book of Business in Lowell, with a History of the City* (1856); *Memories of the Indians and Pioneers of the Region of Lowell* (1862); *History of Lowell* (1868); *Famous Divorces of All Ages* (1878); *Historical Sketch of Middlesex County* (1878); *Leaves from a Lawyer's Life Afloat and Ashore* (1879); *Our Divorce Courts* (1879); *Reminiscences of James C. Ayer and the Town of Ayer* (1879); *Memoir of Josiah Gardner Abbott* (1892); *Siege of Charleston* (1899); and edited Dahlgren's *Maritime International Law* (1877).

COWLEY, Edward, clergyman, was born in Eastington, England, Nov. 4, 1827; son of Aaron and Hannah (Price) Cowley. He was educated at the Lowell high school and received his theological training at the Protestant Episcopal theological seminary of Virginia at Alexandria. He was ordained a deacon in 1857 and a priest in 1858. He was rector of Grace church at Lonsdale, R.I., 1858–60, and later had charge of the parishes at Bridgewater, Danvers and Attleboro, Mass., Portland, Maine, Rhinebeck, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York city. He was chaplain of the New York city charity and penal institutions, 1863–72, making his home at the Charity hospital, Blackwell's Island. He instituted the frequent and systematic visitation of various institutions by benevolent ladies and thus kept the needs of the unfortunate before the class able to give aid. His help was especially extended to the waifs and other children, wards of the city, and through the ministrations of the ladies their condition was greatly improved and the death rate materially lessened. He organized and secured the incorporation of The Shepherd Fold and an endowment of $5000 per year from the legislature of the state of New York for its support. After a visit to England in 1872–73 he organized and obtained a charter and appropriation *per capita* for The Children's Fold, after the plan of Bethlehem hospital, London, and these two institutions were at the time the only ones under the care of the Protestant Episcopal church endowed by the legislature of the state of New York. He was a student of Egyptology, Assyriology and kindred subjects, and received the honorary degree of D.D. in recognition of his work in these directions. His published works include: *God in Creation* (1887); *God Enthroned in Redemption* (1888); *Jacob and Japheth, or Bible Growth and Religion* (1889); and *The Writers of Genesis and Related Topics* (1890). He died in New York city, April 20, 1891.

COX, Henry Joseph, meteorologist, was born in West Newton, Mass., April 5, 1863; son of Thomas and Hannah (Perkins) Cox; and grandson of Martin and Mary Cox and of Henry and Martha Perkins. His parents emigrated from Ireland to Massachusetts in 1850, his grandfathers having removed from England to Ireland about 1810. He was prepared for college at the

schools of Newton and was graduated A.B. from Harvard in 1884 and A.M. from Norwich university in 1887. On Aug. 1, 1884, he entered the service of the U.S. weather bureau; was assistant observer at Chicago and Boston stations, 1885–86; established a station in 1887 at Norwich university, Northfield, Vt., and was in charge of the New Haven, Conn., station, 1888–94. In October, 1894, he was promoted local forecast official and sent to Chicago. He was promoted national forecast official in August, 1895, and professor of meteorology in March, 1899, having charge of the Western forecast district of fourteen states and also of the Upper Lakes. He was married Sept. 8, 1887, to Mary Cavanagh of Somerville, Mass. He was elected a member of the Chicago academy of sciences, April 1, 1899. His published writings consist of scientific contributions to periodicals and include: *Thunderstorm and Waterspout* in the *American Meteorological Journal*, December, 1889; and *Storm Signals on the Great Lakes* in Bulletin No. 24 of the U.S. Weather Bureau, January, 1899.

COX, Jacob Dolson, statesman, was born in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 27, 1828; son of Jacob Dolson and Thedia Redelia (Kenyon) Cox. His parents were natives of the United States and residents of New York, and he received his primary education in that city. On his father's side he was descended from Michael Cox (or Koch) a Hanoverian, who emigrated to New York in 1702. On his mother's side he was descended from Payne Kenyon, a Revolutionary soldier of Connecticut, who was at Burgoyne's surrender; from Freeman Allyn, another Revolutionary soldier of Connecticut, who fought at Groton against Benedict Arnold, and from Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower*. The Allyns were of the earliest colonists of Salem and Manchester, Mass. He removed to Ohio in 1846, was graduated from Oberlin college in 1851, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and practised his profession at Warren, Ohio. In 1859 he was elected to the state senate as a Republican. As brigadier-general of the state militia he was active at the outbreak of the civil war in aiding General McClellan in organizing and forwarding state troops and was appointed by Governor Dennison brigadier-general of Ohio troops in the service of the United States. On May 17, 1861, President Lincoln commissioned him brigadier-general of the U.S. volunteers and he commanded an independent column under McClellan in the West Virginia campaign, from July to September, 1861, and under Rosecrans from September to December of the same year.. He commanded the district of the Kanawha until August, 1862, when he was ordered to Washington. He led the advance of the right wing of McClellan's army at South Mountain and opened the battle, September 14, and when General Reno fell, he succeeded to the command of the 9th army corps, directing its movements in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. On Oct. 6, 1862, he was promoted major-general of volunteers and ordered to West Virginia, where he drove back the Confederates and commanded the district till April, 1863. He was then ordered to report to General Burnside, department of the Ohio, and commanded the district of Ohio and Michigan until November, when he was given temporary command of the 23d army corps in East Tennessee. Later he commanded the 3d division of the corps and joined Sherman in his Georgia campaign, leading his division in all the battles from May to September, resuming command of the corps during the absence of General Schofield, conducting it in the campaign against Hood in October, participating in the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, and again resuming command of the 3d division in the battle of Nashville, on Dec. 16, 1864. For services at the battle of Franklin he was restored to the rank of major-general, from which he had been reduced in April, 1863, by reason of the number of appointments being in excess of the law, and was given permanent command of the 23d corps. He was transferred with his corps in February, 1865, to North Carolina as part of Schofield's army, capturing Fort Anderson, the cities of Wilmington and Kingston, joining Sherman's army at Goldsboro and commanding the district of western North Carolina at Greensboro after the surrender of General Johnston. He resigned from the service Jan. 1, 1866, and returned to Ohio, where he was elected governor of the state, serving 1866–67. He was secretary of the interior in President Grant's cabinet, 1869–70, and a representative from Toledo in the 45th congress, 1877–79. In 1881 he was elected dean and professor of constitutional law and civil procedure in the Cincinnati law school. In addition to his duties as dean of the law school he was president of the University of Cincinnati, 1884–89. In 1897 he retired from the deanship of the law school and from active professional life. He was married to Helen, daughter of the Rev. Charles

Grandison Finney, president of Oberlin college. He served as president of the American microscopical society, fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, of the Royal microscopical society of London, honorary member of the American philosophical society, Philadelphia, and corresponding member of the Belgium microscopical society. He received the degree of M.A. from Oberlin in 1854, and that of LL.D. from Denison university in 1866, from the University of North Carolina in 1867 and from Yale in 1877. He is the author of articles on subjects relating to the civil war contributed to the leading reviews and magazines, and he published: *Atlanta* (1882); *The March to the Sea* (1882); *The Second Battle of Bull Run* (1882); *Franklin and Nashville* (1883); *The Battle of Franklin* (1897). He died at Magnolia, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1900.

COX, Kenyon, painter, was born in Warren, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1856; son of Jacob Dolson and Helen (Finney) Cox; and grandson of Jacob Dolson Cox and of Charles Grandison Finney. He studied at the McMicken art school, Cincinnati; at the Pennsylvania academy of the fine arts, and in Paris, where he was under Carolus Duran and Gérôme, 1877–82. In 1883 he opened a studio in New York city. He received the second Hallgarten prize at the academy exhibition in 1889, two bronze medals at the Universal exposition, Paris, in the same year, and a medal at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893. He was elected a member of the society of American artists, the Architectural league of New York, the National society of mural painters, and other artistic societies. His work embraces both landscape and portrait and is especially strong in classical and allegorical figures. For several years he successfully conducted life classes at the Art students' league of New York city. He was married in 1892 to his pupil, Louise Howland King. He illustrated in black and white, Rosetti's "Blessed Damozel," and painted one of the domes of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, Chicago, 1892. He also painted a lunette in the Walker art building at Bowdoin college, entitled "Venice," and two decorative paintings in the new building of the library of congress, entitled respectively "Art" and "Science." He is the author of contributions on art matters to *The Nation, Harper's Monthly, The Century,* and other periodicals. Among his works are: *Evening* (1886); *Painting and Poetry* (1887); *Jacob Wrestling With the Angel* (1888); *Augustus St. Gaudens* (1889); *A Nymph* (1889); *Eclogue* (1890); *Vision of Moonrise* (1891); *The Pursuit of the Ideal* (1891); and *Bird Song* (1897).

COX, Louise Howland King, painter, was born in San Francisco, Cal., June 23, 1865. She studied art under Kenyon Cox in the Art students' league of New York, and exhibited her first picture, "Lotus Eaters," at the National academy in 1887. From that time she regularly exhibited in that and other leading exhibitions. She received the third Hallgarten prize in 1896 for her painting entitled "Pomona" at the National academy of design. She was married in 1892 to Kenyon Cox, her teacher. She was elected a member of the Society of American artists in 1893, and of the Woman's art club of New York. Among her works are: *Rondee* (1892); *Psyche* (1893); *The Fates* (1894); *Angiola* (1897); together with much work in decorative figure subjects, and in portraiture and designing.

COX, Nicholas Nichols, representative, was born in Bedford county, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1837; son of Caleb and Nancy (Allen) Cox. He removed with his parents to Seguin, Texas, when a small boy and attended the public schools in that place. In 1858 he was graduated from the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., and the same year was licensed to practise. He was a colonel in the Confederate army and after the war located in Franklin, Tenn., where he engaged in farming and the practice of his profession. He was a presidential elector on the Breckinridge ticket in 1860 and on the Greeley ticket in 1872, and was a Democratic representative from the seventh district of Tennessee in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1891–1901.

COX, Palmer, author and illustrator, was born in Granby, Quebec, Canada, April 28, 1840; son of Michael and Sarah (Miller) Cox. He was graduated at Granby academy in 1858 and became a carpenter and car builder, and for twelve years was a railroad contractor in California. He had drawn much, but only as a pastime, and it was not until 1874 that he began to study drawing and to contribute illustrated stories to current literature. His "Brownie" verses for children, illustrated by quaint drawings, were printed in *St. Nicholas* and the *Ladies' Home Journal* and won for their author fame and fortune. His writings, consisting chiefly of juvenile stories and rhymes, include the following: *Squibs; or, Everyday Life Illustrated* (1874); *Hans von Pelter's trip to Gotham* (1878); *How Columbus Found America* (1878); *That Stanley* (1878); *Comic Yarns* (1887); *Queer People, such as Goblins, Giants, Merry Men*

and Monarchs (1888); *Queer People with Paws and Claws* (1888); *Queer People with Wings and Stings* (1888); *The Brownies* (3 books, 1887–90); *The Brownies at Home* (1893); *The Brownies Around the World* (1894); *The Brownies Through the Union* (1895); *The Brownies Abroad* (1899); and contributions to periodicals.

COX, Samuel, clergyman, was born at Bustleton, Pa., Oct. 3, 1825; son of Samuel and Helen Maria (Lyman) Cox. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846 as salutatorian, and in 1849 was graduated at the General theological seminary, New York city. He was rector of Christ church, Manhassett, N. Y., 1849–57; Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia, 1857–62; St. Paul's, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1862–65; at Orange, N.J., 1865–66; at Bordentown, N.J., 1866–68, and at St. James, Newtown, N.Y., 1868–88. He was archdeacon of Queens county, N.Y., 1889, and in 1890 was made dean of the Cathedral Church of the Incarnation, at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of D.D. in 1865. He died in Garden City, L.I., July 21, 1903.

COX, Samuel Hanson, clergyman, was born at Rahway, N.J., Aug. 25, 1793; son of James and Elizabeth (Shepard) Cox; grandson of Isaac and Susan (Hanson) Cox; great-grandson of Samuel Hanson, planter, of Delaware; and a descendant of Sir Richard Cox of England. His father died in 1801, and his mother, with her five children, returned to the home of her girlhood in Philadelphia, Pa. Samuel attended school at Westtown, near Philadelphia, until 1811, when he entered Bloomfield academy, N.J. He afterward studied law in the office of William Halsey of Newark. Here he organized a volunteer corps of riflemen, who served at intervals during the war of 1812. The corps included young men from the best families of New Jersey. He had been born and reared a Quaker, but withdrew from the Society of Friends and joined the Presbyterian church. After a course in theology under Dr. James Richards and Dr. James P. Wilson, he was licensed to preach; and on July 11, 1817, was ordained pastor of a church at Mendham, N.J., where after a successful ministry of more than three years he accepted a call to the Spring street Presbyterian church of New York in 1821; removing to the Laight street church in 1825, where his congregation was made up of wealthy residents of the neighborhood. He was one of the founders and a member of the board of trustees of the University of the City of New York, 1830–35, 1837–38 and with the Rev. Dr. Charles P. McIlvaine was appointed to open the course of instruction with a series of lectures, 1831–32. He was a sufferer from the epidemic of cholera in 1832, and refused to leave his post of duty until impaired health forced him to take a trip to Europe in 1833. He attended the anniversary in London of the British and foreign Bible society and made a notable speech before that body. On this visit he defended his country against the assaults made by the anti-slavery advocates; but what he heard so wrought upon his mind that on his return to New York he preached an anti-slavery sermon which was severely criticised. In the controversy in his own church (Presbyterian) he took a conservative course and tried to avert a division on the question of slavery. On other matters of church polity he championed the new-school, while on the question of order and discipline he maintained the old-school tenets. In 1834 he was elected to the chair of pastoral theology in the Auburn, N.Y., theological seminary, resigning in 1837 to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was president of the board of directors of the Union theological seminary, New York city, 1840–41. He made his second visit to Europe in 1846 and attended the Evangelical alliance in London. In 1846 he was moderator of the General assembly of the Presbyterian church. Failing health compelled him to resign his pastoral charge in 1854 and he made his home on a property at Owego, N.Y., purchased through the liberality of his parishioners. He was president of Ingham university, a school for girls at Le Roy, N.Y., 1856–63, and a resident of New York city, 1863–69. In 1869 he removed to Bronxville, N.Y., where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1818; Williams gave him that of D.D. in 1825, and Marietta college that of LL.D. in 1855. He was married April 7, 1817, to Abiah Hyde Cleveland of Norwich, Conn., and in 1870 to Anna Bacon of Hartford, Conn. He published: *Quakerism not Christianity* (1833); *The Ministry of Need* (1835); *Memories of Evarts*, Cornelius Wisner-Introduction (1835); *Theopneustor* (1842); *Bower's History of the Popes, with Constitution* (1847); *Interviews, Memorable and Useful* (1853); and numerous sermons and addresses. He died at Bronxville, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1880.

COX, Samuel Sullivan, representative, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824; son of

Samuel J. Cox. His father was a member of the Ohio senate, 1835–39, and his grandfather, James Cox, fought at Germantown and Monmouth, gained the rank of brigadier-general in the Continental army, was a member of the New Jersey state assembly, its speaker, a representative in the 10th U.S. congress, and died at Monmouth, N.J., Sept. 12, 1810. Samuel attended Ohio university and was graduated at Brown university in 1846 with honors in classics, history, literature and political economy. He practised law in Ohio, visited Europe and in 1853 became editor of the *Statesman*, Columbus, Ohio, through which he largely influenced the politics of the state. He refused the secretaryship of the American legation at London in 1855 and accepted a similar position in the legation at Lima, Peru. He was a representative from Ohio in the 35th, 36th, 37th and 38th congresses, 1857–65. His congressional career through the period of the civil war was eminently patriotic. He sustained the government in the prosecution of the war, while he opposed many of the political policies of the administration. He was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims. He changed his residence to New York city in 1866 and represented his district in the 41st–48th congresses inclusive, serving 1869–85. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the speakership of the 45th congress and was thereafter frequently speaker *pro tempore*. He introduced in the house the new census law and a plan of apportionment adopted by the body. He secured the passage of a bill creating the life-saving service, and one increasing the pay of letter carriers. The latter act lessened the hours of labor and gave to the carriers a vacation with pay, and this service was recognized in the erection in Astor Place, by the letter carriers of New York city, of a statue in bronze of the benefactor. In 1869 and again in 1882 he visited Europe, making his first journey to include visits to Italy, Corsica, Algeria and Spain, and his second, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Turkey and Greece. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him U.S. minister to Turkey and after one year at Constantinople he resigned in October, 1886, returned to New York, and was elected in November a representative in the 50th congress, serving 1887–89. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution and a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864, 1868 and 1876. Brown university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1885. He wrote: *A Buckeye Abroad* (1852); *Puritanism in Politics* (1863); *Eight Years in Congress* (1865); *A Search for Winter Sunbeams* (1870); *Why We Laugh* (1876); *Free Land, Free Trade* (1876); *Arctic Sunbeams* (1882); *Oriental Sunbeams* (1882); *Three Decades of Federal Legislation* (1885); *Isle of the Princes* (1887); *Diversions of a Diplomat in Turkey* (1887); and *The Four New Stars* (1889). He died in New York city, Sept. 10, 1889.

COX, Walter Smith, jurist, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Oct. 25, 1826; son of Clement and Mary (Ringgold) Cox; and grandson of John Cox, who settled in Georgetown about 1790 and was mayor of the city for twenty-four consecutive years. Walter was graduated at Georgetown college in 1843 and from the Harvard law school in 1847, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia the same year. He was alderman, recorder and auditor of the supreme court of the district. In 1875 he became professor of the law of personal and real property, of contracts and of crimes and misdemeanors in Columbian university. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. He presided at the Guiteau trial (1881–82) which lasted three months and severely taxed his judicial forbearance. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Georgetown college in 1845 and that of LL.D from Columbian university in 1875.

COX, William Ruffin, representative, was born in Halifax county, N.C., March 11, 1832; son of Thomas and Olivia (Norfleet) Cox. His ancestors were English and Scotch-Irish and settled in America early in the eighteenth century. His father died in 1836 and his mother removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he was graduated in letters at Franklin college in 1851 and in law at the famous school at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1853. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 and practised in Nashville, 1853–57. He returned to North Carolina in 1857 and engaged in agriculture in Edgecombe county. In 1859 he removed to Raleigh, N.C., and was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic ticket for representative in the state legislature, being defeated by thirteen votes. In 1861 he was commissioned by Governor Ellis major of the 2d regiment North Carolina state troops, commanded by Col. C. C. Tew. When Colonel Tew was killed at Sharpsburg, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Bynum was promoted colonel, and Major Cox lieutenant-colonel, and on the resignation of Colonel Bynum, Cox became

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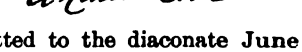
colonel, being commissioned in March, 1863. He was wounded three times during the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and was officially commended in the report of General Ramseur for his chivalry and for remaining with his command till he was exhausted. He joined his regiment in 1864 after their return from Pennsylvania and took part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. In the battle of May 12, 1864, he was again in Ramseur's brigade and for his part in the battle received the thanks of Generals Lee and Ewell on the field. After this battle he was promoted to the command of the brigade composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 14th and 30th N.C. regiments, notwithstanding the fact that he was junior colonel. After the battle of Cold Harbor he was detailed to the relief of Lynchburg, serving in Early's corps and was with that general in the Maryland expedition in the battle of Monocacy and in the Shenandoah campaign of the fall of 1864. He then joined the army of northern Virginia before Petersburg and was with Gordon's corps in the attempt to break the Federal lines at Fort Steadman. He led the division to the last charge at Appomattox and with his brigade was covering the retreat when he was called to the rear. In executing this manœuver his brigade faced about with the steadiness of veterans on parade and poured so sudden and deadly a volley into the ranks of the overwhelming numbers of Federals pressing the retreat, as temporarily to check their attempt to capture the command. He received eleven wounds during his service in the Confederate army and after the surrender resumed the practice of law in Raleigh, N.C. He was president of the Chatham Coalfield railroad; solicitor of the Raleigh district for six years; chairman of the Democratic state executive committee for five years; a delegate for the state at large to the Democratic national convention of 1876; circuit judge of the 6th judicial district of North Carolina, 1877–80; representative in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1881–87, and secretary of the United States senate as successor to Gen. Anson G. McCook, serving in the 53d and succeeding congresses. He was married in 1857 to a daughter of James S. Battle of Edgecombe county, and after her death in 1880 he was married to Fannie A., daughter of the Rt. Rev. T. B. Lyman of Raleigh, N.C.

COXE, Alfred Conkling, jurist, was born in Auburn, N.Y.; son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson and Eliza (Conkling) Coxe; and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Hanson and Abiah Hyde (Cleveland) Cox, and of the Hon. Alfred and Eliza (Cockburn) Conkling. He was prepared for college at the schools in Utica and at Oxford academy, was graduated at Hamilton college in 1868, studied law and was admitted to the bar the same year. He practised in Utica, 1868–82. He was appointed U.S. district judge for the northern district of New York by President Arthur in the spring of 1882, a position held by his grandfather, Alfred Conkling, half a century before. He was married in 1878 to Maryette, daughter of Judge Charles H. Doolittle of Utica, N.Y. Judge Coxe was appointed a manager of the Utica state hospital by Governor Cornell in 1880.

COXE, Arthur Cleveland, second bishop of western New York and 74th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Mendham, N.J., May 10, 1818; son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson and Abiah Hyde (Cleveland) Cox.* Having early connected himself with the Episcopal church, as the result of earnest study and strong conviction, he passed immediately from the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated valedictorian in 1838, to the study of Hebrew and Greek under Prof. Isaac Nordheimer; and in 1840 to the General theological seminary, where he completed his course in 1841. He was admitted to the diaconate June 27, 1841, and advanced to the priesthood Sept. 25, 1842. In September, 1841, he was married to Katherine Cleveland, daughter of Simeon Hyde. He served during his diaconate at St. Ann's, Morrisania, N.Y. Removing to Hartford, Conn., where he was priested, he took charge of St. John's church, remaining there until 1854, when he became rector of Grace church, Baltimore, Md. In 1851 he visited England and attended



*The elder sons of the Rev. Dr. Cox restored the earlier form of spelling the family name, *i.e.*, Coxe.

the Lambeth conference, and was also a delegate to the second conference. In 1863 he took charge of Calvary church, New York, where he remained until his consecration as bishop. While in Baltimore he was elected bishop of Texas, but declined the office. Dr. Coxe was consecrated Jan. 4, 1865, as bishop coadjutor to the bishop of western New York. On April 5 of the same year Bishop De Lancey died, and Bishop Coxe succeeded him as diocesan. In 1872 the missions of the church in Hayti were placed under the jurisdiction of the bishop of western New York, and Bishop Coxe made a visitation to the island, consecrating the Church of the Holy Trinity, meeting the clergy in convocation, and administering the rite of confirmation. He retained this charge until the consecration of Dr. Holly as bishop of Hayti. In 1880 he exercised his Episcopal functions at the Gallican chapel in Paris as bishop in charge. In 1887 he delivered the Baldwin lectures at the University of Michigan, and in 1891 the Bedell lectures at Kenyon college, Ohio. Bishop Coxe became widely known outside the Episcopal church as a talented controversialist. In 1869 he published "Open Letters to Pius IX." upon the calling of an Ecumenical council by the Pope, which was translated into all the European languages and reissued upon the recurrence of a like event. Bishop Coxe founded the Christian literature company, and edited many of its publications. He was elected a member of the New York historical society and of the Buffalo historical society; and was a trustee of Hobart college, 1865–96. He was lecturer on English literature at Hobart, 1866–67, and a visitor there, 1865–96. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of St. James, Hagerstown, Md. in 1857; from Trinity, Hartford, and from the University of the City of New York in 1868, and from the University of Durham, England, in 1888. Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1868. His published works include: *Advent, a Mystery* (1837); *Athwold* (1838); *St. Jonathan* (1838); *Christian Ballads* (1840); *Athanasion and other Poems* (1842); *Hallow e'en* (1844); *Saul, a Mystery* (1845); *Sermons on Doctrine and Duty* (1854); *Apology for the English Bible* (1854); *Impressions of England* (1856); *Thoughts on the Services; The Criterion* (1866); *Moral Reforms* (1869); *The Ladye Chace; L' Episcopat de L'Occident* (1872); *Apollos, or the Way of God* (1874); *Covenant Prayers* (1875); *The Penitential* (1882); *Institutes of Christian History* (1887); *The Paschal* (1889); *Holy Writ and Modern Thought* (1892); and numerous writings in book and pamphlet form with addresses, pastoral letters, sermons, lectures, translations and edited works. In 1885–86 he edited *Clark's Ante-Nicene Library*, 8 volumes, and his open letters to Satolli (1895) were widely commented upon. He died at Clifton Springs, N.Y., July 20, 1896.

COXE, Charles Sidney, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1791; son of Tench and Rebecca Coxe. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1808 and was admitted to the bar. He practised in Philadelphia and was judge of the district court of Philadelphia, 1826–35. At the foundation of the Eastern penitentiary he was appointed president of the board of directors. He was married to Ann Maria, daughter of John Hill Brinton. His three brothers, Alexander Sidney, Edmund Sidney and Henry Sidney Coxe; five sons, Alexander Brinton, Brinton, Charles Brinton, Eckley Brinton and Henry Brinton; and two grandsons, Alexander Brown and Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., were all graduates of the University of Pennsylvania. Brown university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1820. He died at Drifton, Pa., Nov. 19, 1879.

COXE, John Redman, physician, was born in Trenton, N.J., in 1773. He attended the schools of Philadelphia, Pa., studied in Scotland, and in 1794 was licensed to practise medicine. He then spent two years in study in Europe and in 1796 began practice in Philadelphia. He was physician to the hospitals there and in 1809 accepted the chair of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1818 he was transferred to the chair of materia medica and pharmacy and held it until 1835, when his colleagues offered a statement to the trustees declaring the department of materia medica and pharmacy of too little importance to occupy the whole time of a professor, stating that Professor Coxe was incompetent to discharge the duties of the chair, and suggesting that he be removed from the faculty. This was done, greatly to the indignation of Dr. Coxe's friends and the public generally. Dr. Coxe's subsequent record refuted the charge of incompetence. He is the author of: *Inflammation* (1794); *Importance and Respectability of the Science of Medicine* (1800); *Vaccination* (1802); *Combustion* (1811); *Emporium of Arts and Sciences* (2 vols., 1812); *The American Dispensatory* (5th ed., 1822); *An Inquiry Into the Claims of William Harvey to the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood* (1834); *Recognition of Friends in Another World* (1845); and *The Writings of Hippocrates and Galen epitomised from the Original Translations* (1846). He also translated Orfila's *Practical Chemistry* (1818); and edited the *Philadelphia Medical Museum* (1805–11). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1864.

COXE, Samuel Hanson, clergyman, was born at Mendham, N.J., Nov. 13, 1819; son of the Rev. Samuel Hanson and Abiah Hyde (Cleveland) Cox. He was graduated at the University of

the City of New York in 1839 and at the General theological seminary in 1843. In the latter year he was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church and was rector in Saratoga, Auburn, Oxford, Cazenovia, Utica and Kinderhook, N.Y., 1843–88. He was married April 10, 1845, to Eliza, daughter of the Hon. Alfred and Eliza (Cockburn) Conkling. In 1852 Trinity college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. and in 1864 he received that of S.T.D. from Columbia college. Dr. Coxe's rhetorical gifts were far above the average. He was a popular lecturer, a valued contributor of both prose and verse to the press, and during the civil war he labored with both pen and voice in the cause of the Union. He died at Utica, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1895.

COXE, Tench, publicist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1755; son of William and Mary (Francis) Coxe. His father was a successful merchant and his mother was a daughter of Tench Francis, attorney-general of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Col. Daniel Coxe, came to America in 1709, married Sarah, daughter of John Eckley, judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and inherited the vast proprietorship of land granted to his father, Dr. Daniel Coxe, by Charles II., to whose queen and to Queen Anne he was physician. This land included the greater portion of West Jersey, 100,000 acres in New York, the entire province of Carolana, and large tracts in Pennsylvania and in nearly all the other American provinces. Tench was educated in the Philadelphia schools; became a clerk in his father's counting house, and in 1776 was admitted to the firm as a partner. He was a member of the state militia and resigned at the outbreak of the Revolution to join the British army under Howe. When Howe evacuated Philadelphia Coxe was arrested and paroled. Espousing the Whig cause he became prominent in politics and was a member of the Annapolis convention of 1786. He then became a Federalist and in 1789 was appointed by Alexander Hamilton assistant secretary of the treasury, and in 1792, commissioner of revenue. He was removed by President Adams in 1797. This drove him into the Republican party and he published in the canvass of 1800 Adams's letter to him regarding Pinckney. In 1803 he was appointed by President Jefferson purveyor of public supplies and held the office nine years. He was an early advocate of American manufactures and took great interest in commerce and navigation, the encouragement of arts and the manufacture of cotton. He was the first to attempt to bring an Arkwright spinning frame to the United States and to urge the people of the south to cultivate cotton. His theory was to unite the resources of agriculture, commerce and manufactures so that no department of labor should be lost, and that all the skill and mechanism, all the improvements in machinery and science should be brought into full operation. He published: *An Inquiry into the Principles of a Commercial System for the United States* (1787); *Examination of Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the United Provinces* (1792); *View of the United States* (1787–94); and *On the Navigation Act* (1809). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1824.

COYLE, John Patterson, clergyman, was born at East Waterford, Pa., May 3, 1852; son of David Scott and Mary Matilda (Longwell) Coyle. He attended the Millersville normal school and the academy at Port Royal, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1875. He was a tutor in Latin and Greek, 1875–78, and attended Princeton theological seminary and McCormick seminary, Chicago, Ill. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry at Ludlow, Mass., May 3, 1882, and preached at Morrisania, N.Y. city, 1884–86; at North Adams, Mass., 1886–94; and in January, 1895, was installed at Denver, Col. He was married in 1884 to Mary Allerton, daughter of the Rev. Chester L. and Laura (Montague) Cushman of Belchertown, Mass. Williams college conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1893. He is the author of *A Christian Catechism on the Historical Plan* (1889); *The Spirit in Literature and Life* (1896); and *The Imperial Christ*. He died in Denver, Col., Feb. 21, 1895.

COZZENS, Frederick Swartwout, author, was born in New York city, March 5, 1818. He was educated in the city, became a clerk and then proprietor of a grocery and wine store, and introduced the use of native wines in New York as the agent for Nicholas Longworth's Ohio vineyards. He published *Cozzens' Wine Press*, "a vinous, vivacious monthly," a trade journal, from June 20, 1855, to March 20, 1861. Failing in business in 1868 he removed to Rahway, N.J., and was on a visit to Brooklyn at the time of his death. His earlier poems were printed in *Yankee Doodle* in 1847. He published a series of his contributions to the *Knickerbocker Magazine* as *Prismatics* (1852), and another as *The Sparrowgrass Papers* (1856); *Acadia; or A Month with Blue-Noses* (1859); and the same year in the *New York Ledger*,

True History of New Plymouth. His later publications include a *Memorial of Col. Peter A. Porter* (1865); *Sayings of Dr Bushwhacker* (1867); and *Fitz-Greene Halleck: a Memorial* (1868). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1869.

COZZENS, William Cole, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, R.I., Aug. 26, 1811. He was educated at Levi Tower's school and became a successful merchant. In 1854 he was elected mayor of Newport and represented his town in the general assembly for several years. He was state senator, 1861–63, and in 1863 was president of the senate and when Lieutenant-Governor Arnold succeeded Governor Sprague first as governor and then as U.S. senator, Cozzens became governor of the state and served from March 4, to May 1, 1863, during an important period of the civil war. He died in Newport, R.I., Dec. 17, 1876.

CRABB, George W., representative, was born in Botetourt county, Va., Feb. 22, 1802. He was admitted to the bar in Tuskaloosa county, Ala., and served for a time as assistant secretary of the state senate. He was elected controller of the state treasury in 1829, and held the office for several years. In 1836 he was lieutenant-colonel of the Alabama troops sent to Florida and in the same year was elected a member of the state senate. He was a representative in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41. He subsequently removed to Mobile, Ala., in 1845 was elected judge of the criminal court of the city, and in 1846, judge of the Mobile county court. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, 1846.

CRABBE, Thomas, naval officer, was born in Maryland, in 1788. He was appointed midshipman, U.S.N., Nov. 15, 1809, and served throughout the war of 1812. He was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1815; commander, March 3, 1835; and captain, Sept. 8, 1841, having served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians in 1837. He was retired July 16, 1862, with the rank of commodore; was prize commissioner, 1864–65; and on July 25, 1866, was given the rank of rear-admiral on the retired list. He died in Princeton, N.J., June 29, 1872.

CRABTREE, Lotta Mignon, actress, was born in New York city, Nov. 7, 1847. In 1854 she was taken to California, where in 1855 she sang at a public concert at Laport. Her debut as an actress was made in 1858 at Petaluma, Cal., where she assumed the role of Gertrude in "The Loan of a Lover." Billed as "La Petite Lotta, the infant prodigy," she travelled two years as a star and then played for several seasons in variety in California. Her first appearance in New York city was in a spectacular production at Niblo's Garden, June 1, 1864. The following August she played at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, in "The Seven Sisters," subsequently appeared in Boston, Mass., and then toured the United States. Her second engagement in New York city was in the summer of 1867, at Wallack's theatre, during which John Brougham's dramatization of Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop" was brought out under the title "Little Nell and the Marchioness," with Lotta in the dual title role. From that time till 1891 she toured as a star, spending one season in England. Among the most successful of the dramas in which she appeared were "Firefly," "Musette," and "The Little Detective." By judicious investment of her earnings she acquired valuable real estate and devoted herself to its management after retiring from the stage.

CRADDOCK, Charles Egbert, see Murfree, Mary M.

CRAFTS, James Mason, chemist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 8, 1839; son of R. A. and Marianne (Mason) Crafts; grandson of Jeremiah Mason, the lawyer, and a descendant of Capt. John Mason who took a prominent part in the Indian wars of New England. He was graduated a B.S. at Harvard in 1858, and spent two years in Germany studying at Freiberg and Heidelberg, afterward spending four years in the school of medicine, University of Paris. He returned to the United States in 1865 and accepted the chair of general chemistry at Cornell in 1868, resigning in 1870 to become professor of organic chemistry in the Massachusetts institute of technology. In 1874, retaining his connection with the Institute as non-resident professor, he revisited Paris, and made chemical investigations in the laboratories of France, working chiefly with Prof. Charles Freidel in the School of mines. He was decorated by the French government with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1885. Upon his return to America in 1890 he began independent investigations in the laboratory of the Institute. He was elected a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts institute of technology in the same year. In 1892 he was made professor of organic chemistry, and in October, 1897, he was elected president of the institution to succeed Gen. Francis A. Walker, deceased. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1872 and Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1898.

He is the author of *A Short Course of Qualitative Analysis* (1869).

CRAFTS, Samuel Chandler, governor of Vermont, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 6, 1768; son of Col. Ebenezer Crafts (Yale, 1759), one of the first settlers of Craftsbury, Vt. He was graduated from Harvard in 1790, and in 1792, on the organization of the town of Craftsbury, was elected town clerk, serving as such for thirty-seven consecutive years. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1793, and in 1796 was elected a representative in the general assembly. In 1798 and 1799 he was clerk of the house and was again elected a representative in 1800, 1801, 1803 and 1805. He was register of probate in the Orleans district, 1796–1815; judge of the county court, 1800–10; and chief justice, 1810–16. From 1809 to 1812 he was a member of the executive council, and again from 1825 to 1827, being also chief justice of the county court, 1825–28, and president of the state constitutional convention in 1829. In 1816 he was elected a representative in the 15th congress and was re-elected to the 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, serving 1817–25. In 1828 he was elected governor of Vermont and was re-elected in 1829 and 1830. From 1836 to 1838 he was again chief judge of the county court. In 1842 he was appointed by Governor Paine U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Samuel Prentiss, resigned April 11, 1842, and he served until March 4, 1843. He died in Craftsbury, Vt., Nov. 19, 1853.

CRAFTS, Wilbur Fisk, author, was born in Fryeburg, Maine, Jan. 12, 1850; son of the Rev. Frederick A. and Maria L. (Soule) Crafts; and a descendant of Griffin Crafts, first settler of Roxbury, Mass. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1869, and from the School of theology, Boston university, in 1872. He was stationed at Nahant, Mass., 1870; at Haverhill, N.H., 1872–73; Dover, N.H., 1874; New Bedford, Mass., 1875–77, and at Trinity church, Chicago, Ill., 1877–79. In 1880 he travelled in Europe and the east, and in 1880–83 was pastor of the Congregational church of Christian Endeavor, Brooklyn, N.Y. He then became a Presbyterian clergyman, having charge of the First Union Presbyterian church of New York city. After a five years' pastorate he founded the American Sabbath union, an official union of fourteen denominations, and became its field secretary. In 1892 he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and became editor of *The Christian Statesman* and lectured widely on reforms. In 1895 he established at Washington, D.C., an international agency for the promotion of reforms, having the corporate name, "The Reform Bureau," which "promotes those reforms on which the churches sociologically unite while theologically differing." He is author of: *Through the Eye to the Heart* (1873); *Trophies of Song* (1874); *Childhood* (1875); *The Coming Man is the Present Child* (1876); *The Two Chains* (1878); *Rescue of Child Soul* (1880); *Plain Uses of the Blackboard* (1880); *Talks to Boys and Girls About Jesus* (1881); *Talks and Stories of Heroes and Holidays* (1882); *Must the Old Testament Go* (1883); *Successful Men of Today* (1883); *What the Temperance Century Has Made Certain* (1885); *The Sabbath for Man* (1885); *Pocket Lesson Notes* (1886); *The Civil Sabbath* (1890); *Practical Christian Sociology* (1895); *Before the Lost Arts* (1896); *Social Progress* (1897); *Practical Child Study* (1899); and contributions to periodicals.

CRAGIN, Aaron Harrison, senator, was born at Weston, Vt., Feb. 3, 1821; son of Aaron and Sarah (Whitney) Cragin; and grandson of Benjamin and Rebecca (Farrar) Cragin; and of Richard and Sarah Whitney. His first ancestor in America, John Cragin, was born in Scotland, was pressed into the service of King Charles and was captured at Dunbar in 1650. In 1652 he was deported to America with 270 other prisoners of war, and while on board the ship was attacked with smallpox. He would have been thrown overboard but for the interference of an Englishwoman, Sarah Dawes, to whom he was married Nov. 4, 1661. Aaron H. Cragin was admitted to the bar at Albany, N.Y., in 1847 and practised in Lebanon, N.H. From 1852 to 1855 he was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, and in 1854 was elected as a native American a representative in the 34th congress, and was one of those who voted to elect N. P. Banks speaker. He was re-elected to the 35th congress as a Republican, and in 1859 was again a member of the state legislature. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago. In 1864 he was elected a senator in congress and was re-elected in 1870, serving 1865–77. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866 and chairman of the commission for the sale of Hot Springs, Ark., 1877–79. He died in Washington, D.C., May 10, 1898.

CRAGIN, Francis Whittemore, naturalist, was born in Greenfield, N.H., Sept. 4, 1858; son of Francis Whittemore and Mary Ann (Le Bosquet) Cragin; grandson of Paul Cragin of Greenfield, N.H., and a descendant of John Cragin of Woburn, Mass. He was a student at Washburn college, Topeka, at the Brooklyn polytechnic institute and at Harvard, being graduated at the Lawrence scientific school in 1882. He was professor of natural history in Washburn college, 1883–91; and professor of geology and paleontology in Colorado college, 1891–99. He established the Washburn college biological survey of Kansas in 1883–84, and the work so begun resulted in the discovery of many new species of animals

and plants and the classification of the flora and fauna of that extensive region. He was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science in 1890, and an original fellow of the Geological society of America, a member of the Kansas academy of science, and of the National geographic society. He published *Bulletin of the Washburn College Laboratory of Natural History* (1884), and was for a number of years one of the members of the editorial staff of the *American Geologist* On leave of absence from Colorado College in 1892–93, he was paleontological geologist to the geological survey of Texas. He published many contributions to North American geology and paleontology.

CRAIG, Henry Knox, soldier, was born at Fort Pitt, Pittsburg, Pa., March 7, 1791; son of Major Isaac and Amelia (Neville) Craig. His father was born in County Down, Ireland, about 1742, immigrated to America in the winter of 1765–1766, was appointed lieutenant of marines in the patriot army, 1775; promoted captain ten months later; was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton; appointed captain of Pennsylvania artillery in 1777; was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; with Sullivan in his successful expedition against the Six Nations in 1779; in command of the artillery at Fort Pitt, Pa., 1780–81, and promoted major, 1782. His wife, Amelia, was a daughter of Col. John Neville, who commanded the 4th Virginia regiment, Continental line. Major Isaac Craig died in Pittsburg, May 14, 1826. Henry Knox Craig was educated in Pittsburg, entered the U.S. army and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2d artillery, March 17, 1812. He fought at Fort George and Stony Creek, Canada, receiving promotion to the rank of captain Dec. 23, 1813. In 1814 he commanded Fort Niagara, N.Y., and in May, 1815, was transferred to the light artillery as captain. He held the same grade in the 3d regiment of artillery, and was appointed major of ordnance in 1832. During the war with Mexico he was chief of ordnance at headquarters of the army of occupation, and was distinguished in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Mexico, May 8 and 9, 1846. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S. army, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 21 and 23, 1846; was

appointed colonel of ordnance in 1851, and remained chief of that department from that date until 1861. He was retired in 1863 and for his long and faithful service in the army he was brevetted brigadier-general. His youngest son, Lieut. Presley Oldham Craig of the 2d artillery, U.S.A., was killed in the first battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Another son, Benjamin Faneuil Craig (born 1829, died 1877), was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B. in 1848 and M.D. in 1851, became a well-known chemist, and had charge of the chemical laboratory in the office of the surgeon-general of the U.S. army at Washington. General Craig died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 7, 1869.

CRAIG, Isaac Eugene, painter, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 7, 1830; son of Oldham and Matilda (Roberts) Craig; grandson of Maj. Isaac and Amelia (Neville) Craig, and of Judge Samuel Roberts; and great-grandson of Gen. John Neville (1731–1803), colonel of the 4th Virginia regiment. His father was a brother of Neville B. Craig and of Gen. Henry Knox Craig. He was educated in art in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and went to Europe in 1853, first going to Louvre, Paris, which visit determined him to give up his contemplated study of German art. He remained in Paris until 1855, when he returned to America. He revisited Europe in 1862, spent a year in Munich, and then settled in Florence, where he was made an honorary member of the Academy of fine arts. Besides portraits of Joel T. Hart, the Kentucky sculptor, Hiram Powers, Thomas Ball, John A. Jackson, and a full-length portrait of Hugh Davey Evans, LL.D. of Baltimore, he painted views from Venice, and the following among many subjects: *Saul and David, The Emigrant's Grave, Daughter of Jairus, The Brazen Serpent, Pygmalion, Shylock Signing the Bond, Peace, Easter Hymn, Venus and Cupid,* and *The Supper at Emmaus,* a large reredos picture for the Church of St. Thomas, Whitemarsh, Pa.

CRAIG, James, representative, was born in Pennsylvania, May 7, 1820. He studied law and removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he practised his profession, and in 1847 was a member of the state legislature. He was captain of the Missouri mounted volunteers in the Mexican war from August, 1847, to November, 1848. He was state attorney for the 12th judicial circuit, 1852–56; represented his district as a Democrat in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862; resigned from the volunteer army, May 5, 1863; and was defeated for election to the 47th congress. He was the first president of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and first controller of St. Joseph, Mo., where he died, Oct. 21, 1888.

CRAIG, James Alexander, educator, was born at Fitzroy Harbour, Canada, March 5, 1858; son of James and Rachel (Cughan) Craig. He was prepared for college by a private tutor, at the public school, and at Cobourg collegiate institute, Ont., and was graduated at McGill university, Montreal, 1880, A.B., with honors in logic and philosophy, receiving his A.M. degree in 1881. He received the degree of B.D. from Yale university in 1883 and the degrees of A.M. and Ph. D. from Leipzig in 1886. He was instructor in Hebrew in Lane theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1886–90, and adjunct professor in Hebrew, 1890–91; professor of the Hebrew language and literature, Oberlin, Ohio, 1891; student in London and Berlin, 1892–93; and professor of Semitic languages and literatures and Hellenistic Greek in the University of Michigan from 1893. He published: *Monolith and Throne Inscriptions of Salmanassar II., 860–824, B.C.* (1887); *Hebrew Word Manual* (1889); *Assyrian and Babylonian Religious Texts from the Original Tablets in the British Museum* (Vol. I., 1895, II., 1897); *Astrological and Astronomical Texts* from the same source (1898).

CRAIG, John Newton, minister, was born in Rockingham county, Va., May 14, 1831; son of George Evans and Matilda (Guthrie) Craig; grandson of George and Elizabeth (Evans) Craig, and of John and Margaret (Gilkeson) Guthrie; great-grandson of James and Mary (Laird) Craig, and of William and Esther (McClelland) Guthrie; and great² grandson of William and Jean Craig, who came to Virginia from the north of Ireland in 1721, and of ——— Guthrie and Jennie Stuart, also immigrants from the north of Ireland. He was graduated at Washington college, Lexington, Va., A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; attended the University of Virginia, 1854–56; Union theological seminary, Va., 1856–58; and Columbia seminary, S.C., 1858–59. He was pastor at Lancaster, Waxhaw, and Douglass, S.C., 1859–70; chaplain of the 9th and 5th S.C. regiments in the Confederate army, 1861–65; pastor at Holly Springs, Miss., 1870–83; and secretary of home missions of the Southern Presbyterian assembly from 1883, his office being removed in 1886 from Baltimore, Md., to Atlanta, Ga. He was a trustee of Davidson college, N.C., 1868–70; member of the board of directors, Southwestern Presbyterian university, Clarksville, Tenn., 1882–88; and president of the Scotch-Irish society of Atlanta for several years. He was married in 1862 to Lydia Brevard, daughter of Dr. Charles W. and Mary Barringer Harris of Cabarras county, N.C. Their son, J. N. Craig, Jr., served on the staff of the *Atlanta Constitution* before becoming a student of medicine; their elder daughter, Bessie Brandon, was married to R. M. Brackett, Ph. D., professor of chemistry in the Clemson agricultural and mechanical college of South Carolina; and their younger daughter, Mary Maud, married W. A. Mathews, of Atlanta, Ga. He died in Newport News, Va., Oct. 24, 1900.

CRAIG, Oscar John, educator, was born near Madison, Ind., April 18, 1846; son of Miles W. and Mary S. Craig. He was graduated at De Pauw university in 1881, and became superintendent of the city schools, Sullivan, Ind. In 1883 he was chosen principal of the preparatory department of Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind. He accepted the chair of political economy at Purdue university in 1886 and the following year added that of history. In 1895 he was elected to the presidency of the University of Montana. He was married in 1875 to Narcissa E., daughter of Nathan Gasaway. Wooster university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph. D. in 1890.

CRAIG, Robert, representative, was born in Montgomery county, Va., about 1791. He was graduated at Washington college in 1810, was admitted to the bar and practised in Montgomery county, where he was a member of the board of public works. He represented his district as a Democrat in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33; was defeated in the election to the 23d congress; and was returned to the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses, serving 1835–41. He removed to Roanoke county and was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia from that county. He died in Roanoke county, Va., in 1851.

CRAIG, Thomas, educator, was born at Pittston, Pa., Dec. 20, 1853; son of Alexander and Mary (Hall) Craig, natives of Ayrshire, Scotland. He attended West Pittston seminary, 1867–71, and was graduated from Lafayette college, C.E., in 1875. He was a fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1876–79; instructor, associate, and associate professor of mathematics, 1879–92; professor of pure mathematics from 1892, a member of the board of university studies, editor of the *American Journal of Mathematics*, and director of the mathematical society, in Johns Hopkins university. From 1879 to 1881 he was connected with the U.S. coast survey, and in 1882 published *Mathematical Theory of Projections* for the use of the coast and geodetic survey, which was afterward regarded by the government as a standard textbook on the subject. He is also the author of *Motions of Fluids* (1882), and *Linear Differential Equations* (1889). He was elected a member of the London mathematical society, the Société mathématique de France. Johns Hopkins conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1878. He died in Baltimore, Md., May 8, 1900.

CRAIG, William Bayard, educator, was born in St. John, N.B., Dec. 7, 1846; son of William

and Mary (Harding) Craig; and grandson of James Craig and of John Harding. He prepared for college at private schools in St. John, and was graduated at the State university of Iowa in 1872. He then pursued a post-graduate course at Yale theological seminary, 1872–74; was ordained a minister in the Christian church (Disciples) in 1874, and was pastor at Danbury, Conn., 1873–75; Iowa city, Iowa, 1875–82; Denver, Col., 1882–94; and San Antonio, Texas, 1894–97. He was elected chancellor of Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1897. He was married in June, 1874, to Priscilla Milliken. She died in 1884, leaving two daughters, and he was married in October, 1885, to Emma Pickrell. He received the degree of D.D. from the State university of Colorado in 1893, and that of LL.D. from Drake university in 1897.

CRAIG, Willis Green, clergyman, was born near Danville, Ky., Sept. 27, 1834; son of Dr. William and Martha Ellen (Green) Craig; grandson of John Craig, and a descendant of John Craig, who settled near Staunton in the valley of Virginia in 1721. He was graduated at Centre college, Ky., in 1851, attended the Danville theological seminary, 1858–59; travelled in Europe, and in 1861 was licensed to preach. He was stationed at the Westminster Presbyterian church, 1862–82, and in 1882 was elected to the chair of Biblical and ecclesiastical history in the McCormick theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., which he held until 1891, when he was transferred to the chair of didactic and polemic theology. In 1893 he was elected moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly and as such presided over the trial of the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, accused of heresy. Centre college conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1873, and he received that of LL.D. from Princeton in 1893.

CRAIGE, Burton Francis, representative, was born in Rowan county, N.C., March 13, 1811. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1829, receiving his A.M. degree in 1847. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in Salisbury, N.C. He was a member of the house of commons of the state, 1832–34; visited Europe in 1836; was defeated for election to the 28th congress; and represented his district as a Democrat in the 33d, 34th, 35th, and 36th congresses, 1853–61. He resigned his seat in 1861; was a delegate to the North Carolina secession convention; to the Confederate provisional congress in July, 1861; and a representative in the Confederate congress, 1862–65. He died in Salisbury, N.C., Dec. 29, 1875.

CRAIGHEAD, Edwin Boone, educator, was born at Ham's Prairie, Mo., March 3, 1861; son of J. O. and Fanine (Payne) Craighead; and grandson of John R. Craighead. He received his preparatory training at Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., and was graduated A.M. at Central college in 1883. He took a post-graduate course at Vanderbilt university, 1883–85, and studied in Europe, 1885–87. He was professor of Greek at Wofford college, S.C., 1890-93; president of the South Carolina agricultural and mechanical college, 1893–97; and was elected president of Central college, Fayette, Mo., in 1897. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Missouri in 1898. He was married Aug. 6, 1889, to Kate Johnson of Fayette, Mo.

CRAIGHEAD, James Geddes, clergyman, was born near Carlisle, Pa., March 5, 1823; son of William and Hetty (Weakley) Craighead; grandson of Thomas and Margaret (Gilson) Craighead; great-grandson of John and Rachel R. Craighead; great^2 grandson of the Rev. Thomas Craighead, a native of Scotland, who came to New England in 1715, settled in New Jersey in 1724 and in Pennsylvania in 1733, and was a famous pioneer Presbyterian clergyman; and great^3 grandson of the Rev. Robert Craighead, a native of Scotland, who removed to Ireland and was settled as pastor of the Presbyterian church of Donoughmore in 1657. James Geddes Craighead studied two years at Dickinson college and was graduated at Delaware college in 1844. He was graduated at Union theological seminary, New York, in 1847, and was licensed to preach by the 4th Presbytery of New York, Oct. 11, 1847. He preached at Watertown, Wis., 1847–49, and at Northumberland, Pa., 1850–54. In 1856 he became editor of the New York *Evangelist* and remained as such until 1870. He then spent six years in travelling for his health. He was corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian historical society at Philadelphia, 1876–78, and was dean and professor, theological department, Howard university, Washington, D.C., 1879–95. He was married in 1850, to Harriet, daughter of Jesse and Susan Van Auken of New York city. Maryville college, Tenn., gave him the degree of D.D. in 1871. He published: *The Craighead Family* (1876); and *The Story of Marcus Whitman* (1895). He died in Washington, D.C., April 28, 1895.

CRAIGHILL, William Price, soldier, was born in Charlestown, Va., July 1, 1833; son of William Nathaniel and Sarah Elizabeth (Brown) Craighill; grandson of William P. Craighill and of James Brown; and a descendant of Robert Rutherford. He was educated at Charlestown academy and was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1853, second in his class. He was assistant engineer in repairing various forts and defences, 1853–56; assistant to the chief engineer at Washington, D.C., 1856–59; principal assistant professor of engineering at the Military academy, 1859–63, and treasurer, 1861–63. He was pro-

moted captain of the corps of engineers, March 3, 1863, and received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the civil war, and particularly for services in the defence of Cumberland Gap and the ulterior operations of General Morgan's forces. He declined the brevet rank of colonel offered him on the same day. On Nov. 23, 1865, he was promoted major and was engaged as superintending engineer in various places, 1865–67, and as assistant to the chief of engineers at Washington, D.C., 1867–70. He was afterward engaged in surveys and improvements in various parts of the country. He represented the government in France and Great Britain, 1878 and 1889, in investigating the movable dams and other works of internal improvement. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 2, 1881; colonel, Jan. 10, 1887, and brigadier-general, chief of engineers, May 10, 1895. In February, 1897, he was retired from active service. He was elected a member of the American society of civil engineers; was a director, 1892–93, its president, 1894–95, and an honorary member from March 23, 1896. He was also elected to membership in the American association for the advancement of science, and in the American economic association, and in June, 1895, was made an honorary member of the Maryland historical society. Washington and Lee university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1897. He is author of: *Army Officer's Pocket Companion* (1862); and translator of Dufour's *Strategy and Tactics* (1864); and (with Col. George H. Mendell) Jomini's *The Art of War* (1862).

CRAIGIE, Pearl Richards, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 3, 1867; daughter of John Morgan Richards. She was taken in 1870 to London, where she took a course in classics and philosophy, and in 1887 married Reginald Walpole Craigie, from whom she obtained a divorce, with the custody of her child, in 1895. Under the pen-name John Oliver Hobbes she has published, *Some Emotions and a Moral* (1891); *A Study in Temptations* (1893); *A Bundle of Life* (1894); *The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham* (1895) and *The Vineyard* (1903).

CRAIK, James, physician, was born at Arbigland, Scotland, in 1730. He pursued a medical course for the purpose of becoming a surgeon in the British army, came to America in 1750 and located in Virginia. He was commissioned surgeon in Colonel Fry's Virginia regiment, March 7, 1754, and served in the provisional army during the French and Indian wars. In 1755 he was present at Braddock's defeat, and dressed the wounds of that officer. In 1770 he accompanied Washington to the Ohio, and later settled at Port Tobacco, Md., but was persuaded by Washington to remove to Alexandria, Va. In 1777 he was appointed assistant director-general in the hospital department of the army and served throughout the war, receiving from Virginia 6000 acres of land for his services. In 1779, while on an exploring expedition in western Virginia, he heard from the lips of an old Indian chief the story of Washington's marvellous escape in the battle of Monongahela. The Indian assured Dr. Craik that he had fired his rifle fifteen times at Washington, and had directed his young men to fire also. Dr. Craik was instrumental in detecting and giving warning of the conspiracy of 1777 at Newburg, and was director-general of the hospital at Yorktown at the time of the surrender of Cornwallis. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland. He lived in Alexandria, the friend and physician of Washington — whom he attended in his last illness — until age compelled him to retire from practice, and he removed to Vaucluse, a part of the Ravensworth estate. In President Washington's will he left "To my compatriot in arms and old and intimate friend, Doctor Craik, I give my Bureau and the circular chair, an appendage of my study." The former, known as the Tambour secretary, was still in the possession of the family in 1899. Dr. Craik was married, Nov. 13, 1760, to Mariamne, daughter of Capt. Charles and Sarah (Ball) Ewell, and granddaughter of Charles Ewell, who came from England to Virginia in 1690 under contract to build the state capitol at Williamsburg. Sarah (Ball) Ewell was a cousin of General Washington. Their son, William Craik, was a representative from Virginia in the 4th, 5th and 6th congresses. Another son, George Washington Craik (born Aug. 22, 1774; died in 1808), was for a time Washington's private secretary, and married Maria Dorcas, daughter of John and Catherine Tucker. Dr. Craik died at Vaucluse, Fairfax county, Va., Feb. 6, 1814.

CRAIK, James, clergyman, was born in Alexandria, Va., Aug. 31, 1806; son of George Washington and Maria Dorcas (Tucker) Craik; and grandson of Dr. James and Mariamne (Ewell) Craik. He began to study medicine at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., but during his course he was persuaded by President Holley

of the university to study law, and he was licensed to practice in Kanawha county, Va., in November, 1828. He practised successfully until he was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Meade, Dec. 4, 1839. He was advanced to the priesthood, May 23, 1841, and was rector at Charlestown, Va., until 1844. In that year he was called to Christ church, Louisville, Ky., and continued as its rector until his death, when he was succeeded by his youngest son, Charles Ewell Craik, formerly rector of the American Episcopal church in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1899 the son was dean of Christ church cathedral, the parish having been under charge of father and son for fifty-five years. Dr. Craik was president of the standing committee and deputy to the diocesan convention of Kentucky, and in 1862 was elected president of the House of clerical and lay deputies of the General convention of the P.E. church, the highest office held by a priest in the American church, to which position he was four times re-elected. During the civil war he was an outspoken Union man and did much toward preventing the secession of Kentucky, and after the war in reuniting the church, north and south. Under his influence the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd and the Church home and infirmary were established. He was married in 1829 to Juliet, daughter of Samuel Shrewsbury of Kanawha county, Va., and they had eleven children: James, Mary, Nannie, Samuel, Maria, William, Joel, Juliet, Hewitt, Fannie and Charles Ewell. He received the degree of S.T.D. from St. Paul's college, in 1856, and from Hobart in 1857, and that of LL.D. from William and Mary. Several of his writings were adopted as textbooks in church schools. His works include *Old and New* (1850); *Search of Truth* (1855); and the *Divine Life and New Birth* (1865; 3d ed., 1876); besides numerous pamphlets and sermons. He died in Louisville, Ky., June 9, 1882.

CRAIK, William, representative, was born near Port Tobacco, Md., Oct. 31, 1761; son of Dr. James and Mariamne (Ewell) Craik. He was admitted to the bar, and was appointed chief justice of the 5th district of Maryland on Jan. 13, 1793, holding the office till his resignation in 1796. He was a representative from Maryland in the 4th, 5th and 6th congresses, 1796–1801, and was again chief justice of the U.S. district court of the 5th judicial district of Maryland from Oct. 20, 1801, to Jan. 28, 1802. He was married to Ann Fitzhugh, daughter of Gen. William and Ann (Randolph) Fitzhugh of Ravensworth, Va., and a sister of Mrs. G. W. P. Custis. The date of his death could not be ascertained.

CRAIN, William Henry, representative, was born in Galveston, Texas, Nov. 25, 1848, son of William Davis and Emily Matilda (Blake) Crain; grandson of Phebe Crain, a Texas pioneer; and a descendant of Jasper Crayne, one of the founders of New Haven, Conn., 1639, and Newark, N.J., 1666. William was left fatherless when six years old and was thereupon sent to New York city, where he was placed in the school of the Christian brothers. When fourteen years of age he entered the College of St. Francis Xavier and was graduated valedictorian of his class in 1867. He returned to Texas, worked two years as a cowboy on a ranch and then taught school at Indianola, studied law in the office of Stockdale & Proctor and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He was married in July, 1873, to Angelina G., daughter of Capt. I. N. Mitchell of Mitchell's Point, Calhoun county. He was district attorney of the 16th judicial district, 1872–76, and state senator from the 28th senatorial district in 1877, when he resigned, having changed his residence to Hallettsville, where he was a law partner of Col. S. C. Patton for four years. He was an elector for the state at large on the Democratic electoral ticket in 1880 and canvassed the state for Hancock and English. In 1881 he removed to Cuero, Dewitt county, which was included in the 7th congressional district, under the apportionment of 1881. Here he became the law partner of the Hon. Rudolph Kleberg, and represented the 7th district in the 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d congresses. In 1890, by the redistricting of the state, he came within the 11th district and represented it in the 53d and 54th congresses. He was the first native son of Texas to represent the state in the national congress. In the House he was a ready debater, an eloquent orator, and a careful and painstaking legislator. He died suddenly from pneumonia in Washington, D.C., and was buried at his home in Cuero, Texas. His funeral was attended by the governor, state officials and a large delegation from congress. Bishop Forest officiated at the funeral services, and Father Smith of San Antonio in speaking of the dead, designated him the "Catholic American." The date of his death is Feb. 10, 1896.

CRAM, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, was born in New Hampshire about 1807. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1826 and was assistant professor of mathematics in the acad-

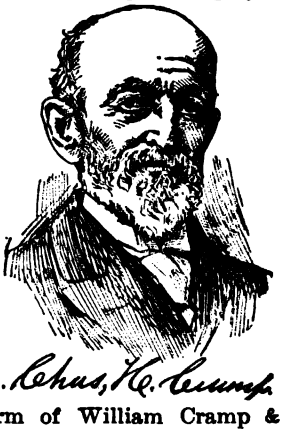
emy, 1826–29, and professor of natural and experimental philosophy, 1824–36. He resigned from the U.S. army and engaged as civil engineer, 1836–38, when he again entered the army, was made captain, and engaged on topographical surveys. He was one of a military reconnoissance party in Texas, 1845–46, and chief topographical engineer, department of the Pacific, 1855–58. He was promoted major in August and lieutenant-colonel in September, 1861, and was transferred to the engineer corps, March 3, 1863. He was aide-de-camp to General Wool, 1861–63; was promoted colonel in November, 1865, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army for his services during the civil war. He was retired Feb. 22, 1869, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1888.

CRAMER, Jesse Grant, educator, was born at Covington, Ky., Aug. 26, 1869; son of Michael John and Mary Frances (Grant) Cramer; grandson of Jesse R. and Hannah (Simpson) Grant; great-grandson of John and Sarah Simpson; and nephew of Gen. U. S. Grant. He studied at Boston university, 1885–86, and was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1889, delivering the Latin salutatory. He attended Columbia college law school, 1889–91; was instructor in the French, German, Greek and Latin languages at the Flushing (L.I.) institute, 1891–92, and instructor at Short Hills, N.J., 1892–93. In 1894 he was appointed instructor in French and German in Lehigh university, and was a student of ancient languages at the University of Leipzig, 1897–99.

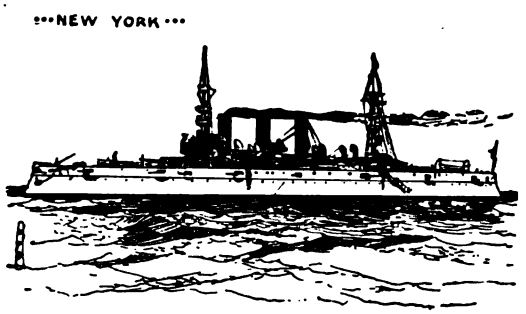
CRAMER, John, representative, was born in Waterford, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1779. His first national political service was as presidential elector in 1804, when he voted for Jefferson and Clinton. He was a member of the state assembly, 1806–11, and state senator, 1823–25. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1821, and represented his district as a Jackson Democrat in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37. He again served in the state assembly in 1842. He died at Waterford, N.Y., June 1, 1870.

CRAMER, Michael John, diplomatist, was born near Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Feb. 6, 1835; son of Jacob and Magdaline Cramer. The family originally went to Switzerland from Sweden. In 1845 he was brought to America by his father, who settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. He worked as a printer previous to going to college; earned his way through college by teaching German and Latin and working as a printer through vacations, and was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan university in 1860. He joined the Methodist conference, preached for four years, and in 1864 was appointed chaplain in the U.S. army. In 1867 he resigned from the army, having been appointed by President Johnson U.S. consul to Leipzig, Germany, where he organized a chapel service and preached every Sunday until his removal to Denmark. He also attended lectures at the university. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant U.S. minister to Denmark and he resided in Copenhagen for eleven years in this capacity. He was U.S. minister and consul general to Switzerland, with headquarters at Berne, by appointment of President Garfield, 1881–85. He then returned to America, arriving July 24, 1885, the day after the death of General Grant. He was professor of systematic theology in Boston university, 1885–86; professor of church history at Drew theological seminary, 1886–87, during the absence of Dr. George R. Crooks in Europe; and professor of philosophy in Dickinson college, Pa., 1897–98. He was married Oct. 27, 1863, to Mary Frances, daughter of Jesse Root and Hannah (Simpson) Grant. He received the degree of D.D. from Syracuse in 1873 and that of LL.D. from Ohio Wesleyan in 1895. He died at Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 23, 1898.

CRAMP, Charles Henry, ship-builder, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1828; eldest son of William Cramp. He was educated in the public schools and Central high school of his native city and engaged with his father in the business of ship-building. He perfected himself in naval architecture under the experts employed in his father's shipyard, and supplemented his high school training by pursuing his studies of modern languages and higher mathematics in the hours he could spare from his active business life. When he had become a master of the business of shipbuilding he was admitted by his father as partner in the firm of William Cramp & Sons in 1849, and was an active participant in the rapid evolution of the art of ship-building, himself substituting steam for sails, iron for



wood, and steel for iron, in the construction of the navies of the world. In the progress witnessed in the United States navy, Mr. Cramp built the iron-clads of 1862–65, and the early U.S. cruisers of the civil war. These were followed in 1887 and subsequent years by the gunboat



Yorktown, the torpedo-boat *Vesuvius*, the cruisers *Baltimore*, *Philadelphia*, *Newark*, *New York*, *Columbia*, *Minneapolis*, and *Brooklyn*, and the battleships *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, *Iowa*, *Alabama* and *Maine*. In 1898 he visited Russia and received a contract to build a first-class battle-ship and a cruiser of high speed. In the management of the industry founded by his father, Mr. Cramp was assisted by his sons, the establishment being under their control.

CRAMP, William, ship-builder, was born in Kensington, then a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., in September, 1807, his ancestors having been among the earliest settlers on the Delaware river, in Pennsylvania. In his youth he received a thorough English education and studied naval architecture with Samuel Grice, then at the head of that profession in America. In 1830 he established a shipyard of his own in Kensington, and a few years later removed his plant to a more favorable situation a short distance up the river.

As his sons grew up they became his partners and in 1860 the establishment became known as "William Cramp & Sons." The concern rapidly expanded its business to include the building of engines, and the use of iron as structural material of vessels. Their first naval vessel of any considerable importance was the broadside iron-clad *New Ironsides*, completed for the United States government in 1862. During the civil war William Cramp & Sons built other war vessels, both iron-clads and gunboats, together with the first-class cruiser *Chattanooga*. Between 1870 and 1873 they built the four iron steamships for the American line known as the *Pennsylvania*, *Ohio*, *Indiana* and *Illinois*, to ply between Philadelphia and Liverpool. William Cramp continued at the head of the industry which he had founded until shortly before his death, which occurred at Atlantic City, N.J., July 6, 1879.

CRANCH, Christopher Pearse, painter, was born in Alexandria, Va., March 8, 1813; son of William and Anne (Greenleaf) Cranch; and grandson of Richard and Mary (Smith) Cranch. Christopher was graduated at Columbian college, D.C., in 1831, and at Harvard divinity school in 1835. He became a close friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson. After preaching seven years he relinquished the pulpit to study art. He spent the years 1846–49 in Italy, then opened a studio in New York, where he remained, 1849–53, and lived and painted in Paris and Italy, 1853–63. He was elected a National academician on his return to the United States in 1864, and later a member of the Water-color society, and contributed to both exhibitions until 1872, when he removed to Cambridge, Mass., and laid aside his brush almost altogether, devoting his time chiefly to writing. He spent the years 1880–82 in Europe, and resided in New York city, 1882–84. He was married in 1843 to Elizabeth De Windt, daughter of John Peter and Caroline Amelia (Smith) De Windt of Fishkill, N.Y., and granddaughter of Col. William Smith, aide-de-camp to General Washington. Besides numerous contributions to the leading periodicals, he is the author of: *Poems* (1844); *The Last of the Huggermuggers* (1856); a translation of the Æneid into English blank verse (1872); *Kobboltozo* (1857); *Satan; a Libretto* (1874); *Bird and the Bell and Other Poems* (1875); *Ariel and Caliban and Other Poems* (1886); and *A Memorial of Robert Browning* (1890). Among his paintings are: *October Afternoon* (1867); *Washington Oak*, opposite Newburg, N.Y. (1868); *Val de Maline Amalfi* (1869); *Roman Citizen* (1870); *Neapolitan Fisherman* (1870); *Venice* (1870); *Venetian Fishing Boats* (1871). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1892.

CRANCH, William, jurist, was born in Weymouth, Mass., July 17, 1769; son of Richard and Mary (Smith) Cranch. His mother was a sister

of Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, and his father came to Massachusetts from Devonshire, England, and was a judge of the court of common pleas and author of "Views of the Prophecies concerning Anti-Christ." The son was graduated at Harvard in 1787 and was admitted to the bar in 1790. He practised for a time in Braintree and Haverhill, Mass., and removed to Washington, D.C., in 1794, where he was commissioner of public buildings in 1800. In 1801 President Adams appointed him to the bench of the circuit court of the District of Columbia. He was reporter of decisions of the supreme court, 1801–15. He was appointed chief justice of the circuit court of the District of Columbia by President Jefferson, Feb. 24, 1806, and continued at the head of the court till 1855. It is recorded that out of all his decisions only two were overruled by the U.S. supreme court. He was married to Anna, daughter of the Hon. William Greenleaf, sheriff of Suffolk county, Mass., 1775–80. He was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences and of the American antiquarian society. Harvard gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1829. He published in six volumes the reports of the circuit court of the district, 1801–41, and also nine volumes of the reports of the U.S. supreme court. He prepared a code of laws for the District of Columbia and published a memoir of John Adams in 1827. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, 1855.

CRANDALL, Charles Henry, author, was born in Greenwich, N.Y., June 19, 1858; son of Henry Sargent and Mary C. (Mills) Crandall; grandson of Eber and Prudence (Newberry) Crandall, and of Stephen and Sarah C. (Carmichael) Mills; and a descendant of the Rev. John Crandall, who came to America in 1635, a follower of Roger Williams, went to Rhode Island and founded the town of Westerly. He removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1875, was for five years engaged in commercial work and then became connected with the New York *Tribune*. In 1886 ill health compelled him to resign his position and he removed to Springdale, Conn. He published *Representative Sonnets* by American poets, with an exhaustive essay on the sonnet (1890). He also collected his own poems and published them in 1893 under the title *Wayside Music*, and a second volume in 1898, entitled *The Chords of Life*. He is the author of numerous stories and essays on social topics and country life.

CRANDALL, Charles Lee, engineer, was born at Bridgewater, Oneida county, N.Y., July 20, 1850; son of Peter R. and Eunice C. (Priest) Crandall; and grandson of Peter Crandall. He lived on a farm with his parents, receiving a district school education and about two years' instruction at an academy. His family removed to Ithaca, N.Y., in 1868, where he entered Cornell university, and was graduated C.E. in 1872. He served in an architect's office and as assistant engineer on the New York, Boston and Montreal railroad until January, 1874, when he again entered Cornell university as a graduate student. He was appointed instructor in civil engineering in the university in April, 1874; assistant professor of civil engineering in July, 1875; associate professor in June, 1891, and professor of railway engineering in June, 1895. He acted as aid to the United States coast survey in the summer of 1878 and was city engineer of Ithaca, N.Y., 1879–91. He is the author of *Tables for the Computation of Railway and Other Earthwork* (1886); *Notes on Descriptive Geometry* (1888); *Notes on Shades, Shadows and Perspective* (1889); *The Transition Curve* (1893); and of contributions to *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine*, and the *Transactions* of the American society of civil engineers, of which society he was elected a junior member in 1876, and full member in 1898.

CRANDALL, Prudence, see Philleo, Prudence Crandall.

CRANE, Charles Henry, army surgeon, was born in Newport, R.I., July 19, 1825; son of Col. Ichabod B. Crane, U.S.A. He was graduated at Yale in 1844 and from the Harvard medical school in 1847. He entered the U.S. army as acting assistant surgeon, and was ordered to Mexico, serving during the continuation of the war and receiving promotion to the rank of assistant surgeon. He was stationed at various posts throughout the United States and took part in expeditions against the Indians, his most prominent service being in 1856 against the Rogue River tribe. He was promoted surgeon May 21, 1861; and in February, 1862, was made medical director of the department of Key West, and on June 30, medical director of the department of the South. In September, 1863, he was assigned to duty in the surgeon-general's office in Washington and was promoted assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, July 26, 1866. He succeeded Surgeon-General Barnes as surgeon-general of the U.S. army, July 3, 1882. His brevets included the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army at the close of the civil war. He died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, 1883.

CRANE, Edward Payson, educator, was born in Jefferson, N.Y., March 6, 1832; son of Daniel and Elsie Ann (Demarest) Crane; grandson of Daniel Crane and of Henry Oothant Demarest; and a descendant of Maj.-Gen. Humphrey Atherton of the colonial army; Capt. Lemuel Hotchkiss; the Rev. Richard Mather; of the Van Oothants, Dutch patroons, large landed proprietors on the Hudson; and of the Demarests, of Puritan and Huguenot origin. He was grad-

uated at the University of the city of New York in 1851 as English salutatorian, and from the Union theological seminary in 1855. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and was pastor at Rockland Lake, N.Y., 1855–57; at St. Augustine, Fla., 1857–59; at Palatka, Fla., 1859–61; and missionary in various parts of Florida, 1861–65. He was professor of Latin, of logic and of rhetoric in the Western university of Pennsylvania, 1865–82, when his health obliged him to resign. He afterward preached at California, Pa., 1884–85; was U.S. consul at Stuttgart, Germany, 1887-90, and at Hanover, 1893–97. The University of the city of New York conferred on him the degree of A.M in 1854.

CRANE, Jonathan Townley, clergyman, was born in Connecticut Farms, N.J., June 18, 1819. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1843; joined the Methodist Episcopal conference in 1845; preached at Hope in 1846; at Belvidere in 1857, and at Orange, 1858–59. He was president of the Conference seminary at Pennington, N.J., 1859–68, and in the latter year was appointed to Trinity church, Jersey City. He was presiding elder of the Newark district, 1868–72, and a delegate to the general conferences of 1860, 1864, 1868 and 1872. The College of New Jersey conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1847 and Dickinson college gave him the degree of D.D. in 1856. He published *Essay on Dancing* (1848); *The Right Way, or Practical Lectures on the Decalogue* (1853); *Popular Amusements* (1869); *Arts of Intoxication* (1870); *Holiness the Birthright of all God's Children* (1874); and *Methodism and its Methods* (1875). He died in Port Jervis, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1880.

CRANE, Joseph Halsey, representative, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Aug. 31, 1782. He removed to Dayton, Ohio, where, under the old constitution, he was president judge of the court of common pleas for many years. He represented Ohio as a Whig in the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1829–37. His son, William Elliott Crane (born in 1814, died in 1836), was graduated at Miami university in 1832 and practised law in Dayton, Ohio. Another son, Joseph Graham Crane, was for one term probate judge of Montgomery county, Ohio; entered the Union army, became colonel, and while acting as provost marshal of Vicksburg or Yazoo City, Miss., was assassinated by Colonel Yerger. Joseph H. Crane died in Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1852.

CRANE, Joshua Eddy, legislator, was born in Berkley, Mass., July 9, 1823; son of Barzillai and Lydia (Eddy) Crane. He was educated in his native town, was afterward a clerk in a commission house in New York city, and in 1844 removed to Bridgewater, Mass., where he was employed in the mercantile establishment of Morton Eddy. In 1848 he assumed control of the business, continuing in the same for more than forty years. He identified himself with the Liberal party in 1844; helped in the organization of the Republican party and served as a member of the Republican state central committee. He represented Bridgewater in the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1857 and was state senator from the south Plymouth district, 1861–62. He was president of the board of trustees of Bridgewater academy; chairman of the board of inspection of the state workhouse; and a member of the board of trustees of the Plymouth county agricultural society, delivering the annual address before that body on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. He was also town clerk and treasurer. He was married in 1849 to LucyAnn, daughter of Quincy and Lucy (Loud) Reed of Weymouth, Mass. He prepared for the "History of Plymouth County" (1884) an historical sketch of Bridgewater. He died in Bridgewater, Mass., Aug. 5, 1888.

CRANE, Joshua Eddy, librarian, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Oct. 1, 1850; eldest son of Joshua Eddy and Lucy (Reed) Crane; and grandson of Barzillai and Lydia (Eddy) Crane of Berkley, Mass. He was fitted for college at Bridgewater academy, and was graduated at Brown university in 1872. He was preceptor of Bridgewater academy, 1873–75; principal of the English preparatory department of the Syrian Protestant college, at Beirût, Syria, 1876–79; and travelled extensively in Europe and in the Levant. In 1882 he was associated with the Latin department of the Albany (N.Y.) academy, and in 1884 became the librarian of the Young men's association for mutual improvement, at Albany, N.Y. In 1887 he became associate principal of a preparatory school for boys, at Portland, Maine, but ultimately returned to the library at Albany, from which he withdrew in 1892. He was appointed librarian of the public library of Taunton, Mass., succeeding Ebenezer Cary Arnold, in 1895. Mr. Crane also engaged in historical and genealogical investigations, and became a member of the New England historic, genealogical society, historiographer of the Old Colony historical society, and corresponding secretary of the Old Bridgewater historical society.

CRANE, Nirom Marium, soldier, was born in Penn Yan, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1828; son of Nirom and Anna (Goodrich) Crane; and a descendant in the 6th generation from Henry and Concurrence (Meigs) Crane, who emigrated from Norfolk, England in 1660 and settled in Connecticut. In 1849 he established himself in business in Wayne, N.Y., removed to Hornellsville, N.Y., in 1853 and in 1856 engaged in banking. In 1861 he assisted

in recruiting the 23d regiment, N.Y. volunteers, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He fought in the battles of Groveton (2d Bull Run), Chantilly, South Mountain, and Antietam, was acting inspector-general on the staff of Gen. John F. Reynolds and his aide in the battle of Fredericksburg. In 1863 he was assistant provost-marshal-general on the staff of General Hooker. He commanded the 107th N.Y. volunteers at Leesburg in June, 1863, and was its colonel in the battle of Gettysburg. He was with Sherman at Chattanooga, in his march to the sea, and at Johnston's surrender, and was mustered out of the service in June, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. He resumed his banking business at Hornellsville, N.Y., and was instrumental in organizing the soldiers' home in Bath, N.Y., of which he was a trustee and treasurer. He married in 1852 Marie Louise, daughter of Matthew McDowell of Wayne, N.Y. He died in Wayne, N.Y. Sept. 25, 1901.

CRANE, Oliver, clergyman, was born in West Bloomfield, N.J., July 12, 1822; son of Stephen F. and Matilda (Smith) Crane, and a descendant of Jaspar Crane of Connecticut. His father was a prosperous farmer and his mother was a daughter of Peter Smith, private secretary to General Washington at Morristown, N.J., during the winter of 1779–80. The house in which Oliver was born was used by Washington as his headquarters while that general was in Cranetown watching from Eagle rock the movements of the British army and navy about New York. Oliver entered Yale college as a sophomore and was graduated in 1845 with honors. He then studied theology at the Union seminary, N.Y., and was graduated in 1848. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in April, 1848, became a missionary under the care of the A.B.C.F.M., and was sent to Turkey, where he soon acquired a knowledge of the language. He labored in that empire for nine years and established schools and churches. Upon his return to America in 1858 he became pastor of the church at Huron, N.Y., and subsequently of one at Waverly, N.Y. In 1864 he was elected professor of Biblical and oriental literature in Rutgers female college, New York city, which position he declined, to

Oliver Crane

accept the pastorate of the Carbondale, Pa., Presbyterian church. After 1870 he devoted himself chiefly to literary work. He made his home in Morristown, N.J., in 1870 and was elected a member of several historical and literary societies. By appointment of the governor he was for many years a member of the board of examiners of the Scientific college of New Jersey. He travelled extensively in America, Europe and the Orient and in 1856 was elected a corporate member of the American Oriental society. He was married in September, 1891, to Sibylla Bailey, and thereafter resided in Boston, Mass., the home and birthplace of his wife. In 1880 he was chosen secretary of the class of 1845 of Yale college and prepared an exhaustive biographical class record which was the pioneer in this line of publication. He received from Yale the degree of A.M. in 1848, from the Eclectic medical college of New York city that of M.D. in 1866 in recognition of his successful practice of medicine in the Orient; and from the University of Wooster, Ohio, that of D.D. in 1880. In 1888 he published a hexametrical lineal version of Virgil's "Æneid" which won for him the degree of LL.D. from Westminster college, Fulton, Mo. In 1889 he published *Mints and other Poems*, which included five metrical versions of *Dies Iræ;* and in 1865, under the direction of his presbytery, he prepared a manual for the use of the churches within its bounds. He also assisted Gen. H. B. Carrington in the preparation of *Battles of the Revolution* (1876). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1896.

CRANE, Sibylla Bailey, musician, was born in Boston, Mass., July 30, 1851; daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Bellamy) Bailey. On the maternal side she descended from the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, and on the paternal side from one of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims. She acquired a thorough education and cultivated her talents in music, the languages and literature, to an unusual degree under the best instructors in her native city. Her compositions include music for some of the poems of Bryant, Whittier and Longfellow, and were first rendered by their author at functions of a social, educational or charitable

Sibylla Bailey Crane

character. She refused publicity for her voice save in the direction of duty to society or charity. She was elected a director of the Woman's educational and industrial union of Boston and an officer of the Beneficent society organized to aid talented and needy students to complete the course of study in the New England conservatory of music. Her benevolent work included that of the church, the educational institutions of Massachusetts, the general theological library and the prisons and reformatory schools of the state. Her kind words and sweet songs were freely given to prisoners and the inmates of the hospital wards. She read before literary associations elaborate essays, notably "Cordova under the Moors in the Tenth Century" and "The History of Music from the early Egyptian down to the present time," which she illustrated with her voice, giving interpretations of native songs as heard by her in her extensive travels in Europe and the Orient. She was married to the Rev. Dr. Oliver Crane in September, 1891. She published *Glimpses of the Old World* (1881). She died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 31, 1902.

CRANE, Silas Axtell, clergyman, was born in Berkley, Mass., Oct. 21, 1799. He was graduated at Brown in 1823 and was a teacher in the university, 1823–24, tutor in mathematics, 1824–28, and principal of a school for young ladies, 1828–33. He was admitted to holy orders in the Episcopal church in 1833 and was rector of St. Stephen's church, Middlebury, Vt., 1833–37. He was president of Kemper college, St. Louis, Mo., 1837–39, and rector of St. Luke's church, East Greenwich, R.I., 1839–72. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown in 1855; and that of A.M. from Middlebury in 1832 and from Trinity in 1851. He died in East Greenwich, R.I., July 16, 1872.

CRANE, Stephen, author, was born in Newark, N.J., Nov. 1, 1871. He was educated at the public schools and attended for a time Lafayette college and Syracuse university. In 1887 he began newspaper work and in 1891 wrote under the pen-name "Johnson Smith," "Maggie, A Girl of the Streets," a story of life in the New York slums, which was not offered to a publisher but was printed by the author and not regularly published till 1896. His first volume to attract attention was "The Black Riders," a small book of verses written in less than three days, and published in 1895. In the same year he published "The Red Badge of Courage," one of the most successful books of the year. He joined the staff of a news syndicate in 1894 and in 1895 was sent on a journalistic tour through Mexico. In 1896–97 he was at the seat of war in Greece as special correspondent of the New York *Journal*. In 1897 he made an attempt to reach Cuba but was shipwrecked and obliged to turn back. In 1898 he was correspondent for the New York *World* during the war between the United States and Spain. Besides the books mentioned above he published *George's Mother* (1896); *The Little Regiment, and Other Episodes of the Civil War* (1896); *The Third Violet* (1897); *The Open Boat* (1898). He died at Baden, Germany, June 5, 1900.

CRANE, Thomas Frederick, educator, was born in New York city, July 12, 1844; son of Thomas Sexton and Charlotte (Nuttman) Crane. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1864. He was assistant professor of Southern European languages in Cornell university, 1868–73; professor of the Italian and Spanish languages, 1873–81, and of romance languages and literature after 1881. He was acting president of Cornell university in 1899, during the absence of President Schurman as head of the U.S. commissioners to report on the condition of the peoples of the newly acquired colony of the Philippine islands. He helped to found the American folk-lore society in 1888. He is the author of many articles on folk-lore contributed to the principal American periodicals. Among his published writings are: *Italian Popular Tales* (1885); *La Société Française au Dix-Septième Siècle* (1889); *The Exempla, or Illustrative Stories from the Sermones Vulgares of Jacques de Vitry* (1890); *Le Romantisme Français* (4th ed., 1895); *Chansons Populaires de la France* (1891); and *Tableaux de la Révolution Française* (6th ed., 1892); covering the history of romance languages during the middle ages.

CRANE, William Carey, educator, was born in Richmond, Va., March 17, 1816; son of William and Lydia (Dorset) Crane. His father was a philanthropist, founder of the Richmond Baptist missionary society and originator and patron of Richmond college. The son was graduated at Columbian college in 1836 and in theology at Madison university in 1838. He was ordained in Baltimore, Md., at the request of the Calvert street church and was a missionary and school teacher in Georgia, 1837–39. He was pastor at various churches in Alabama and Mississippi, 1839–51, and subsequently served as president of Yazoo classical hall, Mississippi female college, Semple Broadus college, and Mt. Lebanon university. In July, 1863, he was elected president of Baylor university, Texas, remaining at the head of that institution till his death. He was for twelve years secretary of the Southern Baptist convention and for four years its vice-president. He was president of the Mississippi Baptist state convention two years, of the Louisiana state convention three years, and of the Texas state convention, 1871–85. When Baylor university and female college were removed from Independence to Waco, Texas, in 1885, the property, buildings

and outfit left were thereafter known as Crane college in honor of the late president. His brother, Adoniram Judson Crane (born 1817, died 1867) was graduated at Union, 1838; served in the Virginia legislature; was U.S. district attorney for Virginia; and was married to a great-granddaughter of John Adams, second president of the United States. Dr. Crane was a member of the American philological society. He received the degree of D.D. from Howard college, Alabama, and that of LL.D. from Baylor university, Texas. He published among other works, *Literary Discourses*, and *Life of Sam Houston*. He died in Independence, Texas, Feb. 27, 1885.

CRANE, William H., actor, was born in Leicester, Mass., April 30, 1845; son of Amaziah Baits and Mary Sophia Crane; grandson of Abner Crane, and a descendant of one of three brothers by the name of Crane, who came to America in the seventeenth century. He first appeared on the professional stage, July 13, 1863, at Utica, N.Y., his engagement being with the Holman opera company, where he took the part of the orator in "Child of the Regiment." He was with the company seven years playing in "Fra Diavolo" as Beppo; in "Faust" as Mephisto; in "Ours" as Hugh Challoner, and in the "Elixir of Love" as Dr. Dalemara. He afterward created the part of Le Blanc in "Evangeline" while leading comedian in the Alice Oates opera company. In 1874 he became a member of a stock company and played at Hooley's theatre, Chicago, Ill., Niblo's garden, New York city, 1876, and at the Park theatre, New York city, in 1877, where he appeared with Stuart Robson in "Our Boarding House." The intimacy thus formed lasted twelve years and "Crane and Robson" appeared on the same bill, their greatest success artistically and financially being the "Henrietta." In 1889 they dissolved the partnership, making their last appearance together, April 13, 1889, at the Chicago opera house. On Sept. 17, 1889, Mr. Crane appeared at the same house in the title role in "The Senator," in which he made the greatest success of his professional career and established his reputation as a comedian. He also appeared as Col. Winfield Farragut in "For Money"; as Jonathan Silsbee in "On Probation"; as John Hackett in "Brother John"; as Hon. Benjamin Franklyn Lawton in "The American Minister"; as Sylvanus Urban in "The Pacific Mail" in 1892; as Major Fairfax in "A Virginia Courtship" in 1898; as Col. Amory West in "Worth a Million" in 1898–99, and as Professor Thomas Holden in "The Head of the Family" the same season. In his "stock days" Crane appeared in all of the standard and classical comedies. With Mr. Robson he made elaborate revivals of "Twelfth Night," "She Stoops to Conquer," "Comedy of Errors," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," appearing in the last-named play as the obese knight, Sir John Falstaff. As a star Crane had in 1899 presented twelve plays, all by American authors, and it is claimed for him that he did more for the native author than any other actor in the United States. His latest success is as "*David Harum.*"

CRANE, William Montgomery, naval officer, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Feb. 1, 1776; son of Gen. William Crane, an officer of the Continental army, who died in 1814. The son entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1799, was promoted lieutenant, 1803, commander, 1813, and captain in 1814. He commanded the *Vixen* at the attack upon Tripoli and was on board the *Chesapeake* when she encountered the *Leopard*. In 1812 he commanded the *Nautilus* when captured by the *Southampton*. On being exchanged he was ordered to join Chauncey's fleet on the lakes, and commanded the *Madison* and the *Pike*. He commanded the Mediterranean squadron in 1827, his flagship being the *Delaware*, and in his official position acted as joint commissioner with the U.S. consul at Smyrna in the negotiations with the Ottoman government. In 1841 he was navy commissioner and in 1842 chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography. He died by his own hand in Washington, D.C., March 18, 1846.

CRANE, Winthrop Murray, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Dalton, Mass., April 23, 1853; son of Zenas Marshall and grandson of Zenas and Lucinda (Brewer) Crane. He was educated in the public schools and at Williston seminary, and in 1870 entered his father's paper mill, working his way from the lowest position to superintendent of two of the mills, and having charge of the manufacture of the silk fibre banknote paper for the government. He acquired and inherited

an ample fortune of which he gave liberal amounts for private charity, and for the good of the public, having made large contributions toward building the Congregational church, parsonage, town hall, and Irving house in his native town. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions at Minneapolis in 1892 and at St. Louis in 1896. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1897–99, and in 1899 and 1901 was elected governor. Williams college gave him the degree of A.M. in 1897, and Harvard that of LL.D. in 1903.

CRANE, Zenas, manufacturer, was born at Canton, Mass., May 9, 1777; son of Stephen and Susannah (Babcock) Crane; grandson of Benjamin and Abigail (Houghton) Crane; great-grandson of Stephen and Mary (Denison) Crane; and great² grandson of Henry Crane, who came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1648 or 1649. He was educated at the district schools and learned the rudiments of the paper business at his brother's mill in Newton, completing his knowledge in General Burbank's mill at Worcester. In 1799 he decided to establish a mill of his own and selected Dalton in the Berkshire hills as the most suitable location, chiefly on account of its inexhaustible supply of the purest washing water. His paper mill, the first to be constructed west of the Connecticut river, was finished in 1801, and was called the "Old Berkshire." This was the nucleus about which the great Crane mills gradually formed. Mr. Crane conducted this until 1807, when he sold his interest to a partner and entered mercantile business. In 1809 he was married to Lucinda, daughter of Gaius and Lucretia (Babcock) Brewer of Wilbraham, Mass. In 1810 he bought an interest in the new mill, subsequently known as the "Old Red Mill," and became superintendent and chief manager. In 1822 he became sole proprietor. He conducted the mill with success until 1842 when he transferred his interest to his eldest sons, Zenas Marshall and James Brewer Crane, already his partners. In politics he was first a Federalist and later a Whig, and was several times chosen to the state legislature, beginning in 1811. In 1836–37 he served in Governor Everett's council. He died at Dalton, Mass., June 29, 1845.

CRANSTON, Earl, M.E. bishop, was born at Athens, Ohio, June 27, 1840. He descended paternally from Gov. John Cranston (1626–1680), and maternally from James Montgomery, an early immigrant to Ohio from Ireland. He received his preparatory education from his stepfather, J. W. Longborn of Jackson, Ohio, and in 1861 was graduated from Ohio university. In the same year he enlisted in the Union army and was appointed 1st sergeant and then 1st lieutenant of Company C, 3d Ohio volunteer infantry. He was subsequently commissioned adjutant of the 1st battalion, 2d West Virginia cavalry, and finally captain of the 60th Ohio volunteers. He served until June, 1863, leaving the service on account of broken health. He began the study of the law but in 1867 entered the ministry, uniting with the Ohio conference of the M.E. church. He served charges in Marietta, Portsmouth, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacksonville, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; and Denver, Col.; and was for four years presiding elder in the Rocky Mountain country. He was one of the founders and promoters of the Denver university; was

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elected a manager of the Western Methodist book concern in 1884, 1888 and 1892; became treasurer and member of the managing board of the Freedmen's aid and southern education society, and treasurer of the M.E. church (at large). He was a trustee of the Ohio university from 1888, received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1866, and that of D.D. from Allegheny college, Pa., and Cornell college, Iowa, in 1881. In 1896 he was elected and consecrated as bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and was stationed at Portland, Ore.

CRANSTON, Henry Young, representative, was born in Newport, R.I., Oct. 9, 1789; son of Peleg and Elizabeth Cranston, brother of Robert Bennie Cranston and a direct descendant of Gov. Samuel Cranston. He engaged in business in New Bedford, Mass., and in Newport, R.I., 1810–15, was admitted to the bar in 1819, was clerk of the court of common pleas, 1818–33, and a member and vice-president of the convention that framed the state constitution, presiding over the greater part of the deliberations of that body. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1827–43, and 1847–54, frequently serving as speaker. He was also a representative in the 28th and 29th U.S. congresses, 1843–47. He was married, July

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15, 1818, to Mary, daughter of Nathan and Catherine Hammett of Newport. She died, Nov. 24, 1857. Their son, William Henry Cranston, was mayor of Newport for nine years and died Oct. 10, 1871. Henry Y. Cranston died in Newport, R.I., Feb. 12, 1864.

CRANSTON, John, governor of Rhode Island, was supposed to have been born in England about 1626. He was a son of James Cranston, chaplain to Charles I. By special act of the general assembly of Rhode Island, March 1, 1664, he was permitted "to administer phisicke and practice chirurgy." He was a soldier and lawyer, holding the rank of major-general in King Philip's war. He was attorney-general, 1654–56, deputy governor, 1672, 1676 and 1677, and governor, 1678–80. He died March 12, 1680.

CRANSTON, Robert Bennie, representative, was born in Newport, R.I., Jan. 14, 1791; son of Peleg and Elizabeth Cranston and brother of Henry Young Cranston. He was a collector of internal revenue, sheriff of Newport, and a Whig representative in the 25th, 26th, 27th and 30th congresses, 1837–43 and 1847–49. He engaged in banking, was postmaster of Newport, represented that city in the state legislature and was speaker of the house one term. He was elected mayor of Newport but declined to serve, and was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1864. At his death one of his bequests was the sum of $75,000 to the poor of Newport "too honest to steal and too proud to beg." He died in Newport, R.I., Jan. 27, 1873.

CRANSTON, Samuel, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, R.I., Aug. 27, 1659; son of Gov. John Cranston. After his marriage with Mary Hart, a granddaughter of Roger Williams, he went to sea and not having been heard from for a number of years was given up for lost. His wife, supposing her husband dead, accepted an offer of marriage from a Mr. Russell of Boston, and just as the marriage was about to take place the husband returned. In 1698 he was elected governor of Rhode Island, to which office he was re-elected twenty-nine consecutive times. His tombstone at Newport bears this inscription: "Here lieth the body of Samuel Cranston, Esqr., late governor of this Colony, aged 68 years, and departed this life April 26, A.D. 1727. He was the son of John Cranston, Esq., who also was governor here in 1680. He was descended from the noble Scottish Lord Cranston, and carried in his veins a stream of the ancient Earls of Crawford Bothwell and Traquair, having for his grandfather James Cranston, Clerk, Chaplain to King Charles the First. His great-grandfather was John Cranston, Esq., of Boal. This last was son to James Cranston, Esq., which James was son of William, Lord Cranston." He died at Newport, R.I., April 26, 1727.

CRAPO, Henry Howland, governor of Michigan, was born at Dartmouth, Mass., May 24, 1804; son of Jesse and Phebe (Howland) Crapo. His education was acquired chiefly by means of private study. Having made himself familiar with theoretical land surveying from a book on the subject, he constructed a rude compass and began life as a surveyor. He also taught school in Dartmouth until 1832 when he removed to New Bedford and continued to practise surveying. He held various municipal offices, and was prominent in all matters of public interest in that place, before and after its organization as a city. He removed to Flint, Mich., in 1857 and became a successful manufacturer of lumber. In 1862 he was elected mayor of Flint; in 1863–64 he served in the state senate, and in 1864 was elected governor of Michigan, holding the office four years. He was married June 9, 1825, to Mary Ann Slocum of Dartmouth, Mass., and had one son, William Wallace Crapo, and nine daughters. He died at Flint, Mich., July 22, 1869.

CRAPO, William Wallace, representative, was born at Dartmouth, Mass., May 16, 1830; son of Henry Howland and Mary Ann (Slocum) Crapo. He attended the public schools of New Bedford, and Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated at Yale college in 1852. He studied law in the office of John H. Clifford at New Bedford, and at Harvard law school, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1855. He was city solicitor of New Bedford, 1856–68. His first political speeches were made in behalf of John C. Frémont, in 1856. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1856, and in 1857 declined a nomination to the state senate. He was a Republican representative in the 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1875–83, declining renomination in 1882. In the 47th congress, as chairman of the committee on banking and currency, he urged the passage of the bill for extending the charters of the national banks. He was several times an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He was president of the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad; president of the New Bedford institute for savings; president of the Wamsutta mills; one of the

board of directors of the Potomska mills, of the Acushnet mills, and of numerous other corporations. In 1870 he was elected president of the Mechanics' national bank of New Bedford. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale college in 1882. Mr. Crapo was married, Jan. 22, 1857, to Sarah Davis, daughter of George and Serena (Davis) Tappan, and had two sons, Henry Howland and Stanford Tappan Crapo.

CRARY, Isaac Edwin, representative, was born in Preston, Conn., Oct. 2, 1804; son of Elisha and Nabbey (Avery) Crary. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in the class of 1827, the first class graduating from that institution. He was admitted to the bar and in 1833 settled to practise in Marshall, Mich., where he subsequently became general of the state militia. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1835; and the first representative in congress from the state, serving in the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses, 1835–41. He was regent of the University of Michigan, 1837–44; a member of the state board of education, 1850–52; and editor of the *Democratic Expounder* for several years. He was a representative in the Michigan legislature, 1842–46, and speaker in 1846. He was twice married: first to Jane Elizabeth Hitchcock, niece of Bishop Brownell, and secondly, in 1841, to Bellona, daughter of Judge Abner Pratt of Marshall. He died at Marshall, Mich., May 8, 1854.

CRAVATH, Erastus Milo, educator, was born at Homer, Cortland county, N.Y., July 1, 1833, son of Orin and Betsey (Northway) Cravath, grandson of Samuel and Mamre (Bishop) Cravath, of Norwalk, Conn.; and a descendant of Ezekiel Cravath, born in the town of Boston in 1671, and

E. M. Cravath

his wife Elizabeth Hooke of Salisbury, Mass., a granddaughter of Governor William Hooke. He was educated in the district school, at Homer academy, at New York central college, McGrawville, and at Oberlin college, where he was graduated in arts in 1857, and from its theological department in 1860. Throughout his college course he partially supported himself by teaching school during vacations. He was married, Sept. 18, 1860, to Ruth Anna Jackson, of Kennett Square, Pa., of Quaker ancestry, and a graduate of Oberlin, class of 1858. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Berlin Heights, Lorain county, Ohio, 1860–'63; and chaplain of the 101st Ohio volunteer infantry, 1863–65, serving in the Alabama campaign and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Having become impressed during the war with the needs of the emancipated slaves, he decided to devote his life to educational work in the south, and became field agent of the American missionary association for the opening of schools for freedmen in the central south. In conjunction with the Rev. E. P. Smith,

district secretary of the American missionary association at Cincinnati, and Prof. John Ogden, superintendent of education of the Freedmen's bureau for Tennessee and Kentucky, and a field agent of the Western freedmen's aid commission of Cincinnati, he undertook the founding of a school for negroes at Nashville, Tenn., in October, 1865. On their own responsibility they purchased, at a cost of $16,000, a block of land on which stood a large hospital erected by the government for war purposes. Gen. Clinton Bowen Fisk, commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau, entered into the plans for founding this school, which finally became Fisk university. Soon afterward the American missionary association and the Western freedmen's aid commission assumed the purchase, and sent out twenty teachers. Professor Ogden became principal and Mr. Cravath assumed the general business responsibilities. He made the Fisk school his home while establishing schools at Atlanta, Macon, Milledgeville, Andersonville, Talladega and other cities further south. In July, 1866, he was appointed district secretary of the American missionary association at Cincinnati, having charge of collecting funds and of school and church work in Kentucky, Tennessee and northern Georgia and Alabama. In September, 1870, he became field secretary of the association at New York, and in that capacity assumed charge of its entire work in the south. In July, 1875, he was elected the first president of the Fisk university. The first three years were spent in supervising the wonderfully successful efforts of the Jubilee singers to raise funds to enlarge the university

by giving concerts throughout Protestant Europe. Returning in the summer of 1878 he assumed active charge of the university. In 1895 he made a four months' tour, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece and Italy. He died at St. Charles, Minn., Sept. 4, 1900.

CRAVEN, Alfred Wingate, engineer, was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, 1810; son of Tunis A. and Hannah (Tingey) Craven. His father was an officer in the U.S. navy, and his mother a daughter of Com. Thomas Tingey, U.S.N. Alfred was graduated at Columbia in 1829, subsequently studying law and also civil engineering. He was associated with Gen. George S. Greene in engineering work and became a successful railroad engineer and manager. He was engineer commissioner to the Croton aqueduct board, New York city, 1849–68, and the vast additions made to the original plant during these years were under his supervision. He also secured the legislation necessary to maintain in the city an efficient sewerage system. He was later associated with Allan Campbell in building the Park Avenue subway between 42d street and the Harlem river. He was a charter member of the American society of civil engineers, and its president, 1869–71. He died in Chiswick, England, March 29, 1879.

CRAVEN, Braxton, educator, was born in Deep River, N.C., Aug. 26, 1822. He was educated at a Quaker school in New Gordon, N.C., was graduated at Randolph-Macon college in 1849, and became principal of Union institute. In 1851 the school was rechartered as Normal college and placed under state supervision, and in 1859 was again changed to Trinity college. He resigned the presidency in December, 1863, resuming it in January, 1866. He was licensed to preach in 1840 and in 1857 joined the North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and preached regularly up to the time of his death. Randolph Macon college conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1852; Andrew college, Tenn., that of D.D., and the University of Missouri that of LL.D. He published *An Historical Sketch of Trinity College* (1867). He died at Trinity college. N.C., Nov. 7, 1882.

CRAVEN, Charles Henderson, naval officer, was born at Fort Preble, Portland, Maine, Nov. 30, 1843; son of Rear-Admiral Thomas Tingey and Emily (Henderson) Craven; grandson of Tunis Augustus and Hannah (Tingey) Craven; and great-grandson on his father's side of Commodore Thomas Tingey and on his mother's side of Commodore Thomas Truxtun. He was graduated at the U.S. naval academy in 1863 and was an ensign in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1863–65, taking part in the operations at Charleston, S.C., and Savannah, Ga. He was one of the officers on board the *Housatonic* when she was blown up by a torpedo off Charleston in February, 1864. He participated in the night attack on Fort Sumter, in command of the fifth division at the assault, sustaining injuries therein, and was then detailed on special duty at a battery on Morris Island, in Charleston harbor, the exposure from which resulted in the disabilities which caused his retirement. He was on board the flagship *Colorado* attached to the European station, 1865–67, receiving promotion to lieutenant-commander in March, 1868. In 1868 he was ordered to the South Pacific squadron and later served as executive officer of the receiving ship *Independence* at Mare Island navy yard. In 1874 he became executive officer of the *Kearsarge* and later of the *Monocacy* in China. He was detached from the China squadron in 1879 and was ordered to duty at the Mare Island navy yard. He was retired on account of ill health, April 21, 1881. He was married in 1874 to Mary Folger, daughter of J. L. N. Shepard of San Francisco. He died in Washington, D.C., March 1, 1898.

CRAVEN, Elijah Richardson, clergyman, was born in Washington, D.C., March 28, 1824; son of Elijah Richardson and Sarah (Landreth) Craven; grandson of John and Ann (Richardson) Craven, and of John and Margaret (Nutter) Landreth, and a descendant of Thomas Craven, who immigrated to America in 1728, and settled in New Jersey. His maternal grandfather, John Landreth, came to America from Scotland in 1788. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1842, and after studying law for two years entered the Princeton theological seminary from which he was graduated in 1848. He was a tutor in the College of New Jersey, 1846–49; pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Somerville, N.J., 1850–54, and of the Third Presbyterian church at Newark, N.J., 1854–87. In 1859 he was elected a trustee of the College of New Jersey and in 1865 he became a director of the Theological seminary. In 1878 he was appointed chairman of the committee on the revision of the Book of Discipline of the Presbyterian church, and in 1885 was chosen moderator of the General Assembly. He was elected in 1887 secretary of the Presbyterian board of publication and Sabbath-school work. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1859, and that of LL.D. from Lafayette college in 1890. He is the editor of the American edition of Lange on "Revelation," to which he made extensive additions; and of various articles in religious reviews.

CRAVEN, Henry Smith, engineer, was born at Bound Brook, N.J., Oct. 14, 1845; son of Rear-Admiral Thomas Tingey and Emily (Henderson) Craven. He was educated at St. John's college, Annapolis, and entered Hobart college, N.Y., in

the class of 1866, leaving before completing his course to join the army as a Union volunteer. At the close of the war he was employed on the Croton aqueduct works and in 1866 joined the U.S. navy as lieutenant and became secretary to his father, then in command of the North Pacific squadron. In 1869 he was made assistant civil engineer of Mare Island navy yard, Cal. He resigned in 1872 and for seven years practised civil engineering in San Francisco. He again joined the navy as civil engineer in 1879 and was ordered to Chester, Pa., where he was engaged in the construction of the iron floating dock then building at the Roach shipyard for the navy yard at Pensacola. He then went to the navy yard at League Island, Pa., and in 1881 to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H. He was assigned to Coos-ter's Harbor training station in 1882 and in 1888 was granted leave of absence to take charge of the construction of the new Croton aqueduct in New York city where he was engaged three years. He invented an automatic trip for mining buckets (1876) and a tunnelling machine (1883). He was a member of the American society of civil engineers. He received the degree of B.S. from Hobart college in 1878. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1889.

CRAVEN, John Joseph, inventor, was born in Newark, N.J., in September, 1822. He learned the business of a manufacturing chemist and became interested in electrical experiments, inventing various practical devices which were employed on the first telegraph line between New York city and Philadelphia, Pa., which was built in 1846 under his supervision. Among his inventions are gutta-percha insulators for telegraph wires and submarine telegraph cables. He also discovered that the use of glass on telegraph poles secured a continuous circuit. In 1849 he went to California and engaged in mining until 1851, when he returned to the east and studied medicine. At the breaking out of the civil war he joined the army as surgeon in the 1st New Jersey volunteers, and in 1862 became medical director of the department of the south. He was assigned to duty as medical purveyor of the department in September, 1862, and medical director of the 10th army corps in May, 1864. In January, 1865, he was appointed medical purveyor of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and stationed at Fort Monroe. On Dec. 16, 1865, he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was mustered out of the service. Returning to Newark he engaged in private practice, and served four years as postmaster. He died at Patchogue, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1893.

CRAVEN, Thomas Tingey, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1808; oldest son of Tunis A. and Hannah (Tingey) Craven, and brother of Alfred Wingate Craven. Thomas was admitted to the navy, May 1, 1822, as midshipman and for five years was on board the *United States* and *Peacock* in the Pacific squadron. He was made sailing master in 1828, joined the *Erie* of the West India squadron, and saw his first sea fight in the capture of the pirate *Federal*. His lieutenant's commission was dated 1830 and the next three years he cruised in the *Boxer*. He commanded the *Vincennes*, flagship of Lieutenant Wilkes, in the Antarctic exploring expedition of 1838. Upon his return he served on various vessels off the African and Pacific coasts and in the Mediterranean, and in July, 1850, became commandant of midshipmen in the naval academy, Annapolis, and was commander of the academy, 1852–55. He then sailed for the Mediterranean on the *Congress* and remained there several years, returning to the academy about 1860. He was commissioned captain, June, 1861, and commanded the Potomac flotilla until October, when he was placed in command of the *Brooklyn*, and with that ship ran the forts below New Orleans and at Vicksburg, 1861–62. He was promoted commodore, July, 1862, and commanded the *Niagara* off the coasts of England and France 1862–65. In September, 1866, he was placed in command of the Mare Island navy yard, and in October, 1866, was commissioned rear-admiral. In August, 1868, he was made commander of the Pacific squadron, and in December, 1869, he was retired. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1887.

CRAVEN, Tunis Augustus Macdonough, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 11, 1813; son of Tunis A. and Hannah (Tingey) Craven; and brother of Thomas Tingey and Alfred Wingate Craven. He entered the U.S. navy in 1829, and was at sea on various vessels until 1837, when at his own request he was assigned to coast survey service. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1841, serving on the *Falmouth*, 1841–43, and on the *North Carolina*, 1843–46. As commander of the *Dale*, he was with the Pacific squadron in 1848 and assisted in the conquest of California. He was then on coast survey duty, 1849–57, and that year commanded the Atrato expedition in the survey for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. He afterward commanded the *Mohawk* off the coast of Cuba to intercept slavers, and among his captures was a brig with 500 African negroes. The Queen of Spain presented him a diploma and gold medal for saving the crew of a Spanish merchantman, and the board of underwriters of New York city gave his wife a silver service of plate for important services rendered the merchant marine by her husband. He commanded the *Crusader* in 1861 and saved the fort at Key West to the government. He was promoted com-

mander in April, 1861, and with the *Tuscarora* engaged in searching for Confederate blockade runners and cruisers. He blockaded the Confederate steamer *Sumter* in the port of Gibraltar for two months when her officers and crew deserted her. He afterward joined the James river flotilla with the iron-clad monitor *Tecumseh* and in 1864 was attached to Admiral Farragut's squadron in Mobile bay. In the battle of Mobile Bay his monitor was given the post of honor and fired the first shot on the morning of Aug. 5, 1864. To avoid a line of torpedoes, general directions were given to pass under the guns of Fort Morgan and eastward of a red buoy. The Confederate ram *Tennessee* lay inside the line of torpedoes and Craven, eager to lead the attack, passed westward of the buoy. As he crossed the line of torpedoes an explosion destroyed the *Tecumseh* and most of her officers and crew went down with the iron-clad. The commodore and the pilot John Collins, met inside the turret at the foot of the ladder leading to the passage way on top. The vessel was going down, and the hand that had sent the vessel across the deadly line had been directed by the superior officer. With sublime chivalry Commodore Craven stepped back, saying, "After you, pilot." The pilot reached the passage of escape and at the same moment the iron mass sunk to the bottom of Mobile bay carrying with her the brave but too daring commander. He died Aug. 5, 1864.

CRAVENS, James Addison, representative, was born in Rockingham county, Va., Nov. 4, 1818; son of John and Nancy (Newman) Cravens; grandson of William and Jane (Harrison) Cravens; and a descendant of John Cravens, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He removed to Hardinsburg, Ind., in 1840 and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was major of the 2d Indiana volunteers in the Mexican war, 1846–47. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1848–49, and a state senator, 1850–53. He was appointed brigadier-general of militia in 1854, and a state agent in 1859. He was a Democratic representative in the 37th and 38th congresses, 1861–65, and was a delegate to the Union national convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and to the Democratic national convention of 1868. He also served as president of the Agricultural societies of Washington and Orange counties, Ind. He died at Hardinsburg, Ind., June 20, 1893.

CRAVENS, James Harrison, representative, was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Va., Aug. 2, 1802; son of Joseph and Mary (Harrison) Cravens. His ancestors came from the north of Ireland at the close of the Revolution. He left Virginia in 1829 because of his anti-slavery views, and settled in Madison, Ind., where he engaged in the practice of law, later removing to Ripley county, Ind., where he practised law and became a farmer. He was a presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1840, and a representative in the 27th congress, 1841–43. In 1860 he was the defeated candidate for attorney-general of Indiana. He entered the army in 1862 as lieutenant-colonel of the 83d Indiana regiment, and was discharged from the service, Feb. 11, 1863, on account of total physical disability. He was one of the original anti-slavery agitators and liberated his own slaves, acquired by inheritance. He died in Marion, Ind., Dec. 4, 1876.

CRAVENS, Jordan E., representative, was born in Fredericktown, Madison county, Mo., Nov. 7, 1830; grandson of William Cravens who came to America from Ireland after the Revolution and settled in Virginia. He removed with his parents to Arkansas in 1831, completed his preparatory education at Spring River academy, Mo., 1848–50, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was in the state legislature in 1860, and the following year joined the Confederate army as a volunteer on the staff of General Burrow. He fought in the battle of Dug Spring, Mo., in the regiment of his cousin, Col. Jesse L. Cravens, and at Oak Hills, Aug. 10, 1861, under Colonel Churchill, where he was wounded three times during the fight. At Fort Pillow he was promoted major of the 17th Arkansas regiment, October, 1862, and at Corinth in 1863 he was elected colonel of the 21st Arkansas as reorganized. He was taken prisoner in May, 1863, and was exchanged in February, 1864, after which he served in the trans-Mississippi department to the close of the war. He settled in Clarksville, Ark., where he was prosecuting attorney, 1865–66; state senator, 1866–68; presidential elector in 1872; and represented his district as a Democrat in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877–83. In 1868 he was married to a daughter of Felix L. Baston of the supreme court of Arkansas.

CRAVER, Samuel Porch, missionary, was born at Franklinville, N.J., April 26, 1847; son of James A. and Hannah (Porch) Craver; grandson of George and Hannah (Abbott) Craver; and of Samuel and Jane (Fisler) Porch. The Cravers were German, the Abbotts and Porches, English, and the Fislers, Irish. He was graduated from Iowa college in 1871, and from the theological school of Boston university in 1875. In 1876 he became a missionary to Guanajuato, Mexico, and remained there until 1883 when he was transferred to Silao. In 1884 he was in charge of the publishing interests of the Mission in Mexico, City of Mexico, and then became missionary and presiding elder of the northern district, residing in Queretaro, where he remained

five years. He was presiding elder of the Puebla district and president of the Theological seminary of the Methodist Episcopal church, Puebla, Mexico, 1889–95, and in the latter year was appointed presiding elder of the Paraguay district of the Methodist Episcopal church, Paraguay, S. A., having full charge of all the work in that country. He was married Sept. 22, 1875, to Laura, daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Harriet (Honsel) Gassner, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He received the degree of D.D. from the Iowa Wesleyan university in 1887.

CRAWFORD, Francis Marion, author, was born at Lucca, Italy, Aug. 2, 1854; son of Thomas Crawford, sculptor, and Louisa (Ward) Crawford, and a nephew of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. He was sent to the United States in 1856 and lived with some relatives on a farm at Bordentown, N.J., until the death of his father in 1857, when he was taken back to Italy. In 1862 his mother was married to Mr. L. Terry of Hartford, Conn. She died at Rome, Italy, Sept. 21, 1897. At the age of twelve he was sent back to America and placed in St. Paul's school at Concord, N.H. Later he studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, England; was at Karlsruhe and Heidelberg, 1874–76, and at the University of Rome, 1876–78, where he studied the Oriental languages. His family then met with financial reverses, and thrown upon his own resources he went to India where he obtained the editorship of the *Allahabad Indian Herald.* In 1880 he returned to Italy and in 1881 took passage for America, where he entered Harvard as a special student, taking Professor Lanman's course in Sanskrit. He supported himself by writing magazine articles, book reviews and essays. In May, 1882, at the suggestion of his uncle, Samuel Ward of New York, he began to write down some of his experiences in India, and completed "Mr. Isaacs" in June at the home of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. In May, 1883, he returned to Italy, and in 1884 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Hiram Berdan, of the U.S. sharpshooters. He rebuilt a villa, which he had bought at Sorrento, Italy, where he made his home, visiting America yearly from 1892. His published books include: *Mr. Isaacs* (1882); *Dr. Claudius* (1883); *To Leeward* (1883); *A Roman Singer* (1884); *An American Politician* (1884); *Zoroaster* (1885); *A Tale of a Lonely Parish* (1886); *Saracinesca* (1887); *Paul Patoff* (1887); *Marzio's Crucifix* (1887, new ed., 1894); *With the Immortals* (1888); *Greifenstein* (1889); *Sant' Ilario* (1889); *Khaled* (1891); *The Witch of Prague* (1891); *The Three Fates* (1892); *Don Orsino* (1892); *The Children of the King* (1893); *Pietro Ghisleri* (1893); *Marion Darche* (1893); *Katherine Lauderdale* (1894); *Love in Idleness* (1894); *The Upper Birth* (1894); *The Ralstons* (1895); *Casa Braccio* (1895); *Constantinople* (1895); *Adam Johnstone's Son* (1896); *Taquisara* (1896); *A Rose of Yesterday* (1897); *Corleone* (1897); *Ave Roma Immortalis* (1898); *Via Crucis* (1898). In 1897 he dramatized *Doctor Claudius.*

CRAWFORD, George Addison, pioneer, was born in Pine Creek, Lycoming (now Clinton) county, Pa., July 27, 1827; son of George and Elizabeth (Weitzel) Crawford. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1847, taught school in Kentucky and Mississippi, 1847–48, and studied law in Lock Haven, Pa., 1848–51. He was editor of the *Clinton Democrat,* 1851–52; was a clerk in the post-office department at Washington, D.C., 1853–56, and practised law in Kansas from 1857. He was the founder of the town of Fort Scott; editor of the *Kansas Farmer*; a civil engineer; a commissioner to the centennial exhibition of 1876; president of the Kansas historical society, and a regent of the Kansas agricultural college. In 1861 he was elected governor of Kansas but the election was found to be illegal. He established the *Daily Monitor,* the first newspaper published in Fort Scott. In May, 1876, he removed to Colorado, and founded the town of Grand Junction in Mesa county. He died in Grand Junction, Col., Jan. 26, 1891.

CRAWFORD, George Washington, governor of Georgia, was born in Columbia county, Ga., Dec. 22, 1798; son of Peter Crawford, who came from Virginia to Edgefield county, S.C., in 1779 and settled in Columbia county, Ga., in 1783. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1820, studied law in the office of Richard Henry Wilde in Augusta, Ga., and in 1822 was admitted to the Richmond county bar. He was attorney-general of Georgia, 1827–31, and a representative in the state legislature from Richmond county, 1837–42, with the exception of an interim of one year. He was a representative from Georgia in the 27th congress, filling a vacancy caused by the death of Richard W. Habersham and serving from Feb. 7 to March 4, 1843. He was governor of Georgia, 1843–46, and by pledging his personal credit restored financial credit to the state and placed it on a sound basis. On the accession of Zachary Taylor to the presidency in 1849, he was given the portfolio of war

in the new cabinet. On the death of the President, July 9, 1850, he resigned from the cabinet and his resignation was accepted Aug. 15, 1850. He then made a tour of Europe, spending several years abroad and on his return retired from public life. In 1858 he joined, with several other former governors of Georgia, in a southern commercial convention held at Montgomery, Ala., and in 1861 he presided over the state convention that carried Georgia for secession. He died at his home near Augusta, Ga., July 22, 1872.

CRAWFORD, Joel, representative, was born in Columbia county, Ga., June 15, 1783. He was educated in the school of Dr. David Bush; studied law under Nicholas Ware of Augusta, and at the Litchfield (Conn.) law school; was admitted to the bar in 1808, and practised in Milledgeville, Ga. He was an aid to General Floyd in the Creek war, 1813–14, with the rank of major. He was a representative in the Georgia legislature, 1814–17, and a Democratic representative in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21. He removed in 1828 to Sparta, Hancock county, and served in the state senate three consecutive years. He was a member of the commission to fix the boundary between Alabama and Georgia in 1826; an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Georgia in 1828 and again in 1831, and a commissioner to represent the state on the board of directors of the Western and Atlantic railroad, 1837. He was elected a member of the Georgia historical society in 1842. He died in Early county, Ga., April 5, 1858.

CRAWFORD, John Sydney, engineer, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 19, 1839; son of Stephen Rowan and Jane Tucker (Wilson) Crawford. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1861 entered the 17th Pennsylvania regiment, U.S. volunteers, as a private and served throughout the civil war. He was promoted 1st lieutenant and captain in the 114th Pennsylvania regiment, U.S. volunteers, and was connected with General Kearny's division, 3d army corps, Army of the Potomac. For seventeen years he pursued his profession as mining engineer in the districts of Lake Superior, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, and in Mexico on surveys between the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California. He was twice married, his first wife being Eleanor Martin, daughter of John Henderson of Philadelphia, Pa., and his second, Lucia N., daughter of Charles P. Relf, also of Philadelphia. He was made a fellow of the Geological society, London, England, 1889, and was elected vice-president of the Geological society of Grant county, New Mexico, 1892. He published *Mining as Known to the Ancients* (1875); *Geology of New Mexico* (1887); *Sierra County Belts* (1888); *Practical Mining Text Notes* (1880).

CRAWFORD, Martin Jenkins, representative, was born in Jasper county, Ga., March 17, 1820. He was educated at Mercer university but was not graduated. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1839, and became a lawyer in Columbus, Ga., but relinquished his practice on the death of his father and engaged in planting. He was a member of the state legislature, 1845–47, a member of the southern convention held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1850, and in 1853 was made judge of the superior courts of the Chattahoochee circuit. He resigned his judicial office and represented his district in the 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, withdrawing from congress, Jan. 23, 1861, upon the secession of his state. He was a delegate to the Confederate provisional congress, 1861–62, and was one of the three commissioners sent to Washington to treat for a peaceful separation of the states. He raised the 3d Georgia cavalry and served as its colonel for one year when he was appointed on the staff of Gen. Howell Cobb. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law. In 1875 he was again appointed judge of the superior courts of the Chattahoochee circuit and in 1877 was reappointed for eight years. In 1880 he was elevated to the supreme court of the state as associate justice to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Justice Bleckley, and was appointed his own successor on the expiration of Justice Bleckley's term. He died in Columbus, Ga., July 22, 1883.

CRAWFORD, Nathaniel Macon, educator, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., March 22, 1811; son of the Hon. William Harris and ——— (Gardine) Crawford. He was graduated at the University of Georgia with highest honors in 1829, and became first a Presbyterian and subsequently a Baptist minister. In 1836 he was a professor in Oglethorpe college, Ga., and in 1846 he accepted the chair of theology in Mercer university, becoming president of that institution in 1854 to succeed President Dagg. In 1856 he resigned that position to accept the chair of metaphysics and ethics in the University of Mississippi. He was professor of theology in Georgetown college, Ky., 1857–58 and in 1858 returned to Mercer as its president continuing as such until the institution closed in 1865, when he accepted the presidency of Georgetown college, Ky., where he served, 1865–71. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Georgia in 1854. He died in Walker county, Ga., Oct. 22, 1871.

CRAWFORD, Robert, clergyman, was born in Paisley, Scotland, Nov. 24, 1804. He was brought to Canada by his father in 1821 and after a few years of frontier life became an operative in a cotton mill at Hoosick Falls, N.Y. He was

graduated at Williams college in 1836; studied at Princeton theological seminary, 1836–37, and was tutor at Williams, 1837–38. He was graduated at the Union theological seminary, New York city, in 1840 and was ordained to the Congregational ministry, August 20. He was pastor at North Adams, Mass., 1840–55; at Crookville, Pa., 1855–58, and at Deerfield, Mass., 1858–82. He retired from active work in 1882 and was made pastor emeritus. He served in the state senate in 1863, and was one of the incorporators of the Pocumtuck valley memorial association. He was married, Sept. 30, 1840, to Ellen M., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edward Dorr Griffin, president of Williams college, 1821–36. He was survived by two sons: the Rev. Lyndon Smith Crawford, Williams, 1876, a missionary to Turkey; and James Douglas Crawford, Williams, 1870, professor of history and ancient languages, and librarian at the University of Illinois. Dr. Crawford died at Deerfield, Mass., Oct. 28, 1896.

CRAWFORD, Samuel J., governor of Kansas, was born in Lawrence county, Ind., April 15, 1835. He studied law in Bedford, Ind., was admitted to the bar in 1856, was graduated from the Cincinnati law school in 1858, and removed to Garnett City, Kan., in 1859. He was elected to the Kansas legislature in 1861; was captain of the 2d Kansas cavalry in the civil war from May, 1861, to Nov. 1, 1863, when he became colonel of the 83d U.S. colored troops; resigned from the service Nov. 7, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was governor of Kansas, 1865–69. He died in Colorado, Jan. 29, 1891.

CRAWFORD, Samuel Wylie, soldier, was born in Franklin county, Pa., Nov. 8, 1827; son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wylie and Jane (Agnew) Crawford. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846 and from the medical department in 1850. He entered the U.S. army as assistant surgeon, serving in Texas and Mexico, 1851–57, and Kansas, 1857–60. In 1860 he was stationed in Charleston harbor and made one of the brave garrison that defended Fort Sumter, being in command of a battery during the bombardment. He was transferred to Fort Columbus, New York harbor, on reaching that city in April, 1861. In August, 1861, he was commissioned major, 13th U.S. infantry, and in 1862 was made brigadier-general in the volunteer army. He was conspicuous at Winchester, and at Cedar Mountain he lost one half of his brigade. At Antietam he succeeded to the command of General Mansfield's division and was severely wounded in the action of that day. He commanded the 3d division of the 5th army corps, made up of the Pennsylvania reserves, at Washington, D.C., early in 1863, and led them in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He was with the army of the Potomac in all the operations under General Grant till the surrender, and won promotions at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg and Five Forks for conspicuous bravery, his brevets reaching that of major-general, U.S. volunteers, and brigadier-general in the regular army in 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer army in 1866 and served with his regiment. He was promoted colonel of the 16th U.S. infantry in February, 1869, and was afterward transferred to the 2d infantry. In February, 1873, he was retired with the rank of brigadier-general, by reason of disability consequent to his wounds. He was made a member of the Geographical society of Mexico in 1858; a fellow of the Royal geographical society of Great Britain in 1879; a member of the Historical societies of Pennsylvania and New York, and a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of LL.D. in 1867. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1892.

CRAWFORD, Thomas, sculptor, was born in New York city, March 22, 1813; son of Aaron and Mary (Gibson) Crawford. His parents were natives of Ireland and in moderate circumstances. The boy early developed artistic talent. He took up the chisel and mallet in the studios of Frazer and Launitz in New York in 1833, and in 1834 went to Rome where he became a pupil of Bertel Thorwaldsen.

His "Orpheus and Cerberus," executed in 1839, was purchased by the Boston Athenæum, as were his "Adam and Eve," and bust of Josiah Quincy. His "Hebe and Ganymede," in the Museum of fine arts, Boston, was secured for that institution through the munificence of Mr. C. C. Perkins, who afterward presented Crawford's bronze statue of Beethoven to Boston music hall. His "Babes in the Wood" is in the Lenox library, New York, while his statue of James Otis beautifies the chapel at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass. His group of celebrated Virginians, surrounding an equestrian statue of Washington, adorns the capitol grounds in Richmond, Va., the figures having

been modeled in Rome and cast in bronze at Munich. His "Liberty" surmounts the dome of the national capitol at Washington; his bronze doors on which are depicted scenes from the public life of Washington, open the way from the rotunda to the senate chamber, and his marble pediment illustrating the "progress of American civilization and the decadence of the Indian races" decorates the tympanum of the senate extension, and are tributes paid to his genius by American legislators. In 1856 he was afflicted with blindness and died in London, England, Oct. 10, 1857.

CRAWFORD, Thomas Hartley, representative, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 14, 1786. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1804 and was admitted to the bar in 1807, practising at Chambersburg, Pa. He was a representative in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829–33, and was a state legislator in 1833–34. In 1836 he was appointed by President Jackson to investigate alleged frauds in the purchase of the Creek Indian reservation. He was commissioner of Indian affairs, 1838–45, and was judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia, 1846–63. He died in Washington, Jan. 27, 1863.

CRAWFORD, William, representative, was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1760. He was brought to America by his parents, was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1781 and took his M.D. degree at the University of Edinburgh in 1791. He then returned to the United States and settled near Gettysburg, Pa., in 1795. He was associate judge of Adams county and a representative in the 11th–14th congresses, 1809–17. He died in Adams county, Pa., in 1823.

CRAWFORD, William Harris, statesman, was born in Amherst county, Va., Feb. 24, 1772. He was taken by his parents to Edgefield district, S.C., in 1779, and to Columbia county, Ga., in 1783. He received a fair education under the tuition of Dr. Moses Waddell, in whose classical school he also taught, and he was a tutor in Richmond academy, Augusta, Ga., for two years, at the same time studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1799 and located in Lexington, Ga., where he shortly afterward prepared the first digest of the laws of Georgia. He served in the state senate, 1803–06, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1807, to succeed Senator George Jones, and filled out the unexpired term of Senator Baldwin. He was re-elected for a full term in 1811. On March 24, 1812, he was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate. He favored the United States bank, and the war with Great Britain. In 1813 President Madison offered him the portfolio of war, which he declined. The President then sent him as U.S. minister to France where he enjoyed the personal friendship of Lafayette. In 1815 he returned to America and was appointed secretary of war, succeeding James Monroe, and in 1816 on the retirement of Secretary Dallas from the cabinet as secretary of the treasury, President Madison appointed Mr. Crawford to the vacancy. On the accession of James Monroe to the presidency Mr. Crawford's services in the treasury department were retained and he held the position during the two administrations of Monroe. In 1824 he was a candidate for the presidency as an exponent of the policy of Jefferson. His pronounced views as a strict constructionist divided the Republican party and engendered the opposition of Mr. Calhoun, who was the vice-presidential candidate. Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, all Republicans, were also presidential candidates. Mr. Crawford had received the nomination of a congressional caucus in February, 1824. The electors chosen in November, gave Andrew Jackson, 99 votes; John Quincy Adams, 84; Henry Clay, 37, and William H. Crawford, 41 for President, and John C. Calhoun, 182 for vice-president. There being no choice for President the election was thrown in the house of representatives, where through the machinations of New York politicians, together with the influence of Henry Clay, who was not a candidate before the house, John Quincy Adams secured the election. After his retirement Mr. Crawford wrote a letter from Georgia, in which he stated that Calhoun, when serving as secretary of war in Monroe's cabinet, in 1817, had proposed that General Jackson's conduct of the Florida war be investigated. This letter fell into the hands of Senator Van Buren, who showed it to Jackson and thus defeated the hopes of Calhoun who was ambitious to become Jackson's successor. Van Buren became President and earned the sobriquet of "the old fox," but in 1844 Calhoun seized his opportunity and repaid Van Buren for his perfidy. Mr. Crawford on his return to Georgia served as circuit judge, 1827–34. His course as secretary of the treasury was criticised by his political opponents and was made the subject of congressional investigation, but the committee, which included Daniel Webster and John Randolph, unanimously declared the charge unfounded. He was married to Miss Gardine. Mr. Crawford fought two duels, in one of which he killed his opponent and in the other he was himself wounded. The University of Georgia gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1824. He died in Elbert county, Ga., while on his circuit, Sept. 15, 1834.

CRAWFORD, William Henry, educator, was born in Will county, Ill., Oct. 6, 1855; son of John and Lucy Jane (Graves) Crawford. He was graduated at Northwestern university and at the Garrett Biblical institute in 1884. He

joined the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, was appointed to the Ravenswood church, Chicago, and two years later was transferred to the Fulton street church. In 1889 he accepted the chair of historical theology in Gammon theological seminary, Atlanta, Ga. In 1891 he visited Europe where he gave special attention to the study of church history and upon his return delivered at the seminary a course of lectures on "Reformers before the Reformation" repeating them at various Chautauqua assemblies, and in many lecture courses. He was elected president of Allegheny college in 1894. Northwestern university conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1893.

CRAWFORD, William Thomas, representative, was born in Haywood, N.C., June 1, 1856. He attended the public schools and Waynesville, N.C., academy; taught school and engaged in business at Waynesville. He was elected to the state legislature in 1884 and 1886, was a Democratic elector in 1888, and engrossing clerk for the North Carolina house of representatives in 1889. He studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1889–90, and was licensed to practise in 1891. He was a Democratic representative in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95, and in 1898 was elected to the 56th congress.

CRAWSHAW, William Henry, educator, was born in Newburgh, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1861; son of Charles and Mary (Lodge) Crawshaw and grandson of Samuel Crawshaw and of John Lodge. He prepared for college at Colgate academy and was graduated at Colgate university, A.B., 1887, and A.M., 1889. He was instructor in English and elocution at Colgate university, 1887–89; associate professor of English, 1889–93; professor of English literature from 1893; dean of the faculty from 1897, and in charge of the work of the president's office, 1897–99. He was elected a member of the Modern language association of America in 1893. He was married Dec. 26, 1888, to Jennie Louise, daughter of Aaron C. and Delia M. (Codman) Broughton. His published works include: *The Interpretation of Literature* (1896); an edition of *Dryden's Palamon and Arcite* with notes, etc. (1898), and contributions to periodicals.

CREBS, John M., representative, was born in Middleburg, Loudoun county, Va., April 9, 1830. At the age of seven he was taken to Illinois where he was educated and in 1852 received admission to the White county bar, practising in Carmi, Ill. He entered the Federal army in 1862 as lieutenant-colonel of the 87th Illinois volunteers. He was promoted brigadier-general, served with distinction throughout the war, was mustered out June 16, 1865, and returned to his law practice. He was a Democratic representative in the 41st and 42d congresses, 1869–73. He died in Carmi, Ill., June 26, 1890.

CREELMAN, James, journalist, was born at Montreal, Canada, Nov. 12, 1859; son of Matthew and Martha (Dunwoodie) Creelman, and grandson of John and Elizabeth Ann (Campbell) Creelman of Londonderry, Ireland, but of Scotch family. The original name of the Creelman family is Ashmore, having been changed during the Scotch border wars when the Ashmore-Creelmans removed from Scotland to Londonderry. His first Canadian ancestor, John Creelman, came at an early age from Ireland and settled in Montreal. James Creelman removed with his father's family to New York in 1872 and became a naturalized American citizen upon the attainment of his majority. He received his early education in the schools of Montreal; later studied law superficially with Roscoe Conkling in New York city and skimmed through theology and medicine to be of use in his chosen profession, journalism. He entered the service of the New York *Herald* in 1877 and held successively several of the more important offices on the paper,—including that of editorial writer—accomplishing many difficult and adventurous missions for that journal. In 1889 he went to Europe and took charge of the Paris and London editions of the New York *Herald*. While in Europe he went to Russia to study the Russian Jew persecution, visited Tolstoi at his home, and later had many notable journalistic interviews, among them an audience with Pope Leo XIII., who consented then for the first time to talk through the press. He visited Kossuth in exile in Turin and investigated the Mafia in Sicily and later visited the seat of war in Hayti, writing a series of stirring articles. He returned in 1891 and was married to Alice, daughter of Edward W. and Melissa (Barker) Buell of Marietta, Ohio. He was elected a member of the Fencers', Fellow Craft and Press clubs of New York and of the National Liberal club of England. In 1892 he became editor and manager of the New York *Evening Telegram* for a year, when he resigned to go to London as representative of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. Apart from his journalistic career Mr. Creelman is the author of contributions to leading magazines and was for a brief time connected with the *Illustrated American*, but upon the breaking out of the Japan-China war he went as war correspondent for the New York *World* and served through the war. His exposures of the atrocities committed at the massacre of Port Arthur, Manchuria, China, had a great influence upon the treaty then pending between the United States and Japan. His important audience with the king of Corea drew the attention and sympathy of the world to that

helpless ruler. Upon his return from the Orient he went to Cuba for the New York *World* during the Cuban-Spanish war in 1896 and was exiled by Captain-General Weyler, but so vigorously truthful were Mr. Creelman's dispatches that within a year he went to Spain as special commissioner for the New York *Journal* and was received with honor by the prime minister, Canovas del Castillo, who gave to the public, through Mr. Creelman's pen, his now historical reply to President Cleveland's threatening war message to congress. It is claimed that Mr. Creelman's memorable articles in the New York *World* forced President Cleveland to abandon the proposed "secret bond contract" in favor of a "popular" sale by open competition. During the presidential campaign of 1896 between McKinley and Bryan, he made a notable record in the discussion of the political situation and the extensive travelling and writing which he accomplished for the *World*. In 1897 he became a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Journal* and went to Europe as special commissioner, visiting Spain during the troubles with the United States over interference in Cuba; the Vatican, and going thence as war correspondent to Greece and Turkey, where he had important interviews with the King and Crown Prince of Greece and the ministers, and with President Faure of France. He was for some time in charge of the *Journal's* editorial page. In 1898 he represented the *Journal* in Cuba during the war with Spain, and in the battle of El Caney he was severely wounded, after having personally captured the Spanish flag on the stone fort and taken the Spanish commandant prisoner with his own hands. He was removed to New York city. After recovering from his wound he returned to Europe in time to witness and describe the enthronement of the young queen of Holland. He then went to London as European editor of the New York *Journal*. In 1898 he was notified of the French government's intention to confer upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1899 he was sent to Manila and on March 25, while advancing with the brigade of Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, his horse was shot under him. He was severely bruised but kept on with the force till the battle was decided, when he was carried back to Manila.

CREGIER, De Witt Clinton, engineer, was born in New York city, June 1, 1829; son of John L. and Ann E. (Le Fert) Cregier. After attending the public schools of the city he obtained employment as clerk in a store, afterward becoming successively engineer's assistant and engineer on steamboats running out from New York. He then entered the Morgan iron works, where he became an expert mechanical engineer, especially directing his attention to the construction of marine engines for steamships. He sailed as engineer on the largest steamships and in 1853 he went to Chicago, where he erected the pumping machinery for the first water supply of Chicago. He was chief engineer of the water works, 1854–80; city engineer, 1880–83; commissioner of public works for Chicago, 1883–87, and general manager of the West division railway, 1887–89. In the spring of 1889 he was elected mayor of Chicago, as a Jeffersonian Democrat. During his term of office the city added 140 square miles to its territory and its population increased by 200,000 inhabitants. His message to the common council first voiced the expediency of securing to the city the location of the Columbian exposition and he was president of the permanent organization and chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings. He was president of the Western society of engineers, a member of the Society for the encouragement of manufacture and commerce, president of the Society of the Sons of New York in Chicago, and a prominent Mason. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9, 1898.

CREHAN, Ada, see Rehan, Ada.

CREIGHTON, John Orde, naval officer, was born in New York city. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1800 and saw his first sea service under Preble before Tripoli. He was promoted lieutenant Feb. 24, 1807, was on board the *Chesapeake* when that vessel was attacked by the *Leopard* in June, 1807, and on the *President* as first lieutenant in her action with the *Little Belt*, May 16, 1811. He was master commandant on the brig *Rattlesnake* in 1813, was promoted captain, May 17, 1816, and commanded the Brazilian squadron, 1829–30. He died in Sing Sing, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1838.

CREIGHTON, Johnston Blakeley, naval officer, was born in Rhode Island, Nov. 12, 1822. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1838, was promoted lieutenant in 1853, commander in 1862, captain in 1868, commodore in 1874, and rear-admiral on the retired list in 1883. He commanded the *Ottawa* in the south Atlantic blockading squadron in 1862, the *Mahaska* in 1863, in the bombardment of Forts Wagner and Gregg, and was transferred to the *Mingo*, remaining in command of that vessel until the close of the war. He was commandant of the Norfolk navy yard in 1879, was retired in 1883, and died at Morristown, N.J., Nov. 13, 1883.

CREIGHTON, William, representative, was born in Berkeley county, Va., Oct. 29, 1778; son of William Creighton, state senator from Ross county, Ohio, 1813–15, and state representative from Adams county, 1803–04, and from Ross county, 1831–32. William, Jr., was graduated from Dickinson college in 1795 and was admitted to the bar in 1798. He settled in practice at

Chillicothe, Ohio, where he held many positions of public trust. He was secretary of the state of Ohio, 1803–08; was a representative in 9th general assembly, 1810–11; a representative from the third district in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17; judge of the U.S. district court of Ohio, 1823–27, and representative from the sixth district of Ohio in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1827–33. He resigned his seat in the 20th congress upon being nominated judge of the U.S. circuit court by President Adams, but his nomination was not confirmed by the senate. He died at Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1851.

CRENSHAW, Anderson, jurist, was born in Abbeville district, S.C., May 22, 1783. He was graduated at South Carolina college, Columbia, in 1806, the first graduate of that institution. He then practised law in his native county and in 1819 removed to Alabama, where he was judge of the circuit court 1821–38; judge of the supreme court, and chancellor of southern Alabama, 1838–47. He died in Butler county, Ala., in 1847.

CRENSHAW, Walter Henry, jurist, was born in Abbeville district, S.C., July 7, 1817; son of Anderson Crenshaw. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1834 with its first class, and was a trustee, resigning after the buildings were burned by the Federal troops April 4, 1865. He was in the state legislature 1838–67, being speaker of the house, 1861–65, and president of the senate, 1865–67. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1865, and judge of the Butler county criminal court, 1867–78. He was a commissioner to codify the laws of the state. He died in Greenville, Ala., Dec. 7, 1878.

CRERAR, John, philanthropist, was born in New York city, March 8, 1827; son of John and Agnes (Smeallie) Crerar, natives of Scotland.

He was educated in the New York schools and at an early age went into business, becoming later a partner in the banking firm of Jesup, Kennedy & Co. In 1862 he severed his connection with the house and established in Chicago, Ill., the firm of Crerar, Adams & Co., dealing in railroad supplies. He was an incorporator of the Pullman palace car company and a director of that corporation and of the Chicago & Alton railroad. He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket of 1888. He gave $100,000 for a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln, and by his will, after liberal bequests to friends, relatives and charities, he left the residue of his estate, amounting to $2,500,000, as an endowment fund for a public library to be founded in Chicago. In 1894 the library was organized and it was decided to use it for a reference library of scientific literature, the will having specified that "skeptical trash and all books of questionable moral tone" should be excluded. The John Crerar library was opened April 1, 1897, in temporary quarters in the Marshall Field & Co. building on Wabash avenue. John Crerar died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19, 1889.

CRESSON, Charles Massey, chemist, was born in Cheltenham, Pa., Feb. 8, 1828; son of John Chapman and Letitia Louisa (Massey) Cresson. He acquired his preparatory education at Gummere's school, Burlington, N.J., at the Central high school, Philadelphia, and by private tuition, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1847 and from Jefferson medical college in 1849. He became an analytical chemist and expert, was manager and chemist of the Philadelphia gas works, 1849–64; chemist to the Philadelphia board of health for fifteen years, and also chemist to the Fairmount park commission. He instituted the scientific departments of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1868, of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad in 1869 and of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in 1883. He devoted much time to the examination of waters, chemically and microscopically; was interested in photography; was a prominent Mason; and was for many years organist at the Church of the Atonement, Philadelphia. He was elected a member of the Franklin institute in 1849, and of the American philosophical society in 1857. He is the author of numerous contributions to scientific literature, chiefly in pamphlet form, their titles including: *The Manufacture of Gas; The Effects of Electricity upon the Tensile Strength of Iron; Wood Preservation; Paper Manufacture;* and *Water Supplies of Cities.* He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27, 1893.

CRESSON, Elliott, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 2, 1796; son of John Elliott and Mary (Warder), grandson of Caleb and Annabella (Elliott), great-grandson of James and Sarah (Emlen), and great[2] grandson of Solo-

mon and Anna (Watson) Cresson. He engaged in mercantile business and amassed a fortune, from which he gave liberally to various charitable institutions. He devoted much money and time to the plan of establishing colonies of American negroes in Africa, and was president of the colonization society for a time, and the agent of that society in New England, 1838–39; in the south, 1839–40; and in Great Britain in 1840–42 and 1850–53. He divided among various charitable objects $122,000, and gave land valued at $30,000 to provide a "Home for superannuated merchants and gentlemen." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1854.

CRESSON, John Chapman, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1806; son of Joseph and Mercy (Chapman), grandson of the Rev. James and Sarah (Hooton) Cresson, and of Dr. John Chapman, representative in the 45th congress; great-grandson of John and Rebecca and great^3 grandson of Solomon and Anna (Watson) Cresson who came from France to America early in the 17th century. On his mother's side he descended from John Chapman who settled in Pennsylvania in 1684 and was one of the principal surveyors for William Penn. He attended the Friends' academy, Philadelphia, and began the study of medicine which he abandoned to become an agriculturist. He attended lectures on the subject at the University of Pennsylvania, and also studied practical agriculture. He was married in May, 1827, to Letitia Louisa, daughter of Charles Massey, and engaged in farming in Cheltenham, Pa., until 1834, when he removed to Philadelphia. He was elected superintendent of the Philadelphia gas works in 1836, and engineer soon after. He became a member of the Franklin institute in 1831, was professor of mechanics and natural philosophy in the Institute, 1837–55, and president from 1855. He was also professor of mechanics and natural philosophy in the City high school for two years. He was for several years manager of the Schuylkill navigation company; was president of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven railroad company, 1847–76; an original commissioner and later chief engineer of Fairmount park; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1852–76; a manager and vice-president of the Pennsylvania institution for the instruction of the blind; a manager of the Episcopal hospital, and prominently identified with many charitable, religious and educational institutions. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1839, and was a vice-president, 1857–76. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and that of Ph.D. from the University of Lewisburg in 1846. He died in Philadelphia, Jan 27, 1876.

CRESWELL, John Angel James, senator, was born in Port Deposit, Md., Nov. 18, 1828. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1848 with the highest honors of his class and was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1850. He was a member of the Whig party and on its dissolution he acted with the Democrats and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1856. When the issue arose between the free and slave states he became a pronounced Union man and used his influence in his state to prevent its secession. In November, 1861, he was elected a representative from Cecil county in the Maryland legislature, and in 1862–63 was adjutant-general of the state. He represented Maryland in the 38th U.S. congress, 1863–65, and in an eloquent speech before that body advocated the abolition of slavery. In 1865 the legislature of Maryland elected him a United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Thomas H. Hicks, deceased. In the senate he was appointed to deliver the eulogy upon the life of Henry Winter Davis who had been his colleague in the 38th congress. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Baltimore in 1864; in 1866 was a member of the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1867 of the Border States convention at Baltimore, and in 1868 of the Republican national convention at Chicago. He opposed the administration of President Johnson and was one of the first in congress to advocate the impeachment measures. In 1868 he was elected secretary of the U.S. senate but declined the office. Upon the accession of Gen. U. S. Grant to the presidency, March 4, 1869, he appointed Mr. Creswell postmaster-general. On June 22, 1874, the President appointed him counsel for the United States in the court of commissioners sitting on the Alabama claims and thereupon he resigned his portfolio in the cabinet to accept the position and served as counsel until Dec. 21, 1876. When disaster overtook the Freedman's saving and trust company, Mr. Creswell was appointed one of the commissioners to close up the business of the concern. He was president of the Citizens' national bank of Washington, D.C., and vice-president of the National bank of Elkton. Dickinson college gave him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1871. He died in Elkton, Md., Dec. 23, 1891.

CRETIN, Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Montluel, department l'Ain, France, Dec. 10, 1799. He made his theological studies in the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, where he received tonsure in 1820, minor orders Nov. 24, 1821, was made deacon, May 1, 1823, and was ordained, Dec. 20, 1823, by Mgr. Devie. On July 1, 1831, he was nominated Cure de Ferney. He decided to devote himself to foreign mission work, and

accompanied Bishop Loras to America in 1838, where he labored for twelve years in the diocese of Dubuque. During this period he was made vicar-general of the diocese and was for some time pastor of the cathedral church of St. Raphael. In 1843 he was appointed by the U.S.

government as missionary to the Winnebagoes, and was located at Prairie du Chien, where he built a church and would have established a school, but for the interference of the Indian agent. In 1848 he was dismissed by the government and returned to Dubuque, the Winnebagoes having been sent to Long Prairie. He resumed his former duties at Dubuque until 1850 when he was appointed bishop of the new diocese of St. Paul, Minn. He visited France, where he was consecrated at Bellay, Jan. 26, 1851, by Mgr. Devie, and with a number of priests returned to St. Paul. He restored religious privileges to the Winnebagoes by sending Father de Vivaldi as missionary to Long Prairie; established missions for the Ojibways at Crow Wing, Mill Lake, Sandy Lake, Sacra Rapids and Fond-du-Lac; introduced the Brothers of the Holy Family into his diocese to take charge of the schools for boys, and founded a novitiate. He stationed Sisters of St. Joseph at St. Paul, and Sisters of the Propagation of the Faith at Pembina. He founded a convent of St. Benedict at St. Cloud with Father Wittman as prior, and a convent of Benedictine nuns. Select and free schools were established over the diocese; churches were built, charitable and devotional societies organized and immigration to the territory stimulated under the episcopacy of Bishop Cretin. He built the Cathedral of St. Paul at a cost of $70,000, and the one log church and three priests of 1850 grew into a Catholic population of over 50,000 before his death. He died at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 22, 1857.

CRISFIELD, John Woodland, representative, was born in Kent county, Md., Nov. 6, 1808. He attended Washington college, Chestertown, Md., and was admitted to the bar in 1830, practising in Somerset county. He was in the Maryland legislature in 1836; represented his district as a Whig in the 30th congress, 1847–49; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1850; to the peace congress in 1861; was a Union representative in the 37th congress, 1861–63; was defeated in 1862 as the Democratic candidate for representative in the 38th congress; and was a delegate to the Philadelphia union convention in 1866. He died in Princess Anne, Md., Jan. 12, 1897.

CRISP, Charles Frederick, representative, was born in Sheffield, England, Jan. 29, 1845; son of William H. and Eliza Crisp. His parents were both actors. His father, a naturalized American citizen, settled in Nashville, Tenn., in 1846 and in 1857 removed to Georgia. The son attended the public schools of Macon and Savannah, Ga., entered Jackson college, Lexington, in 1860, and in May, 1861, although only sixteen years old, he joined the Confederate army and became a lieutenant in a Virginia regiment. In 1864 he was taken prisoner and at the close of the war was released, returning to the home of his parents at Ellaville, Ga., where he was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was married to Clara, daughter of Robert and Martha Burton of Georgia. In 1872 he was appointed solicitor-general of the southwestern judicial circuit of Georgia. In 1873 he located permanently in Americus, Ga., and in 1877 became judge of the supreme court. In 1882 he resigned from the bench to accept the Democratic nomination for representative in congress and was elected. He represented his district in the 48th congress and was regularly returned by his constituents during his lifetime, serving 1883–96. He was speaker of the house in the 52d and 53d congresses. In the 54th congress he led the minority opposition, and his encounters with Speaker Reed are historic. He was an advocate of bimetallism and in the spring of 1886, when speaker *pro tempore*, he left the chair to advocate the unlimited coinage of gold and silver. In his speech he declared himself in favor of a complete restoration of silver to the place it had occupied before 1873. He was the candidate of the Democratic party of Georgia for U.S senator in 1896 but died a week before the

election. His son, Charles R. Crisp, was elected on Dec. 16, 1896, to fill the vacancy caused by his death, receiving all the votes cast at the special election. He was sworn in by unanimous consent before the returns from the election precincts were filed and was escorted to the seat formerly occupied by his father. Ex-Speaker Crisp died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23, 1896.

CRISP, Charles Robert, representative, was born in Ellaville, Ga., Oct. 19, 1870; son of Charles F. and Clara (Burton) Crisp; and grandson of William H. and Eliza Crisp, and of Robert and Martha Burton. He was educated at the public schools of Americus, Ga.; was clerk in the land office, interior department, Washington, D.C., 1888–91; and clerk at the speaker's table, U.S. house of representatives, 1891–95. He was admitted to the bar in 1895; and was a representative in the 54th congress, 1896–97, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, former speaker of the house.

CRISPELL, Cornelius Eltinge, clergyman, was born in Marbletown, N.Y., March 14, 1820; son of Dr. Peter and Catherine (Eltinge) Crispell; grandson of John and Jane (Hasbrouck) Crispell, and of Cornelius and Blandina (Elmendorf) Eltinge, and a descendant of Antoine Crispell, a French Huguenot, who arrived in New Amsterdam in the ship *Gilded Otter* and settled at Esopus-on-the-Hudson. He was prepared for college at Kingston academy, 1833–36, and was graduated from Rutgers in 1839, and from the Theological seminary of the Reformed church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1842. He was ordained to the ministry in 1842; was pastor at Piermont, N.Y., 1842-47; of the Linlithgow church at Livingston, N.Y., 1847–57; and at Schoharie, N.Y., 1857–63. In 1863 he became rector of the grammar school of Rutgers college, and served three years, holding the chair of history in the college in 1865 and 1866. In 1866 he accepted the chair of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy in Hope college, Mich., in which he served until 1878. He was professor of didactic and polemic theology of the Reformed church of America at the same institution, 1867–78. During the greater part of this time he also gave instruction in pastoral theology. In June, 1879, he resigned his chair to accept the pastorate of the Reformed church of Spring Valley, N.Y. He was married in 1842 to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Frederick Richmond of New Brunswick, N.J. She died in 1848 and in 1850 he was married to Anna Bausman, daughter of Dr. John Gabriel Gebhard of Claverack, N.Y., and granddaughter of the Rev. John Gabriel Gebhard, for fifty years pastor of the Reformed church of Claverack. Rutgers college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1867.

CRITTENDEN, George Bibb, soldier, was born in Russellville, Ky., March 20, 1812; son of the Hon. John Jordan and Sallie O. (Lee) Crittenden. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1832, and resigned his commission, April 30, 1833. He became one of the Texas revolutionists in 1835 and with his company was captured on the Rio Grande and carried to the City of Mexico, where as a prisoner of war he was released through the intervention of John Forsyth, secretary of state. He served through the Mexican war as captain of mounted rifles and for gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco was promoted major and was in the van of the American army as it entered the City of Mexico. After the close of the war he was made major of mounted rifles, being promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1856. He resigned from the army of the United States in 1861 and joined that of the Confederacy, receiving the commission of brigadier-general and shortly afterward that of major-general. In November, 1861, he commanded southeast Kentucky and a part of east Tennessee. At Mill Spring, on Jan. 19, 1862, he was defeated by General Thomas and lost his artillery, escaping across the Cumberland with a remnant of his army. He was severely censured for the action and was kept under arrest until November, 1862, when he resigned his commission but continued to serve the Confederacy as a volunteer. He was state librarian at Frankfort, Ky., 1867–71. He died in Danville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1880.

CRITTENDEN, John Jordan, statesman, was born near Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., Sept. 10, 1787; son of Maj. John Crittenden, and a direct descendant of Thomas Jefferson. His father, an officer in the Continental army, removed from Virginia to Kentucky about 1784, became a successful planter and died in 1809. The son was graduated at William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va., in 1806, studied law under the Hon. George M. Bibb and was licensed to practise. He was attorney-general of the territory of Illinois, 1809–10, and served in the war of 1812–13. He was married in 1811 to Sallie O., daughter of Maj. John Lee of Woodford county, Ky. He located at Russellville, Ky., where he practised law and represented Logan county in

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the state legislature, 1811–17, serving during the last term as speaker. In 1817 he was elected to the U.S. senate and served through the 15th congress, 1817–19, then resigned and was succeeded by Richard M. Johnson. In 1819 he removed to Frankfort in order to practise in the higher courts. He afterward represented Franklin county in the state legislature for several years during the time of the court controversy, and championed the old court. In 1827 he was U.S. district attorney, and in 1829 was removed by President Jackson. He was again elected to the U.S. senate in 1835, and was re-elected in 1841, but resigned when he was appointed by President Harrison attorney-general in his cabinet, March 4, 1841. He resigned from the attorney-generalship upon the death of the President, and on March 31, 1842, upon the resignation of Henry Clay as U.S. senator, he became his successor by appointment of Governor Letcher, and in 1843 was elected for a full term. He resigned from the senate in 1848 upon being elected governor of Kentucky, and resigned the governorship in 1850 to accept the position of attorney-general in the cabinet of President Fillmore. As attorney-general he wrote an opinion on the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law. At the close of the administration the legislature of Kentucky again returned him to the U.S. senate and he served, 1855–61. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, took issue with the policy of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and in 1860 favored the election of Bell and Everett. He was then elected a representative from Kentucky to the 37th congress. He was opposed to the secession of the southern states and made strenuous efforts to effect a compromise that would avert civil war. In the 37th congress, July, 1861, he offered a resolution that was adopted with but two dissenting votes: declaring the war to be waged only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and preserve the Union and that when this was accomplished the war should cease. He opposed the admission of West Virginia as a separate state and the employment of colored men as soldiers. His last speech in congress was delivered when he was seventy-six years old. The state of Kentucky erected a monument to his memory. He received the degree of LL.D. from Centre college, Ky., in 1860. See his *Life* by Mrs. Chapman Coleman. He died near Frankfort, Ky., July 23, 1863.

CRITTENDEN, Robert, acting-governor of Arkansas Territory, was born near Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., Jan. 1, 1797; the youngest son of Maj. John Crittenden. He was given a liberal education, studied law and immigrated to Missouri Territory, settling in that portion set apart in 1818 as Arkansas Territory. He assisted in the formation of a provisional government, vested in a governor and three judges of the superior court, preparatory to the regular territorial government organized in 1819. He was appointed by President Monroe the first secretary of the territory, and in the protracted and frequent absence of Governor Miller he was acting governor. As such he convened the legislature at Arkansas Post, the temporary capital, Aug. 3, 1819. This legislature enacted the first six laws framed for the government of the territory, and after promulgating the same adjourned on the evening of the same day *sine die.* He was sent to Washington, D.C., to secure special legislation for the territory in 1820 and was its secretary, 1819–29. He was one of the famous "townsite committee" which purchased and became the owner of the site of Little Rock and made the place the state capital. He founded the *Advocate* as a Whig organ in Little Rock. In 1827 his support of Robert C. Olden against Henry W. Conway as territorial delegate to congress led to a challenge from Delegate Conway. Crittenden appealed to Conway to perform his duty to the territory by meeting the obligations of his office and if on his return from Washington nothing short of what he then demanded would satisfy him, he (Crittenden) would meet his demands. On receiving this conciliatory note Conway published Crittenden as a coward and thus cut off all honorable accommodation but the field. The duel was fought Oct. 29, 1827. Mr. Crittenden was accompanied to the field by his brother, John J. Crittenden, with whom he had studied law and who had just been removed from the office of U.S. district attorney by President Jackson, and Col. Ben Desha acted as his second. Mr. Conway was mortally wounded and Mr. Crittenden escaped uninjured. He was prominently mentioned as an available candidate for U.S. senator when the territory should be admitted to statehood, but he died before that event. He was married Oct. 1, 1822, to Ann Innes Morris, near Frankfort, Ky., and they had four children born in Little Rock, Ark. He died at Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 18, 1834.

CRITTENDEN, Thomas Leonidas, soldier, was born in Russellville, Ky., May 15, 1819; son of the Hon. John Jordan and Sallie O. (Lee) Crittenden; and brother of Maj.-Gen. George Bibb Crittenden, C.S.A. He attended Centre college but was not graduated; studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. In 1842 he was elected commonwealth attorney for his district. He recruited a regiment for the Mexican war and was made its lieutenant-colonel, serving through the war, and being for a time a member of the staff of General Taylor, who was his cousin. He carried to the President

and congress the news of the victory at Buena Vista. In 1849 President Taylor appointed him U.S. consul to Liverpool and he returned from the mission at the close of Fillmore's administration in 1853. He was opposed to secession and in 1861 entered the Union army, where he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 27, 1861. For gallantry at Shiloh, where he commanded a division, he was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 17, 1862. He was given command of the 2d corps, army of the Tennessee, which formed the left wing of Buell's army. He engaged in the battle of Stone's river, and at Chickamauga commanded the left wing of Rosecrans's army. He was afterward given command of a division of the 9th corps, army of the Potomac, and operated with that corps during the campaign of 1864. He resigned his commission Dec. 13, 1864, and served as a volunteer aid on the staff of General Williams until the close of the war. In 1865 he was commissioned by President Johnson colonel of the 32d U.S. infantry and in 1869 was transferred to the 17th infantry. On March 2, 1867, he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Stone's River. He was transferred from the West to New York harbor in 1877 and was retired in May, 1881, by reason of his age. His son, John J. Crittenden, was a cadet at the U.S. military academy, 1873–76, and as lieutenant accompanied General Custer in his expedition against the Sioux Indians, June 25, 1876, sharing the fate of the commander. General Crittenden died at Annandale, Staten Island, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1893.

CRITTENDEN, Thomas Theodore, governor of Missouri, was born in Shelby county, Ky., Jan. 2, 1834; son of Henry and Anna Maria (Allen) Crittenden; and grandson of Maj. John Crittenden; and of Col. John Allen. He was graduated from Centre college in 1855, studied law in Frankfort, Ky., and practised his profession for a number of years in Lexington, Ky., and in Warrensburg, Mo. During the civil war he entered the Union army and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 7th Missouri cavalry. He was elected a representative in the 45th congress, 1873–75, and in 1881 was elected governor of Missouri by the largest Democratic majority that had ever been cast in that state. He served in the executive office until 1885 and

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was instrumental in the pursuit and destruction of the notorious Jesse James gang of outlaws. On April 5, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland consul-general at Mexico. He was married to Carrie W. Jackson of Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 13, 1856. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri in 1884.

CROASDALE, William Thomas, journalist, was born at Newport, Del., March 27, 1844, of Quaker parents. His ancestors settled in Pennsylvania in 1682. He attended the Friends' academy at Wilmington, Del., and remained in that city as a journalist until July, 1863, when he joined the Union army and served until the close of the civil war. He then returned to journalism and was later made city editor of the Wilmington *Commercial*. He founded the *Every Evening*, which was subsequently merged in the *Commercial*, and in 1882 removed to Baltimore, Md., where he started the *Day*. In 1886 he went to New York city and accepted a position on the staff of the *Star*, and in January, 1891, after one year's work on that paper he became managing editor of the *Standard*, established in 1887 by Henry George. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 52d congress. He wrote *The Collegiate Church and Shoemaker's Field* (1887); and *Sailors' Snug Harbor and the Randall Farm* (1887). He died in Merriewold Park, Sullivan county, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1891.

CROCKER, Alvah, representative, was born in Leominster, Mass., Oct. 14, 1801. He attended the Groton academy and was first employed in a paper mill at Franklin, N.H., in 1820. In 1823 he borrowed the money necessary to establish a paper mill at Fitchburg, Mass., and in 1834 purchased all the land in the Nashua valley and built a wagon road. He was elected to the state legislature in 1835, where he proposed a railroad to connect northwestern Massachusetts with the seaport at Boston. He was returned to the legislature in 1842 and then secured a charter for the road, completing it in 1845. This he followed with the Vermont, the Troy and the Hoosac tunnel railroads, urging the Hoosac tunnel project, in a canvass of the western towns of Massachusetts, 1847–48. His paper mills became the largest in the United States and he built extensive machine shops and foundries in the neighborhood of his mills. In manufacturing white paper he was the first to use cotton waste and also the first to use palm leaf fibre in wall papers. He represented his district in the state senate, 1862–64, and when Representative Washburn was elected governor in 1871 Mr. Crocker succeeded to his seat in the 42d congress, Feb. 14, 1872, and was re-elected to the 43d congress. He died in Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 26, 1874.

CROCKER, Charles, financier, was born in Troy, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1822. He was a newsboy when twelve years old and in 1836 removed with the family to Indiana. In 1839 his father sent him from home to make his own living. He engaged as an apprentice in a forge in 1840; discovered a bed of iron ore in Marshall county in 1845; and with his employer established a forge there. In 1849 with his two younger brothers he crossed the plains to California and engaged in placer-mining. This he gave up and opened a store, selling miners' supplies. In 1852 he had capital sufficient to open a store in Sacramento. In 1853 he returned to Indiana and was married. In 1854 he was counted one of the rich men of Sacramento. He was elected to the common council in 1855 and to the state legislature as a Republican in 1860. With C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford and Mark Hopkins, he furnished the money to make the first survey of a railway route across the Sierra Nevada mountains at a time when no bank in the United States would advance money for so apparently chimerical a scheme. When the Union Pacific bill passed congress these four men built the Central Pacific division and Mr. Crocker became superintendent of the Central Pacific road in 1862, president of the Southern Pacific and second vice-president of the Central Pacific in 1871. He also superintended the construction of the Arizona, New Mexico and Texas division. In 1884 he was elected second vice-president of the Southern Pacific system, embracing 8903 miles of railway and steamship lines. Independent of these vast railroad interests he acquired large banking and industrial properties throughout the Pacific slope and in 1885 removed to New York city. In 1886 an accident greatly impaired his health, and he died in Monterey, Cal., Aug. 14, 1888.

CROCKER, Charles Frederick, capitalist, was born at Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 26, 1854; son of Charles and ———— (Eaton) Crocker. His father was the pioneer financier and railroad builder. The son was educated in the public schools of Sacramento, at the University Mound college; at the California military academy; in Europe in 1873 and 1875, and at the Polytechnic institute of Brooklyn, N.Y. In 1875 he returned to California with failing eyesight and engaged in the railroad business with the Southern Pacific railroad, of which his father was an officer. He began as clerk with the division superintendent and was successively promoted to the position of clerk in the general freight office, to the desk of "loss and damage," to the office of claim adjuster, and then as successor to Gen. David E. Colton as purchasing and financial agent of the company. The office of third vice-president was created for him and he became resident managing director and sole representative of the real ownership of the road, owing to the protracted absence of the other owners in the east and Europe. In 1888 he was made second vice-president and on the death of his father, Aug. 14, 1888, he came into the financial management of an estate of $24,000,000. In 1890 he was elected first vice-president of the road with administrative responsibility involving $200,000,000 capital. He died at San Mateo, Cal., July 17, 1897.

CROCKER, Francis Bacon, electrical engineer, was born in New York city, July 4, 1861; son of Henry H. and Mary (Eldridge) Crocker; grandson of David Crocker of Barnstable, Mass.; and a descendant of Deacon William Crocker, who settled in Barnstable, Mass., in 1638. He was graduated at Columbia with the degree of M.E. in 1882 In 1883, with Charles G. Curtis, he formed the firm of Curtis & Crocker, patent attorneys and patent experts. He devised and developed inventions in telegraphy, telephony, electro-chemistry, electric lighting and the use of electricity for power purposes. In 1886 he established the "C. and C." electric motor company, a pioneer electrical manufacturing enterprise. In 1888 he formed the Crocker-Wheeler electric company, which grew to be one of the important electrical corporations of the United States. He was appointed instructor in electrical engineering at Columbia university in 1889; was promoted adjunct-professor in 1892; and professor in 1893. He was permanent secretary of the International electrical congress of 1893 at the Chicago exposition and had charge of the publication of the proceedings of the congress. He was elected a life member of the American institute of electrical engineers, one of its vice-presidents and managers for two terms, and its president in 1898. He published *Electric Lighting* (1896); *The Practical Management of Dynamos and Motors* (3 editions) written in conjunction with Dr. S. S. Wheeler (1890).

CROCKER, Frederick W., naval officer, was born in Massachusetts about 1846. He was graduated at the U.S. naval academy in 1866; was assigned to the North Atlantic station in 1867, and was promoted ensign in 1868. He was then assigned to ordnance duty in Boston, and was promoted master March 26, 1869, and lieutenant March 21, 1870. He was on special duty in New York in 1870, served on board the *Shenandoah*, of the European fleet, 1870–72, and on board the *Brooklyn*, European fleet, in 1873. He did torpedo duty in 1874, served on board the *Richmond* of the Pacific squadron, 1875–76; on the storeship *Onward*, 1877; on the receiving ship *Wabash*, 1878–82; on board the *Iroquois*, at the Pacific station, 1882–85; and on the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, 1885–86. He was promoted

lieutenant-commander in January, 1888, and was on duty at the Pacific station until 1891. He was given leave of absence, 1891–92; was on board the *Wabash*, 1892–93; was made lighthouse inspector in May, 1893; was promoted commander Nov. 11, 1894, and was made ordnance officer at the Norfolk navy yard, May 6, 1896. He died at Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 31, 1896.

CROCKER, George Glover, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1843; son of Uriel and Sarah Kidder (Haskell) Crocker. He was graduated from the Boston Latin school in 1860, from Harvard in 1864, and from the Harvard law school in 1866. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and engaged in practice in Boston, Mass., with his brother, Uriel H. Crocker. In 1873–74 he served in the state legislature and was secretary of the Republican state committee, 1877–79. He was a member of the state senate, 1880–83, and was its president in 1883. In February, 1887, he was appointed a member of the state board of railroad commissioners and was its chairman until January, 1892, when he resigned. In July, 1894, he was appointed by the governor a member of the Boston transit commission and was elected chairman of the commission. Among the principal works of this commission was the building of the Boston subway, which was finished in four years from the appointment of the commission. He served as an officer of business corporations and as a member of charitable organizations and social clubs. On June 19, 1875, he was married to Annie Bliss, daughter of Dr. Nathan Cooley Keep of Boston. He assisted his brother, U. H. Crocker, in editing *Notes on the General Statutes of Massachusetts* (1869). He prepared annually a Digest of the rulings of the presiding officers of the Massachusetts senate and house for the legislative manual. He is the author of *Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Bodies* (1889, 2d edition 1894), and contributions to periodicals.

CROCKER, Marcellus M., soldier, was born in Franklin, Ind., Feb. 6, 1830. He entered the U.S. military academy in 1847, but left in 1849 to take up a course of law. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Des Moines, Iowa, until May, 1861, when he joined the volunteer army as major of the 2d Iowa infantry. He was promoted colonel in December, 1861, distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6–7, 1862, and was promoted brigadier-general, Nov. 29, 1862. He was at the siege of Vicksburg and conducted a raid into Mississippi. In 1864, upon the re-enlistment of his brigade, he joined Sherman's army and was present at the siege of Atlanta and on the march to the sea, being for a time in command of a division. He was ordered to New Mexico at his personal solicitation, hoping to benefit his health. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 26, 1865.

CROCKER, Samuel Leonard, representative, was born in Taunton, Mass., March 31, 1804; son of William Augustus and Sally (Ingalls) Richmond Crocker; grandson of Josiah, and great-grandson of the Rev. Josiah Crocker, the sixth minister of Taunton. He was graduated at Brown university in 1822, and engaged in business in his native town as a copper manufacturer. He was president of the Taunton locomotive works; director of the Old Colony iron works; of the Old Colony railroad; of the Taunton brick company; of the Bristol County savings bank; of the Machinists' national bank and of the Taunton lunatic asylum. He was a member of the council of Governor Briggs in 1849; a representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55, and defeated in the election for the 34th congress. He was a trustee of the General theological seminary, New York city, and was elected a trustee of Brown university in 1832, but did not enter office. He was married June 15, 1825, to Hannah Weld Thomas, who died in 1827. Their daughter, Mary Caroline, was the wife of Maj.-Gen. Darius N. Couch. On April 13, 1830, he was married to Caroline Thomas, a sister of his deceased wife, and their daughter, Sally, was the wife of Edmund H. Bennett, judge of probate and insolvency of Bristol county, and dean of the Boston university law school, and their son, Samuel Leonard, Jr., lawyer, was graduated at Brown university in 1856, and at the Harvard law school in 1859, afterward residing in Naples, Italy. Mr. Crocker died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 10, 1883.

CROCKER, Susan Elizabeth Wood, physician, was born in Halifax, Mass., Jan. 6, 1836; daughter of Nathan Thompson and Anne Maria (Kimball) Wood; granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Thompson) Wood; and a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller who emigrated from England in the *Mayflower* in 1620 and was the first physician and surgeon in the United States; also of Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower*. She attended the public schools and Pierce academy, Middleboro, Mass. She was married, Nov. 27, 1856, to Charles F. Crocker of Lawrence, who died July 10, 1881. She was graduated from the Woman's medical college of the New York infirmary in 1874. She was interne of the New York infirmary from April to October, 1874, and then began the practice of medicine in Lawrence, Mass. In 1888 she removed to Boston, Mass., and engaged in general practice. She was physician and surgeon to the Lawrence general hospital, 1876–88; and professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the College of physicians and surgeons, Boston, Mass. She was elected a member of the American association

for the advancement of science in 1870; of the New England woman's club in 1875; a fellow of the Massachusetts medical society in 1887; a member of the Essex north medical society in 1887; of the Suffolk county medical society in 1888; and of the American medical association in 1888.

CROCKER, Uriel, publisher, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 18, 1796. He was apprenticed by his father to Samuel T. Armstrong of Boston to learn the printer's trade. He had a fellow apprentice, Osmyn Brewster, and when the boys became of age Mr. Armstrong took them into partnership which continued until 1825, when the young men bought out the interest of Mr. Armstrong and continued the business as Crocker & Brewster until 1875, when they retired. As publishers they made a specialty of religious and educational works. They occupied the old bookstore at 173–175 Washington street, then 50 Cornhill, for over fifty years, and on Nov. 29, 1886, Mr. Crocker celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of his partnership with Mr. Brewster, who was then also a nonagenarian. He was one of the most earnest promoters of the Bunker Hill monument; an original organizer of the Old Colony railroad and a director for forty years; a director of the Concord railroad; a director, vice-president and president of the Atlantic and Pacific and of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads; and a director and president of the United States Hotel company and of the Revere House association. He died at Cohasset, Mass., June 19, 1887.

CROCKETT, David, pioneer, was born in Limestone, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1786; son of a Revolutionary soldier, and of Irish descent. His boyhood was spent in the fields and woods and his education was so entirely neglected that he could neither read nor write until his nineteenth year. At the age of twelve he became a drover, and in 1813, at the breaking out of the Creek war, he volunteered in the service, fighting bravely until its close, March 7, 1814, under Gen. Andrew Jackson, with whom he formed a firm friendship. In 1821 he was elected a representative in the state legislature and was again elected in 1823, attracting interest by his quaint wit and keen powers of perception. This led to his election in 1826 as a representative in the 20th congress,

and he was returned to the 21st and 23d congresses. Meanwhile he made a canvassing tour in the interest of Andrew Jackson, throughout the northern and eastern states, creating much amusement and interest by his eccentricities in dress and manner and his effective stories of his wild adventures. He was a candidate for the 24th congress in 1834, but owing to his opposition to Jackson's Indian bill, he was defeated by a small majority. His popularity while in congress was due largely to his wonderful power as an extemporaneous speaker, and his apt expressions were quoted long after their author was dead. The familiar "Be sure you're right and then go ahead," was original with him. He turned the noise made by a flock of guinea fowls to good account during his canvass of east Tennessee by stopping in the midst of a speech and exclaming: "Listen, gentlemen! the very fowls are hallooing for Crockett, Crockett, Crockett!" In 1834 he removed to Texas, where he espoused the cause of the Texans in their struggle for independence. In March, 1836, he joined the force of 140 men in the defence of the Alamo, and was one of the six who survived the merciless slaughter, surrendered to Santa Anna, and were shot by his orders on the same day. See Crockett's *Autobiography* (1834); *Life of Colonel David Crockett* by Edward S. Ellis; and *David Crockett: His Life and Adventures*, by John S. C. Abbott. He is the author of *A Tour to the North; Life of Van Buren, Heir Apparent to the Government* (1835); *Down East* (1835); *Sketches and Eccentricities* (1847); and *Exploits in Texas*. He died in Texas, March 6, 1836.

CROCKETT, John W., representative, was born in Trenton, Tenn., about 1811; son of David Crockett (1786-1836). He was brought up in one of the wildest sections of the state. He was educated as a lawyer, practised his profession in Paris, Tenn., and held various local and state offices. He represented his district in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41, and was elected attorney-general of the 9th judicial district of Tennessee in November, 1841. He subsequently removed to New Orleans, La., where in 1848 he became associate editor of *The National*. He was married to Mary L., daughter of John A. Hamilton, a circuit judge of west Tennessee, and their son, Col. Robert Hamilton, was a state senator in Arkansas. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1852.

CROES, John, first P.E. bishop of New Jersey and 16th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Elizabethtown, N.J., June 1, 1762; son of Jacob and Charlotte C. Croes, who immigrated to America from Scotland about 1750. He served in the Continental army in the war of the Revolution, 1778–81. He conducted a

private classical academy and in the intervals of this occupation made his theological studies under Bishop White. He was ordained deacon, Feb. 28, 1790, and priest in 1792. He was rector of Trinity church, Swedesborough, N.J., 1790–1801; deputy to the General convention in 1793; took charge of Christ church, New Brunswick, and of St. Peter's, Spotswood, N.J., in 1801, and opened and conducted a classical school. At the general convention in 1814 he was elected president of the house of deputies. In June, 1815, he was elected bishop of Connecticut, but declined the office, and in August of the same year he was chosen bishop of New Jersey and was consecrated in St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, 1815. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1797, and that of D.D. from Columbia college in 1811. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., July 26, 1832.

CROFFUT, William Augustus, author, was born in Redding, Conn., Jan. 29, 1835; son of Benedict and Harriet (Newell) Croffut. He acquired his education at the public schools and engaged in journalism, first on the New Haven *Palladium*, and afterward on the Rochester *Democrat*, the St. Paul *Times*, the Minneapolis *Tribune*, the Chicago *Post*, the New York *Graphic*, *Tribune* and *World*, and the Washington *Post*. In the civil war he served as a private. His travels included seven tours of Europe and visits to Palestine, Egypt, Mexico, Yucatan, Cuba, Alaska and Nova Scotia. He was married to Bessie Nicholls, who was educated at a private school and is the author of numerous contributions to magazines and cyclopædias. He received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from Union college in 1889. He is the author of the libretto of the comic opera *Deseret*, drawn from life among the Mormons and brought out in New York in 1882, the music having been written by Dudley Buck. He also wrote *History of Connecticut in the Rebellion* (1867); *A Helping Hand* (1868); *Bourbon Ballads* (1880); *A Midsummer Lark* (1882); *The Vanderbilts* (1886); *The Prophecy* (poem for the Columbian Exposition, 1893); *Poems* (1895); *Jesus Christ a Myth* (1896); *The Lord's Day—or Man's?* (1896).

CROGHAN, George, soldier, was born at Locust Grove, near Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1791; son of Maj. William and Lucy (Clark) Croghan; and a nephew of Gen. George Rogers Clark. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1810, and when barely twenty years of age served with distinction at the battle of Tippecanoe. He was promoted captain, March 12, 1812, and on March 30, 1813, became aide-de-camp to General Harrison with the rank of major. On Aug. 2, 1813, he successfully defended Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky, and General Harrison's official report says: "It will not be among the least of General Proctor's mortifications that he has been baffled by a youth who has just passed his twenty-first year." The brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel was conferred upon him and the ladies of Chillicothe presented to him a sword. In 1835 congress voted him a gold medal for his gallantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, Feb. 21, 1814, and resigned in 1817. He afterward resided in New Orleans, La., where he held the office of postmaster in 1824. In 1825 he was made inspector-general in the U.S. army with the rank of colonel. He later served in the Mexican war. After his death a monument was erected to his memory on the site of Fort Stephenson at Fremont, Ohio. He died in New Orleans, La., Jan. 8, 1849.

CROGHAN, William, soldier, was born in Ireland in 1752; a nephew of George Croghan, who rendered distinguished service as Indian agent under Sir William Johnson. He came to America at an early age and at the breaking out of the Revolution took sides with the colonists. With a company he joined Washington's army. He was promoted major in 1778, and with the 4th Virginia regiment participated in the battle of Monmouth. He marched to Charleston, S.C., where the American army under General Lincoln was compelled to surrender May 12, 1780. In 1781 he was paroled and returned to Virginia, where he was a guest of John Clark, father of George Rogers Clark. In 1784 he was married to Colonel Clark's sister, Lucy, and settled at Locust Grove, near Louisville. In 1789 and 1790 he was a delegate from Jefferson county to the Kentucky conventions. He died at Locust Grove, Ky., in September, 1822.

CROKER, Richard, politician, was born in Roscarberry, Ireland, Nov. 24, 1844; son of Eyrecoote Croker; grandson of Maj. Henry Croker, inspector-general in the British army; and grandnephew of Gen. John Croker, governor of Bermuda, and of Edward Croker, author of "Sweet Ballangar." The family came from Devonshire, England, and followed Cromwell to Ireland, where they settled in Limerick. They were originally Protestants, but became converts to the Roman Catholic faith. In 1848 his parents immigrated to the United States with their seven children, Richard being the youngest. They landed in New York where Eyrecoote Croker established himself as a veterinary surgeon and in 1861 entered the Union army, enlisting in Sickles's excelsior brigade and receiving promotion to the rank of captain of engineers. Richard had attended the public schools and in 1858 had been placed by his father in the machine shops of the Harlem railroad company, where he learned the trade of machinist and worked for

seven years. He joined the New York volunteer fire department after his apprenticeship was ended, and also became interested in local politics. In 1865 he joined the Tammany Hall organization and became a friend of John Kelly, who was at that time its political leader. In 1868 he was elected alderman of his ward and was again elected in 1870. In the board of aldermen he opposed the then powerful Tweed ring, and on being re-elected alderman in 1872 he was legislated out of office by that organization. He was then appointed by Mayor Havermeyer city marshal to collect the arrears of taxes, and after completing that service in four months, in which time he collected over $500,000, he resigned. In 1873 he was elected city coroner, was re-elected in 1876, and in the election of 1879 was defeated. He was again elected alderman in 1883, but before he had taken his seat Mayor Edson appointed him to the office of fire commissioner. When Abram S. Hewitt became mayor in 1887, Mr. Croker was reappointed fire commissioner. On the last illness of John Kelly he became deputy leader of the Tammany Hall organization and on Mr. Kelly's death in 1886, he succeeded to the leadership, and in a service extending over a period of thirteen years proved himself the most powerful politician and most thorough organizer that had ever directed the affairs of Tammany Hall. In 1889 he gained a signal victory over a combined opposition by electing Hugh J. Grant mayor of New York city, and Mayor Grant subsequently made Mr. Croker city chamberlain. In 1893 he achieved another victory for Tammany Hall by electing Thomas F. Gilroy, a member of the organization, mayor, and in 1897 recorded his third and greatest victory when he elected Robert A. Van Wyck, also a member of the Tammany Hall organization, the first mayor of New York city under the charter popularly known as that of greater New York. Mr. Croker was married in 1873 to Elizabeth Fraser, and of their seven children six were living in 1899: Richard Samuel, Francis Henry, Herbert, Florence, Ethel and Howard. Richard and Francis were graduated at Brown university in 1898, Herbert at Princeton university, and Florence and Ethel at Sacred Heart convent, New York city.

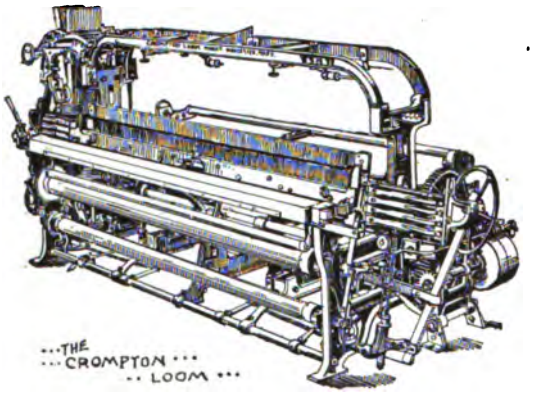
CROLY, David Goodman, journalist, was born in Olovakilitey, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1829; son of Patrick and Elizabeth Croly. He was brought to America in 1830 by his parents, who located in New York city, where the boy attended the public schools and the University of the city of New York, entering with the class of 1854 and receiving a special course diploma. He engaged in journalism in New York city as reporter on the *Herald* and *Evening Post*, 1855–58, and then went to Rockford, Ill., where he edited the *Daily News*, 1859–60. Returning to New York he was city editor and managing editor of the *World*, 1860–72, and managing editor of the *Daily Graphic*, 1872–78, retiring in 1878 from office work. He founded the "Round Table" and the Lotus club, and was an officer and member of both. He was married in 1857 to Jane, known by her pen name "Jennie June," daughter of Joseph H. Cunningham, and their children were: David H., Vida, Alice Cary, Victor and May. Mr. Croly gained notoriety as a financial seer by predicting in 1872 the financial crisis of 1873 and naming Jay Cooke & Co. as the first victim, and the Northern Pacific railroad as the first corporation to suffer in the crisis. His published works include: *Seymour and Blair* (1868); *History of Reconstruction* (1868); and *Primer of Positivism* (1876). He died in New York city, April 29, 1889.

CROLY, Jane Cunningham, author, was born at Market, Harborough, England, Dec. 19, 1831; daughter of Joseph H. Cunningham. She was educated at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and in 1857 was married to David Goodman Croly, then city editor of the *Herald*. She was editor of Demorest's publications from the start, and did editorial work on the *World*, *Graphic*, *Times*, and *Times Messenger*. She invented the system of duplicate correspondence; brought together the first Woman's congress, New York, 1856; founded "Sorosis" and was its president, 1869–70, 1876–86, and in 1886 was made honorary president for life. She held office in the Association for the advancement of medical education for women and became editor of *Godey's Ladies' Book* in 1887. In 1889 she founded and became president of the New York Women's press club. She succeeded Mrs. Terhune ("Marion Harland") as editor of the *Home-maker* in 1890, and subsequently founded and became editor of the *Cycle*, a club organ and literary review. On Dec. 13, 1897, she was appointed by Mayor Strong an inspector of public schools of New York city for a term of five years. She received the degree of Litt. D. from Rutgers Women's college in 1892. She wrote under the pen name "Jenny June": *Talks on Women's Topics* (1869); *For Better or Worse* (1875); *Cookery-book for Young Housekeepers; Letters and Monograms* (1885–86); *Thrown on Her Own Resources* (1891); manuals of needlework, etc. She died in New York city, Dec. 23, 1901.

CROMPTON, George, inventor, was born in Holcombe, Tottington, Lancaster, England, March 23, 1829; son of William and Sarah (Low) Crompton. His father was the inventor of an improved cotton loom, adapted to weaving woolen. He came to America with his father's family in 1839 and after receiving a good education succeeded to his father's business of manu-

facturing looms for weaving fancy cassimere, in 1849. In 1851 he established in Worcester, Mass., the Crompton loom works and devoted himself to improving his father's looms, taking out more than fifty separate patents for improvements in the working of the looms and eight patents for textile fabrics. He received the highest awards at various exhibitions and his improvements added sixty per cent to the producing capacity and saved fifty per cent in the labor and more than that in the repairs of the looms. Mr. Crompton was married, Jan. 9, 1853, to Mary Christina, daughter of Charles Pratt of Cork, Ireland, and his sons, Charles, George and Randolph, with their mother, succeeded on his death to the business, which was incorporated in 1888 as the Crompton loom works. Mrs. Crompton died Dec. 17, 1895. Mr. Crompton died in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 29, 1886.

George Crompton.



CROMPTON, William, inventor, was born in Preston, England, Sept. 10, 1806. He was a hand loom cotton weaver and a skilled machinist, and while superintending the cotton mills at Ramsbottom he greatly improved the cotton looms in use. He immigrated to America in 1836, and while employed in the mills at Taunton, Mass., invented a loom for the manufacture of fancy cotton cloths which he patented in 1837. Among other improvements this machine raised and lowered the warp simultaneously, being the first fancy loom to do so, and thereby making more room for the shuttle. He patented his loom in England in 1838 and returned to Taunton with his family in 1839. He adapted his loom to work on woolens in 1840 and it came into general use in the United States and England. He died in Windsor, Conn., May 1, 1891.

CROOK, George, soldier, was born near Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828. He was graduated from the United States military academy in 1852 and was assigned to the 4th U.S. infantry as brevet 2d lieutenant, serving in California, 1852–61. He commanded the Pitt river expedition in 1857 and in one of the several engagements was severely wounded by an Indian arrow. His promotion to the rank of 1st lieutenant was received in 1856, and to that of captain in 1860. He was ordered east and in 1861 was made colonel of the 36th Ohio volunteer infantry. He commanded a brigade in western Virginia and was wounded at the affray at Lewisburg. He then engaged against the army of northern Virginia and at the battle of Antietam he won promotion to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, U.S. army. He was in command of the 2d cavalry division, army of the Cumberland, 1863, and after the battle of Chickamauga, in which he was conspicuous, he pursued Wheeler's cavalry, driving it across the Tennessee into Alabama. In 1864 he was transferred to the command of the military district of West Virginia, won the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, May 9, 1864, and later in the year joined Sheridan and aided him in the Shenandoah campaign. He received for his services brevets as brigadier and major-general in the U.S. army, March 13, 1865. He commanded the cavalry of the army of the Potomac in March and April, 1865, directing the operations at Dinwiddie C.H., April 1, Jetersville, April 5, Sailor's Creek, April 6, and Farmville, April 7. After the surrender, April 9, he was placed in command of Wilmington, N.C., and in January, 1866, was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 23d U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866, and actively operated against hostile Indians in Idaho until 1872, when he was sent to Arizona to quell an Indian insurrection. He sent a message to the Indians, warning them that if they did not return to their reservations they would be exterminated. They refused to heed the warning and Crook engaged them at Tonto Basin, capturing their stronghold. This exploit put an end to their rebellion and in 1875 General Crook was ordered to Wyoming where he defeated the

George Crook

Cheyenne Indians in two engagements at Powder River, destroying over one hundred lodges. In June he won his third victory at Tongue River and a few days after, at Rose Bud, his masterly exploit so incensed the Sioux that they massed eleven tribes and at Little Big Horn massacred Custer with two hundred and seventy-seven troopers. Reinforcements were then sent to Crook, who pursued the Indians, driving them out of their fastnesses, and by May, 1877, he had succeeded in subduing the Indians of the entire northwest. In 1882 he was ordered to Arizona to meet a threatened outbreak of the Apaches. Arriving there he found the cause of the trouble to have been encroachments upon the reservations by Mormons, squatters, miners and stock raisers, and after driving off the white marauders he reinstated the Indians. In 1883 he was sent to the northern boundary of Mexico to put a stop to repeated raids by the Chiricahua Indians. He adopted a method of warfare unusual in dealing with hostile tribes, and instead of pursuing them on their trail, followed it back to their camps, captured the women and children left in the fastnesses, and patiently waiting, captured the Indians on their return with their booty. In this way, with a single company of U.S. troops, supported by 200 Apache scouts armed with rifles, he marched 200 miles into Mexican territory, captured the horses and plunder and made 375 Indians prisoners of war, returning with them to Arizona. The government then for two years left Indian affairs entirely in the hands of General Crook and no hostilities ensued. He abolished trading, set the Chiricahua Indians at work on farms, paying them in cash for supplies needed by the army, and within three years the captured Indians were self-supporting. In 1885, when a second outbreak took form, less than one-fourth of these braves joined in the revolt. General Crook was promoted major-general, April 6, 1888, and commanded the department of the Missouri with headquarters at Chicago. He died in Chicago, Ill., March 21, 1890.

CROOKE, Philip St. John, representative, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., March 2, 1810. He was educated at Dutchess county academy and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1831. In 1838 he removed to Flatbush, Kings county, N.Y. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1852; supervisor of Kings county, 1844–45, and 1858–70, serving as chairman of the board in 1861, 1862, 1864 and 1865; a member of the New York assembly in 1863; and served forty years in the New York state militia, rising to the rank of brigadier-general and commanding the 5th brigade in Pennsylvania, June and July, 1863. He was a Republican representative from Kings county in the 43d congress, 1873–75. He died in Flatbush, N.Y., March 17, 1881.

CROOKS, George Richard, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1822. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1840; was assistant in the grammar school of Dickinson college, 1841–43; principal, 1843–45; and adjunct professor of Latin and Greek at Dickinson college, 1846–47. He then officiated as pastor of various M.E. churches in the Philadelphia conference, 1848–57; in the New York east conference, 1857–76; and in the New York conference, 1876–81. He was editor of the New York *Methodist*, 1860–75, and professor of historical theology in Drew theological seminary, 1881–97. He was married, July 10, 1846, to Susan Frances, daughter of John Emory, M.E. bishop. He received from Dickinson college the degree of D.D. in 1857 and that of LL.D. in 1873. He is the author of *First Book in Latin* (1846); *First Book in Greek* (1847); Butler's *Analogy* with analysis of the work, notes, index and life of Butler (1852); *Latin-English Lexicon* with Professor Ichem (1858); *Life of the Rev. Dr. John McClintock* (1876); *Sermons of Bishop Matthew Simpson edited from Short-hand Reports* (1885); *Life of Bishop Matthew Simpson* (1890); and *The History of the Christian Church* (1898). He was also joint editor with Bishop Hurst of *Theological Encyclopœdia and Methodology* (1884). He died at Madison, N.J., Feb. 20, 1897.

CROPSEY, Jasper Francis, artist, was born at Westfield, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1823; son of Jacob Kezeau and Elizabeth Hilyer (Cortelyou) Cropsey; and grandson of Harmon Cropsey. His paternal great-grandfather came from Holland, and his mother's family were French Huguenots, but his father and mother were born on Staten Island, N.Y. His education was acquired at the country schools near his home, and in after years chiefly by self-culture. At the age of thirteen he received a diploma from the Mechanics' institute "for a well-executed model of a house," also one from the American institute for the same model, which attracted so much attention at the time of its exhibition in 1837, that he was called the "Boy that built the House," and secured a position in the office of Joseph Trench, an architect of prominence, with whom he studied, 1837–42. Shortly after entering the office he received a diploma from the American

institute for architectural drawing. During these years of architectural study he received a few lessons in water-color painting from Edward Maurey, an English teacher. His first picture of importance, "Greenwood Lake from Orange county, N.Y.," was painted in 1844, and upon its exhibition at the National academy of design, he was elected an associate academician. He studied in Italy, 1847–49; visited Scotland, and painted a view of Jedburgh Abbey for Mr. John Rutherford, and "The Sybil's Temple," for the Art union. He was elected a National academician in 1851. He resided in London, 1856–63, exhibiting regularly at the Royal academy, and was elected a member of the London society of arts, and also a complimentary member of the London Athenæum club. He was assistant commissioner at the International exhibition of 1862 in London and received a medal for his services. Chief among the pictures exhibited by him at this time were "Autumn on the Hudson," and "Richmond Hill in 1862." He painted a series of sixteen landscapes of American scenery for E. Gambert & Co., publishers, London, England. He was presented at court to Queen Victoria, by the U.S. minister, Charles Francis Adams. His pictures, exhibited at the Royal academy, were favorably mentioned by John Ruskin. He received a medal and diploma from the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876 "for oil painting," the pictures exhibited being "The Old Mill," and "Bonchurch, Isle of Wight." He also painted the "Battlefield of Gettysburg" shortly after the battle. His picture "The Mellow Autumn Time," was shown at the American exhibition in London in 1887. Mr. Cropsey designed and superintended the construction of the 6th avenue elevated railway stations from Rector street to Central park, New York. He also designed and superintended the erection of cottages at Long Branch. He was elected an honorary member of the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts; a life member of the Lotus club; a member of the Union league club; a member of the Century association in 1851; of the American Water Color society, 1867; a fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Arts, London, 1872. He died at Hastings, N.Y., June 22, 1900.

CROSBY, Alpheus, educator, was born in Sandwich, N.H., Oct. 13, 1810; son of Dr. Asa and Abigail (Russell) Crosby. He was prepared for college principally at Gilmanton academy, studying one year at Phillips Exeter academy. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1827; taught Moor's charity school, Hanover, 1827–28; was tutor at Dartmouth, 1828–31; and then studied at Andover theological seminary, 1832–33. He was licensed to preach in 1833, and in April of the same year accepted the chair of Latin and Greek languages at Dartmouth college. In 1837, by a division of the department, he became professor of the Greek language and literature, and in 1849 retired from active duty and was appointed professor emeritus. He was agent of the Massachusetts board of education, and lecturer for the teachers' institutes of Massachusetts, 1854–56; and was principal of the state normal school at Salem, Mass., 1857–65. He was editor of *The Right Way*, a weekly reform paper, 1865–67. He was married, Aug. 27, 1834, to Abigail Grant Jones, daughter of Joseph Cutter of Newburyport, Mass. She died in 1837 and he was married in 1861 to Martha, daughter of Joseph Kingman, of West Bridgewater, Mass. He prepared various Greek text-books including a dictionary (1873) and also published *Second Advent* (1850); and *First Lessons in Geometry* (1851). He died in Salem, Mass., April 17, 1874.

CROSBY, Alpheus Benning, surgeon, was born in Gilmanton, N.H., Feb. 22, 1832; son of Dixi and Mary Jane (Moody) Crosby. He was prepared for college at Moor's charity school, Hanover, N.H., and was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1853, and A.M. and M.D., 1856. On receiving his medical degree he became demonstrator of pathological anatomy at Dartmouth. In 1861 he joined the 1st New Hampshire volunteers as surgeon and was promoted to the rank of brigade-surgeon. In 1862 he became associated with his father at Dartmouth and on his father's death he succeeded him, holding the chair of surgery and anatomy, 1870–77. He was professor of surgery in the University of Vermont, 1866–72; lecturer in the University of Michigan, 1869–70; professor and lecturer in Bowdoin college, 1869; professor in the Long Island college hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1871–72; and professor of anatomy in Bellevue hospital medical college, New York city, 1872–77. His address as president of the New Hampshire medical society in June, 1877, on *The Ethical Relation of Physician and Patient*, with many of his medical lectures, was published. He died in Hanover, N.H., Aug. 9, 1877.

CROSBY, Dixi, surgeon, was born in Sandwich, N.H., Feb. 8, 1800; son of Dr. Asa and Betsey (Hoit) Crosby. He was graduated M.D at Dartmouth in 1824, and practised his profession at Gilmanton and Laconia, N.H., 1824–38. In the latter year he removed to Hanover and held the chair of surgery and surgical anatomy in the medical department of Dartmouth college until 1841. He was professor of surgery, obstetrics and diseases of women and children, 1841–68; professor of obstetrics and diseases of women, 1868–70, and in 1870 was made professor emeritus of surgery, thereafter giving only occasional lectures. In 1861 he volunteered his services to the state and gave his days to the

provost marshal's office, attending to his medical practice at night. He was married in 1827 to Mary Jane, daughter of Stephen Moody of Gilmanton, N.H. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1867. He died in Hanover, N.H., Sept. 26, 1873.

CROSBY, Ebenezer, physician, was born in Braintree, Mass., Sept. 30, 1753; son of Judge Joseph and Ann (Belcher) Crosby; grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Brackett) Crosby; and great-grandson of Simon and Ann Crosby, who came to America from London in 1635. He was graduated at Harvard in 1777 and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1780. He joined the Continental army as surgeon of General Washington's guards and served with that body throughout the Revolution. At the close of the war he was married to Catharine, daughter of William Bedlow and niece of Col. Henry Rutgers of New York city. He was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, was professor of midwifery in Columbia college, 1785–88, and an original trustee under the revised charter passed April 13, 1784. He received his A.B. and A.M. degrees from Harvard in 1782, also an honorary A.M. from Yale in the same year. He died in New York city, July 16, 1788.

CROSBY, Enoch, patriot, was born in Hardwich, Mass., Jan. 4, 1753; son of Thomas and Elizabeth Crosby. In 1753 his parents removed to Carmel, N.Y., and in 1771 after serving an apprenticeship, Enoch went to Danbury, where he worked at his trade as shoemaker. He joined the Continental army in 1775, serving in the Lake Champlain campaign for several months. He was sent home ill, and on his recovery in September, 1776, he started on foot to return to the American camp at White Plains, N.Y. On his way he met a stranger who mistook him for a fellow Tory, and by keeping up the deception Crosby discovered a plot among a band of Tories against the patriots. Proceeding to White Plains he divulged his information to John Jay, then a member of the committee of safety. A body of cavalry was at once despatched under Crosby's leadership, and the whole company of loyalists was seized and imprisoned. Jay then suggested that Crosby could best aid the cause by becoming a spy, to which he consented. He took his kit of tools and went from house to house repairing shoes and gaining much useful information. He afterward joined the British army in which he rendered invaluable assistance to the Americans, risking his life many times to accomplish his purpose. After the Revolution he purchased a farm in Carmel, N.Y., and resided there until his death. In 1794, at the request of John Jay, an appropriation was granted for his services but he declined it, saying that "it was not for gold that he had served his country." He was for many years a justice of the peace, and was at one time an associate judge in the court of common pleas. In 1812–13 he was supervisor for the township of Southeast. In 1827 he visited New York as a witness in a lawsuit, and was recognized by an old man who presented him to the court as the original of "Harvey Birch" in Cooper's romance "The Spy." At that time the dramatization was being performed at the Lafayette theatre and Mr. Crosby was invited by the proprietor to occupy a box. He was introduced to the audience as "the real spy," receiving tremendous applause. See *The Spy Unmasked* (1828) by Capt. H. L. Barnum, and an article by H. E. Miller in the *New England Magazine* for May, 1898, entitled *The Spy of the Neutral Ground.* He died in Brewsters, N.Y., June 26, 1835.

CROSBY, Ernest Howard, social reformer, was born in New York city, Nov. 4, 1856; son of the Rev. Dr. Howard and Margaret Evertson (Givan) Crosby. He was graduated at Mohegan Lake school, Westchester county, N.Y., at the University of the city of New York in 1876 as valedictorian, and at the Columbia college law school in 1878 and practised law in his native city. He was a member of the state assembly, 1887, 1888 and 1889, and in 1889 was named by President Harrison and appointed by the Khedive, judge of the international tribunal at Alexandria, Egypt, which office he held until 1894. He was married in 1881 to Fanny Kendall, daughter of Henry Maunsell Schieffelin of New York city. After his return to America he was an active advocate of social reform and also of the principles of peace. In 1894 he was one of the founders and first president of the Social Reform club of New York. He is the author of *Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable* (1898); *War Echoes* (1898); and of frequent contributions to the press.

CROSBY, Frances Jane, See Van Allstyne, Frances Jane Crosby.

CROSBY, Howard, clergyman, was born in New York city, Feb. 27, 1826; son of William Bedlow and Harriet Ashton (Clarkson) Crosby; grandson of Ebenezer and Catharine (Bedlow) Crosby, and great-grandson of Judge Joseph Crosby, and of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1844 and travelled in Europe, 1848–51. On his return he was appointed to the chair of Greek in his alma mater, which he resigned in 1859 to accept a similar chair in Rutgers college. He was licensed to preach by the classis of the Reformed church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1859. In 1861 he declined the appointment of U.S. minister to Greece offered by President Lincoln. He

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was pastor of the first Presbyterian church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1861–63, and resigned his chair at Rutgers in the latter year to accept the pastorate of the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church in New York city, where he remained until his death. In 1879–80 he was Yale lecturer on preaching. He was an organizer of the Y.M.C.A. in New York city, 1852, and its president, 1853–56; chancellor of the University of the city of New York, 1870–81; member of the Bible revision committee, 1872–80; moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, 1873; delegate to the Evangelical alliance, Edinburgh, 1878, and president of the Society for the prevention of crime, 1877–91. He took an active part in the People's Municipal league of 1890, and other reform movements, and was widely known as a leader in temperance reform. He was married in 1847 to Margaret E. Givan, and of his sons, Ernest Howard became a lawyer and Nicholas Evertson a tutor of Greek in Princeton university. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of the city of New York in 1847; that of D.D. from Harvard in 1859, and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1872. He is the author of *Lands of the Moslem* (1851); *The Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles* (1852); *Notes on the New Testament* (1863); *A Bible Manual* (1869); *Jesus, His Life and Work, as narrated by the Four Evangelists* (1871); *The Healthy Christian* (1871); *Thoughts on the Decalogue* (1873); *Pulpit Teachings on Great Subjects* (1873); *The Christian Preacher* (1879); *The True Humanity of Christ* (1880); *The Bible View of the Jewish Church* (1888); and *Sermons* (1891). He died in New York city, March 29, 1891.

Howard Crosby

CROSBY, John Crawford, representative, was born in Sheffield, Mass., June 15, 1859; son of John and Margaret (Crawford) Crosby, and grandson of John Crosby and of Andrew Crawford. He attended the public schools of Pittsfield, was graduated from the law school of Boston university in 1882, and was admitted to the bar of his native county in the same year. He served as a member of the school committee of Pittsfield, 1885–91. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1886 and 1887, and a senator in 1888 and 1889. He was a Democratic representative in the 52d congress, 1891–93; and an unsuccessful candidate for the 53d congress. He was first president of the Young men's Democratic club of Massachusetts, and served as such until his election to congress in 1890.

CROSBY, John Schuyler, soldier, was born at Schuyler Manor, near Albany, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1839; son of Clarkson Floyd and Angelica (Schuyler) Crosby; grandson of William B. Crosby, millionaire and philanthropist of New York city; nephew of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, and great [2]grandson of William Floyd, signer of the Declaration of Independence. On his mother's side he descended from the Schuylers of the American Revolution. He was a student at the University of the city of New York and left college to make an extended tour of the world covering several years and including South America, China, the East Indies and the Pacific islands. With an exploring expedition he crossed the continent of South America from Santiago, Chili, to Montevideo, Uruguay. On returning to the United States he entered the regular army as 2d lieutenant of artillery and served in the army of the Potomac under General McClellan in 1861; in Florida in 1862, and as assistant adjutant-general on the staffs of Generals Banks and Canby in the department of the Gulf, 1863–65. He carried dispatches through the enemy's country to Admiral Farragut, then on board the *Hartford* near the mouth of the Red river, for which service he received an autograph letter of thanks from President Lincoln. After the war he was on the Rio Grande during the French occupation of Mexico and served on the staff of General Sheridan for five years as aide-de-camp and adjutant-general. He was in the various expeditions of Sheridan and Custer against the Indians and during his service in the army was brevetted four times for distinguished gallantry in the field. He resigned from the army in 1871 and engaged as a civil engineer in building lighthouses and breakwaters on the coast. By act of congress he was awarded a gold medal for "extreme and heroic daring" in saving and attempting to save life on the yacht *Mohawk* in which Commodore Garner and others lost their lives in 1876. He declined to receive the medal until congress had voted a similar one to the only sailor out of a crew of twenty-five on board the yacht, who stood by him in his attempt to save the lives of those on board. President Grant appointed him U.S. consul to Florence, Italy, in 1876, and while in Italy he received the thanks of the King, and the decoration of the Crown of Italy, for discovering and securing the arrest of a band of criminals in Tuscany. In 1881 President Arthur appointed him governor

of Montana and in 1883 made him first assistant postmaster-general. In 1889 he was appointed a school commissioner in the city of New York. He spent most of the time between 1890 and 1897 in foreign travel. He was elected a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Loyal Legion, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of various social and political clubs in New York and Washington, D.C. While on a cruise on board the yacht *Intrepid* in the West Indies he secured valuable relics, including the bell and bronze tablet commemorative of the fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* off Cherbourg in 1864, from the wrecked U.S. sloop-of-war *Kearsarge*, lost on Roncador Reef, which he presented to the navy department and which were placed in the naval museum at Annapolis. He was married, June 15, 1863, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the last patroon of Albany, Stephen Van Rensselaer.

CROSBY, Nathan, jurist, was born in Sandwich, N.H., Feb. 12, 1798; son of Dr. Asa and Betsey (Hoit) Crosby; a brother of Dr. Dixi, Prof. Alpheus, and Drs. Thomas Russell and Josiah Crosby; and sixth in descent from Simon Crosby of Lancashire, England, who came in the *Susan and Ellen* to Cambridge, Mass., in 1635. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1820, was admitted to the bar in 1823 and practised law in New Chester and Gilmanton, N.H., and in Salisbury, Newburyport and Lowell, Mass., being justice of the police court in Lowell, 1846–85. In 1845 he negotiated the purchase for the Lowell manufacturing corporation of the vast territory in New Hampshire, controlling the water supply for that city. His first wife, Rebecca Marquand, daughter of Stephen and Frances (Coffin) Moody, died in 1867, and he was married in 1870 to Mrs. Matilda (Pickens) Fearing of Providence, R.I. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1833 and that of LL.D. in 1879. He published *First Half Century of Dartmouth College; Recollections of the Essex Bar*, and eulogies on Tappan Wentworth and I. S. Wilde of the supreme court. He died in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 9, 1885.

CROSBY, Peirce, naval officer, was born in Delaware county, Pa., Jan. 16, 1824; son of John P. and Catharine (Beale) Crosby; grandson of Peirce and Christiana (Richards) Crosby; great-grandson of Judge John (a captain in the Revolutionary army) and Ann (Peirce) Crosby; great^2 grandson of John (member of Provincial assembly, 1768–71) and Eleanor (Graham) Crosby; great^3 grandson of John (member of Provincial assembly, 1723–24) and Susannah Crosby; and great^4 grandson of Richard and Ellinor Crosby, who came from Moore in the County Pallatine, Chester, England, in 1682, and settled in Pennsylvania, on the lands which had been purchased by

him from William Penn in 1681. He was appointed acting midshipman, June 5, 1838, and served in the Mediterranean squadron on board the flagship *Ohio*, Commodore Isaac Hull, 1838–41. He returned to the United States, and afterward served on the frigate *Congress* and the sloop *Preble*, 1841–43, in the Mediterranean squadron, and on detached duty at the Philadelphia naval school, 1843. In May, 1844, he was promoted passed midshipman, serving on the U.S. coast survey till 1846 when he cruised on the sloop *Decatur* and on the gunboat *Petrel* in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war, taking part in the capture of Tuxpan and Tabasco. In 1848–53 he was acting master of the *Relief* on the coast of Africa, and on the *Savannah* at Norfolk, Va. On Sept. 3, 1853, he was promoted lieutenant and ordered to the *Germantown*, sailing for Brazil, returning in 1857. In 1858–59 he cruised on the *Saratoga*, in the Gulf of Mexico, and returning was attached to the receiving ship at Philadelphia. In 1860 he was on duty on Chesapeake bay at the commencement of the civil war, and afterward at Fort Monroe. In 1861, he volunteered on the Butler expedition to the coast of North Carolina and the capture of forts at Hatteras Inlet, and with the army boats and a launch of the *Pawnee* he landed the troops through the surf. He received special commendation from Gen. B. F. Butler in his official report of the operations. In December, 1861, he was in command of the gunboat *Pinola*, fitted out in Baltimore. He ran the batteries of the Potomac, received her battery in Washington, and joined Admiral Farragut at Ship Island. He took his vessel within two hundred yards of Fort Jackson in trying to break the chain barrier across the Mississippi river, and saved the *Itsaca* which had grounded near the guns of the fort while breaking the chain on the Fort St. Philip side of the river. He aided the mortar fleet in its bombardment of the forts, fought his way with Farragut and his fleet by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and participated in the capture of the Chalmette batteries and of New Orleans. He also took part in the passage of the batteries at Vicksburg and the engagement with the *Arkansas*. In September, 1862, he was promoted commander and became fleet captain of the North Atlantic squadron under Acting Rear-

Admiral S. P. Lee. He commanded an expedition up the York river to co-operate with the army at White House, Va. While in command of the steamer *Florida* in 1863, he destroyed two blockade runners undertaking to make Wilmington, N.C. With the *Keystone State* he captured five blockade runners in 1864 besides causing others to discharge their cargoes at sea in order to escape. He commanded the *Metacomet* on blockade duty off Galveston, Texas, 1864–65, and with this vessel aided in the attack on the city of Mobile in 1865. He first planned and directed the use of nets in removing one hundred and forty torpedoes that prevented the passage of the fleet to the city and had already destroyed two iron-clads. For this service he received the special commendation of Rear-Admiral Thatcher. He commanded the *Shamokin* at the South Atlantic station, 1865–68. He was promoted captain, May 27, 1868; was inspector of ordnance, Norfolk navy yard, 1869–70; executive officer, Philadelphia navy yard, 1871–72; commanded the *Powhatan*, 1872–73, and was acting commandant of the Washington navy yard until Oct. 3, 1874, when he received his commission as commodore. He commanded the League Island navy yard, 1877–81. He received his commission of rear-admiral March 18, 1882; commanded the South Atlantic station in 1882, and was afterward transferred to the command of the Asiatic station. In October, 1883, he was placed on the retired list by his own request, and ordered home, having been in active service over forty-eight years. He died in Washington, D.C., June 15, 1899.

CROSBY, Stephen Moody, financier, was born in Salisbury, Mass., Aug. 14, 1827; son of Judge Nathan and Rebecca Marquand (Moody) Crosby. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin school and the Lowell high school and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1849. He engaged in business in Boston, Mass., entered the army as paymaster, serving 1862–66, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for meritorious services. He was a state representative in 1869, and senator, 1870–71; state director of the Boston and Albany railroad, 1871–72; commissioner of the Hoosac tunnel, 1874–75, and was treasurer of the Massachusetts loan and trust company, 1870–83, and president of the corporation from 1883. He gave much attention to art education, being a discriminating collector and patron. He was elected a member of the Boston art club, and its president in 1890.

CROSBY, Thomas Russell, educator, was born in Gilmanton, N.H., Oct. 22, 1816; son of Dr. Asa and Abigail (Russell) Crosby and brother of Drs. Dixi and Josiah, Judge Nathan, and Prof. Alpheus Crosby. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B. and M.D. in 1841 and A.M. in 1843. He practised his profession and was professor of physics and natural history in the Norwich (Vt.) university, 1854–64; professor of military surgery and hygiene in the National medical college, 1866–70, and professor of animal and vegetable physiology in the New Hampshire college of agriculture, 1870–72. In 1861 he volunteered as surgeon in the New Hampshire volunteers and was promoted major, being in charge of the Columbian college hospital, Washington, D.C., 1861–65. He died at Hanover, N.H., March 1, 1872.

CROSBY, William George, governor of Maine, was born in Belfast, Maine, Sept. 10, 1805. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1823, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession in his native town. He was elected governor of Maine as a Whig in 1853 and 1854, and actively promoted the public school system of the state. He resumed the practice of law and during the civil war was an earnest Union man. After the accession of Andrew Johnson to the presidency he supported his administration. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in the 40th congress. Bowdoin gave him the degree of A.M. in 1828 and that of D.D. in 1870. His literary works include a small volume of poems published while in college, and *Poetical Illustrations of the Athenæum gallery*. He died in Belfast, Maine, March 21, 1881.

CROSBY, William Otis, geologist, was born in Decatur, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1850; son of Francis William and Hannah Everett (Ballard) Crosby; grandson of Henry Sibley and Sarah Ann (Capron) Crosby, and of Frederick and Achsah (Everett) Ballard, and a descendant of Simon Crosby, who came from Lancashire, England, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1635. He was graduated at the Massachusetts institute of technology in 1876, remaining at the institute as assistant instructor, 1876–80; as full instructor 1880–83, as assistant professor of mineralogy and lithology, 1883–93, and as assistant professor of structural and economic geology, from 1893. His travels for investigation included the United States, Canada and the West Indies, and his published papers, eighty in number, include memoirs of the geology of the various places visited. He was elected to membership in various scientific societies, lectured before the Lowell institute, and was assistant in the Boston museum of natural history from 1875. He is the author of *Contributions to the Geology of Eastern Massachusetts* (1880); *Common Minerals and Rocks* (1881, new edition, 1886); *Guide to Mineralogy* (1886); *Fables for the Determination of Common Minerals* (1887); *Guide to Dynamical Geology and Petrography* (1892); *Geology of the Boston Basin* (parts 1 and 2, 1893–94); *Notes on Chemical Geology*

(1897), and *Classification of Economic Geological Deposits.*

CROSMAN, George Hampton, soldier, was born in Taunton, Mass., in November, 1798. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1823 and served on frontier and garrison duty as 2d lieutenant in the 6th U.S. infantry. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1828; was made assistant quartermaster, Oct. 15, 1830, serving throughout the Black Hawk and Seminole wars; was promoted captain, April 30, 1837, and in the Texas campaign of 1845–46 was chief quartermaster. He received the brevet of major for gallant action at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846; became major on the staff and quartermaster, March 3, 1847, and deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1863. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U.S. army, for services during the civil war, and was retired in 1866, but served till 1868 as chief quartermaster of the department of the east. His son, Commander Alexander Foster Crosman, U.S.N., was drowned in Greytown harbor, Nicaragua, April 12, 1872. General Crosman prepared *Manual for the Quartermaster's Department.* He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1882.

CROSS, Anson Kent, teacher, was born in Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 6, 1862; son of George O. and Abigail (Brown) Cross; grandson of David and Mary (Frye) Cross and of John and Caroline (Morse) Brown, and a direct descendant from Robert Cross who emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1637. Robert's son John settled in Methuen about 1680 and built the homestead which was occupied by his descendants for seven generations. His mother's family descended from the early settlers of Plymouth. Anson was educated in the public schools and was graduated at the Massachusetts normal art school in 1883. He taught freehand and mechanical drawing in the evening drawing schools of Lawrence, 1882–83; and was appointed to the faculty of the Massachusetts normal art school in 1883. He was instructor in the Boston evening drawing schools, 1883–86, and became principal in 1886. He was appointed instructor in the School of drawing and painting, Museum of fine arts, Boston, in 1891. He was made an artist member of Boston art club, 1888. He published: *Freehand Drawing, Light and Shade, and Freehand Perspective* (1892); *Drawing in the Public Schools* (1893); *Mechanical Drawing* (1895); *Color Study* (1896); *Freehand Drawing* (1896); *Light and Shade* (1897); besides *Primary Lessons, Grammar Lessons, Drawing Cards,* and drawing books for school use published in 1896.

CROSS, Charles Robert, physicist, was born in Troy, N.Y., March 29, 1848; son of George and Lucy Ann (Brown) Cross; grandson of William Cross and of Jeremiah Brown, both of Newburyport, Mass., and a descendant of Robert Cross of Ipswich, 1637. He was graduated at the Massachusetts institute of technology in 1870, in the departments of science and literature, and remained at the institute as instructor, 1870–71; assistant professor, 1871–75; professor, 1875–76; and as Thayer professor of physics and director of the Rogers laboratory after 1876. He originated and superintended the department of electrical engineering, and developed the course in physics, the first course of this character established in America, and one of the first in the world. He was president of the Appalachian mountain club in 1880, a delegate to the International congress of Alpine clubs at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1879, and was elected a vice-president thereof. He is the author of many scientific papers, especially on acoustics and electricity.

CROSS, Edward, representative, was born in Virginia, Nov. 11, 1798; son of Robert and grandson of Edward Cross. In 1799 his father removed to Cumberland county, Ky., where he was educated. In 1820 he began the study of law in Monroe, Overton county, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He removed to Washington, Ark., in 1826, and was appointed by President Jackson a justice of the superior court of Arkansas territory in 1832, serving till Arkansas became a state in 1836. He was surveyor-general of public lands, 1836–38; was the sole representative from Arkansas in the 26th, 27th and 28th congresses, 1839–45; justice of the supreme court of Arkansas by appointment of Governor Drew, 1845–48, and president of the Iron Mountain railroad, 1855–62. He was a member of the Democratic national convention of 1844, where he disregarded the instructions of his constituents to vote for Van Buren, when that statesman declared himself opposed to the annexation of Texas and his action was commended by his constituents. In 1852 he was a presidential elector on the Pierce and King ticket. He was married to a sister of the wife of Chester Ashley, U.S. senator from Arkansas. He died in Little Rock, Ark., April 7, 1887.

CROSS, Edward Ephraim, soldier, was born in Lancaster, N.H., April 22, 1832. He was educated at Lancaster academy and became a printer. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852, and in 1854 was an editor on the *Times* and correspondent of the New York *Herald.* He also canvassed the state that year for the American party. He became interested in mining in Arizona and carried over the Rocky mountains in 1858 the first printing press and the first steam engine transported across the plains. He joined the Mexican army, holding the commission of lieutenant-colonel in command of the garrison at

El Fuerte in 1860. Upon the advent of the civil war he resigned his commission, returned to his native state, and organized and was made colonel of the 5th New Hampshire volunteers, which under his leadership made itself famous as the "Fighting Fifth." He was in command of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps, at Gettysburg, and was fatally wounded while leading his brigade. He wrote numerous poems and prose sketches under the pen name "Richard Everett." His brother Nelson (born in Lancaster, N.H., in 1820, died in Dorchester, Mass., March 13, 1897) was a lawyer in Cincinnati, Ohio, later removing to New York city where he was a municipal judge from 1852 for many years, and during the civil war won distinction as colonel of a New York regiment. Edward E. Cross died on the battle-field of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

CROSS, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Somersetshire, England, July 4, 1813. He was brought to the United States in 1825 and in 1829 became a boy preacher in the Methodist church at Genesee, N.Y. He removed to Lexington, Ky., in 1848, where he was married to Jane Tandy Chinn, widow of James P. Hardin, a lawyer of Harrodsburg, Ky., and he made a tour of Europe with his wife, who wrote letters to the *Christian Advocate* and to the Charleston and Nashville papers. She also aided him in conducting the female seminary at Spartanburg, S.C., 1848–66, and for her loyalty to the south during the civil war, was with her daughters tried by a military tribunal and imprisoned. She published her experiences in "Duncan Adair" and "Azili" (1868). She died in Elizabethtown, Ky., in October, 1870. Her husband was professor of English literature in Transylvania university and was identified with the southern branch of the M.E. church. He was official reporter of the Nashville general conference of 1856. He accepted the faith of the P.E. church in 1866 and took holy orders, serving as rector, among other places at Houston, Tex., Buffalo, N.Y., and St. Louis, Mo. In 1885 he became rector of St. Paul's, Los Vegas, N.M. He published over a score of popular religious books, 1855–85, and compiled a *Church Reader for Lent* (1885).

CROSS, Judson Newell, soldier, was born at Philadelphia, Jefferson county, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1838; son of the Rev. Gorham and Sophia (Murdock) Cross, and great-grandson of three Revolutionary soldiers. He entered Oberlin college in 1855, and studied and taught until April 20, 1861, when he enlisted with the one hundred Oberlin students who formed Company C, 7th Ohio Infantry. He was elected 1st lieutenant, and served through the western Virginia campaign of 1861 under Generals McClellan, Rosecrans, and Cox. While serving in this capacity he was editor of *The Ohio Seventh*, the first Union paper published by Union soldiers, with a press captured from the enemy. He was severely wounded and was captured at the battle of Cross Lanes, but was recaptured at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, by Major Rutherford B. Hayes. He was promoted to a captaincy in November, 1861, but on account of his wound was chiefly on special duty until the end of the war. He was subsequently commandant of the post at Madison, Ind.; was adjutant-general of the military district of Indiana; assistant provost-marshal, and on the staff of the military governor of the department at Washington, D.C. His last service was by appointment of Secretary Stanton to muster the 18,000 returned Andersonville prisoners at Annapolis, Md., in 1864–65. He was graduated at the Albany law school in 1866, and practised law at Lyons, Iowa, where in 1871 he was elected mayor. He removed to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1875, where he was city attorney, 1883–87, and while holding the office, instituted many important reforms, reducing the number and territory of saloons, and compelling the railroads to abolish grade crossings. In 1883 he was a member of the Minneapolis board of park commissioners, and in 1891 a member of the board of immigration commissioners sent to Europe by the U.S. government.

CROSWELL, Charles Miller, governor of Michigan, was born in Newburg, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1825; son of John and Sallie (Hicks) Croswell. He removed to Adrian, Mich., in 1837 and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1845 he began the study of law and was appointed deputy county clerk. He was city registrar, 1850–54, was admitted to the bar in 1855 and practised in partnership with Thomas McIntire Cooley. He was mayor of Adrian in 1862 and was state senator in 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1867, and president *pro tempore* at each session. He was a delegate from Lenawee county to the state constitutional convention of 1867 and president of the convention. He was elected in 1868 member at large of the Michigan house of representatives, and was its speaker, 1873–74. He was governor of the state for two terms, 1877–81. He also served

as secretary of the state board of correction and charities after the expiration of his term as an *ex officio* member of the board. He was married in February, 1852, to Lucy M., daughter of Morton Eddy. She died in 1868 and in 1880 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Musgrave of Charlotte, Mich. He died in Adrian, Mich., Dec. 13, 1886.

CROSWELL, Edwin, journalist, was born in Catskill, N.Y., May 29, 1797. His father was editor of the *Catskill Recorder*. He was educated at the village school and in his father's printing office, and became assistant editor of the *Recorder* while yet a mere lad. On the retirement of his father he assumed the entire management of the business and in 1824 he was elected state printer. At the same time he became editor of the Albany *Argus*, the official organ of the Democratic party. His editorial management won for him a national reputation, and as the mouthpiece of the "Albany regency" the *Argus* directed the party councils of the state and became the authority on Democratic politics and the interpreter of its policy. In 1840, upon the accession of the Whig party, Thurlow Weed succeeded him as state printer, and in 1844, by a quarrel with Mr. Van Buren, he became separated from his powerful early political associate. In 1854 he retired from journalism and removed to New York city, where he engaged in business. He died in Princeton, N.J., June 13, 1871.

CROSWELL, Harry, clergyman, was born in West Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1778. His early education was acquired under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Perkins and Dr. Noah Webster. He removed to Catskill, N.Y., where he learned the printer's trade and became editor of a paper owned by his brother. In 1802 he founded in Hudson, N.Y., the *Balance*, a Federalist newspaper. A criticism of Jefferson published in the *Wasp*, a paper controlled by Mr. Croswell, involved him in one of many libel suits and he was defended by Alexander Hamilton, the speech in his defence being the last and one of the ablest of the forensic efforts of that statesman. Mr. Croswell afterward edited a political newspaper in Albany and in 1809 was successfully prosecuted for libel. His friends failing to respond to appeals for help to pay the judgment, he abandoned journalism and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was rector of Christ church, Hudson, N.Y., 1814–15, and of Trinity church, New Haven, Conn., 1815–58. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale in 1817 and that of D.D. from Trinity college in 1831. He published: *Young Churchmen's Guide* (4 vols.); *Manual of Family Prayers; Guide to the Holy Sacrament;* and a memoir of his son, the Rev. William Croswell, D.D. (1854). He died in New Haven, Conn., March 13, 1858.

CROSWELL, William, clergyman, was born in Hudson, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1804; son of Harry Croswell, afterward rector of Trinity church, New Haven. He was graduated at Yale in 1822 and with an elder brother established a select school in New Haven. In 1824 he engaged with his cousin Edwin Croswell as assistant editor of the Albany *Argus*. He studied at the General theological seminary in 1826 and with Bishop Brownell in Hartford in 1827, where he also edited the *Episcopal Watchman*. He was admitted to the priesthood in 1828, and after holding several minor pastorates removed to Boston, Mass., as rector of the Church of the Advent, where he remained till his death. He was an extreme ritualist and this led to a controversy with Bishop Eastburn, by whom he was officially censured. Trinity college gave him the degree of M.A. in 1827 and that of D.D. in 1846. His *Poems, Sacred and Secular*, were edited with a memoir by the Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe (1859). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1851.

CROTHERS, Samuel McChord, clergyman, was born in Oswego, Ill., June 7, 1857; son of the Hon. John M. Crothers, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Crothers (1783–1856), who was a member of the Kentucky presbytery, and a writer on anti-slavery, and who in 1820 organized a new church at Greenfield, Ohio, of which he was pastor till his death. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1874 and studied for the three following years at the Union theological seminary, New York city. He was ordained by the presbytery of Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1877, and was stated supply at Eureka, Nev., 1877–78; home missionary at Gold Hill, Nev., 1878, and stated supply at Santa Barbara, Cal., 1879–81. He then studied at Harvard divinity school, 1881–82, and was pastor of the Unitarian church, Brattleboro, Vt., 1882–87, and of the Unity church, St. Paul, Minn., 1887–94. In 1894 he became minister of the First Parish, Cambridge, Mass. He served as one of the preachers of Harvard university, 1894, 1895 and 1896.

CROUCH, Frederick William Nicholls, composer, was born in London, England, July 31, 1808; son of William F. and Anne Maria Nicholls. His father was a composer of instrumental music and one of the leading violoncellists at the Royal Italian opera, and his mother was the daughter of a celebrated London barrister. At the age of nine he became a singer at the Royal Coburg theatre, and later engaged with numerous theatres in Great Britain as singer or violinist, subsequently becoming conductor at Drury Lane. While holding this position he composed several ballads which were sung by celebrated singers.

Later he studied at the Royal academy of music and attained fame as a musician. At about this period he wrote the music of "Kathleen Mavourneen" to the words by Mrs. Crawford, which became very popular. He accepted a position as musical editor of Marryat's *Metropolitan Magazine*, which he resigned to become editor of the musical publications of D'Almainse & Company of London. In 1849 he removed to New York city, and after conducting the orchestra for a season at the Astor Place opera house, he made a tour through the eastern states. He then became musical director of St. Matthew's church, Washington, D.C., and conductor of the Philharmonic society in that city. Afterward he was singer in St. Paul's church in Richmond, Va., until the outbreak of the civil war when he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served during the entire war. He was employed in various capacities after the war, finally teaching music in Baltimore, Md. He was a fellow of the Royal society, a Doctor of Music, received the degree of Master of Arts from seven universities, and was president of the Historical brotherhood of Maryland. He also received gold medals and diplomas from all the principal countries of Europe. Of his many musical compositions, *Kathleen Mavourneen* and *Dermott Asthore* were the most popular. He died in Portland, Maine, Aug. 18, 1896.

F. Nicholls Crouch.

CROUNSE, Lorenzo, governor of Nebraska, was born at Sharon, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1834; son of John and Margaret (Van Aernam) Crounse. His paternal grandparents came from Wittenburg, Germany, and located in Albany county, N.Y., and his maternal grandparents came from Holland. He received a common school education to which was added two terms in the New York conference seminary at Charlotteville, N.Y. He taught a district school for a time and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he entered the army as captain in the 1st N.Y. light artillery, and was wounded while holding Beverly Ford in the second battle of Bull Run. Disability from this wound led to his resignation, Sept. 9, 1862. In 1864 he removed to Nebraska and in 1865 was a member of the territorial legislature. In 1866 he was chosen one of the three justices of the supreme court of Nebraska, serving until 1872. He was a Republican representative in the 43d and 44th congresses, and after the expiration of his second term declined further nomination. In 1876 he was a prominent candidate for the U.S. senate, and in 1879 he was appointed by President Hayes U.S. internal revenue collector, in which office he remained four years. President Harrison appointed him in April, 1891, assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury, and in 1892, while holding that position, he was nominated for the office of governor of Nebraska. He resigned from the treasury department in November, 1892, and was elected governor serving, 1893–95.

L. Crounse

CROUNSE, William Livingston, journalist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., July 17, 1861; son of Lorenzo L. and Mary C. Crounse. He was prepared for college at the "Gunnery," Washington, Conn., entered the Massachusetts institute of technology, but deciding upon an academical course, was admitted to Harvard, class of 1884. He left college at the death of his father to become manager of a manufacturing concern in which he was interested. Later he disposed of his interest and entered the government service at Washington as disbursing officer, at the same time engaging in journalism. He left the government service in 1885 and began to write regularly for the New York *Sun* and *World*, the Boston *Globe*, the Philadelphia *Times* and *Press*, the Pittsburg *Despatch*, the St. Louis *Post-Despatch*, and other papers. In October, 1888, he was appointed chief correspondent of the New York *World*, writing principally political news, and travelling extensively in the interest of the paper. He is the author of a volume of letters (1889) originally published in the *World*, of a monograph on the Chilian question (1892), and of a critical narrative of the Bering sea controversy, published in 1891 in *Harper's Weekly*.

CROW, John McClusky, educator, was born in Greene county, Pa., Sept. 30, 1846. He was graduated at Waynesburg college, Pa., in 1870, and remained there as tutor, 1870–72. He then went to Leipzig, Germany, and studied there until 1874, when he accepted the chair of Greek in Waynesburg college. He was principal of the public schools at Elmwood, Ill., 1875–80; a student at the University of Berlin, 1881, and a member of the School of archæology at Athens, 1882. In 1883–84 he was acting professor of the Latin language and literature, and instructor in

French in Iowa college, and in 1885 was transferred to the Carter professorship of the Greek language and literature, being instructor in German, 1885–88. He was married, Aug. 7, 1884, to Martha Emilie Foote. He died at Iowa college, Grinnell, Iowa, in 1890.

CROW, Martha Emilie Foote, educator, was born at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., May 28, 1854. She was graduated from Syracuse university in 1876 and was preceptress of Ives seminary, Antwerp, N.Y., 1876–77. She then held the position of lady principal of Waynesburg (Pa.) college, 1877–78, and was teacher of English literature at Newton (Mass.) high school, 1878–82. In 1882 she became teacher of history and president's assistant at Wellesley college, and was lady principal at Iowa college, 1884–90, being instructor in German, 1888–89. In 1891 she was sent to Europe in the interest of the National bureau of education, and in 1892, was a student at Oxford university, England. On her return to the United States she accepted the assistant professorship of English literature in the University of Chicago. She was married Aug. 7, 1884, to Prof. John McClusky Crow. She received the degree of Ph.M. in 1879 and that of Ph.D. in 1885 from Syracuse university, Syracuse, N.Y.

CROWE, John Finley, educator, was born in Greene county, Tenn., June 16, 1787; son of Benjamin and Ann (Gregg) Crowe. His father was a soldier for four years in the American Revolution with the rank of colonel, and his mother was a daughter of Robert Gregg of Augusta county, Va. He was educated at Danville, Ky., under Dr. Samuel Demaree and the Rev. Samuel Finley; at Transylvania university, 1811–12, and at Princeton theological seminary, 1813–14. From 1815 to 1823 he was stated supply and teacher at Shelbyville, Ky., and there edited the *Abolition Intelligencer*. In 1823 on account of his anti-slavery principles, he removed to Hanover, Ind., and was pastor there, 1823–34, and stated supply, 1838–47. He founded Hanover academy in 1827 and was its principal, 1827–32. He founded and obtained a charter for Hanover college in 1832 and was vice-president and professor there until his death. He was married in Missouri, Nov. 23, 1813, to Esther Alexander, a descendant of one of the signers of the Mecklenburg, N.C., declaration of independence. They had nine children who reached maturity, of whom four were sons: Samuel S., the Rev. James B., the Rev. Thomas S., D.D., and Benjamin W. He received the degree of D.D. from Miami university in 1836. He is the author of a volume on *Baptism* and a manuscript history of Hanover college down to 1849. He died in Hanover, Ind., Jan. 17, 1860.

CROWELL, Edward Payson, educator, was born at Essex, Mass., Sept. 7, 1830; son of the Rev. Dr. Robert and Hannah (Choate) Crowell; and grandson of Samuel and Lydia (Woodbury) Crowell, and of David and Miriam (Foster) Choate. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated at Amherst in 1853. He was instructor in Latin and Greek at Williston seminary, 1853–55, and tutor in Amherst, 1855–56. He attended Andover theological seminary, 1856–57, and was licensed to preach, 1859. He was professor of Latin at Amherst from 1858 and was also instructor in German, 1858–64. He was lecturer on Latin literature at Smith college, 1876, 1877 and 1880. From 1859 he was a corresponding member of the Essex institute, Salem, Mass. In 1879 he was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature. He was married, Aug. 13, 1861, to Mary H., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Aaron and Mary (Atwood) Warner, and of his children, Robert Warner was graduated from Amherst in 1889; Mary Warner from Mt. Holyoke in 1889; and Jennie Caroline from Smith in 1895. He is the editor of *Cicero: De Senectute, De Amicitia, De Officiis, and De Oratore, with Introduction and Notes* (1872–79); *Terence: Andria and Adelphoe* (1875); *Selections from the Latin Poets* (1882); *Memorial of Prof. Aaron Warner* (1884); *The Cena Trinalchionis, with Introduction and Notes* (1895), and other works.

CROWELL, John, representative, was born in Halifax county, N.C., about 1785. He was a cousin of Gov. William Rabun of Georgia. In 1817 he had a temporary residence at St. Stephens, Ala., and was elected March 4, 1818, by the first territorial legislature, a delegate to the 15th congress. In the 16th congress he served the state as its first representative, 1819–21. He was agent for the Creek Indians, 1821–36. He died at Fort Mitchell, Ala., June 25, 1846.

CROWELL, John Franklin, educator, was born at York, Pa., Nov. 1, 1857. He attended Union seminary, Dartmouth college and Yale college, and was graduated from the last named in 1883. After serving one year as principal of Schuykill seminary, Pa., he returned to Yale, where he pursued graduate studies in philosophy, history and social science, 1884–86. For original studies on "The Employment of Children in American Industries," which appeared in the *Andover Review*, he was awarded the Larned scholarship at Yale. After completing his post-graduate studies he resumed the principalship of Schuykill seminary, and in 1886 was called to the presidency of Trinity college, Durham, N.C., in which office he was succeeded by John C. Kilgo, D.D., after about six years' service. He received the degree of Litt.D. from

the University of North Carolina in 1889. He is the author of papers on a plan of internal improvement for North Carolina, on university extension and kindred topics. He published *The True Function of the American College* and *Taxation in the Colonies*.

CROWELL, William, journalist, was born in Middlefield, Mass., Sept. 22, 1806. He was graduated at Newton theological institution in 1838, receiving the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown university the same year. While at Newton he organized in the village of Quincy a Baptist church, using as a meeting place the gambling room of a former tavern. He was editor of the *Christian Watchman*, Boston, Mass, 1840–50, and while in Boston he preached twice every Sunday and taught a Sunday school. He preached in Waterville, Maine, 1850–51, and then removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he was editor of the *Western Watchman*, 1851–61. When the civil war occurred he removed to the north, preaching first at Freeport, Ill., and later at Germantown, Pa., and Flanders, N.J. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1857. He is the author of *The Church Member's Manual of Ecclesiastical Rights; The Church Member's Manual*, used as a textbook in many theological seminaries; a *History of Baptist Literature for Fifty Years* for the missionary jubilee volume; and several Sunday school books. He died at Flanders, N.J., Aug. 19, 1871.

CROWLEY, Richard, representative, was born in Lockport, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1836; son of Andrew and Margaret (Barry) Crowley. He attended the public schools of his native town and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1865 he was appointed city attorney; served in the state senate, 1866–70; and on March 23, 1871, was appointed U.S. district attorney for the northern district of New York. He resigned March 3, 1879, to take his seat as a representative in the 46th congress, to which he had been elected as a Republican. He was re-elected to the 47th and was an unsuccessful candidate for election to the 51st congress. He was appointed by Governor Morton in January, 1896, state agent of war claims of the state against the United States, growing out of the civil war, to which was afterward added the war claims of the state against the United States incident to the war with Spain, 1898.

CROWNINSHIELD, Arent Schuyler, naval officer, was born in New York state, March 14, 1843; grandson of Jacob Crowninshield of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy under President Jefferson; and grandnephew of Capt. George Crowninshield, the owner of *Cleopatra's Barge*, the first yacht to cross the Atlantic and with which he planned to effect the rescue of Napoleon from St. Helena, but was prevented from carrying out his purpose through the interference of Napoleon's friends, who, for political reasons, advised against the plan. Princess Murat and others of her family visited the yacht and presented the captain with valuable tokens of regard, since held as heirlooms by the Crowninshield family. He also volunteered to bring the body of Commodore Lawrence from Halifax to Boston and effected the careful transfer of the remains of the hero of the *Old Ironsides*. Arent Schuyler was appointed a naval cadet from New York in 1860 and was graduated at the U.S. naval academy, May 28, 1863. He was promoted master, Nov. 10, 1865; lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1866; lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868; commander, March 25, 1880; captain, July 21, 1894; and chief of the bureau of navigation, with relative rank of commodore, April 8, 1897. His active service included participation in both the attacks on Fort Fisher, 1864 and 1865, and on board the U.S. steam sloop *Ticonderoga*, where he was ensign and was commended for effective service. He afterward commanded the training ship *Portsmouth*; the school ship *St. Mary*, 1887–91; was a member of the naval advisory board in New York city, 1888; commander of the U.S. battleship *Maine*, 1896–97, and chief of the Bureau of navigation, from April 8, 1897, with rank of rear-admiral.

CROWNINSHIELD, Benjamin Williams, cabinet officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 29, 1773; son of George and Mary (Derby) Crowninshield, and brother of Jacob, representative in congress. He engaged with his three brothers in the East India trade at Salem, Mass., being master of one of their ships. He was a state senator, 1810–13, and on Dec. 17, 1814, was appointed by President Madison secretary of the navy, to succeed William Jones, who resigned to become president of the United States bank. Secretary Crowninshield was retained by President Monroe when he made up his cabinet in 1817 and resigned the portfolio in November, 1818. He was a presidential elector in 1820 and a state senator, 1822–23. He served as a Democratic representative of the Salem district in the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st congresses, 1823–31, and was defeated by Rufus Choate in the contest of 1830 for the 22d congress. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Clifford) Allen. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1851.

CROWNINSHIELD, Caspar, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 23, 1837; son of George C. and Harriet (Sears) Crowninshield; grandson of David and Miriam Sears, and a descendant of Kuyvet Sears, the pilgrim. He was prepared for college in the Boston schools and was graduated at Harvard in 1860. In 1861 he received a commission as captain in the 20th Massachusetts

battalion of infantry, and after serving a few months in the field was transferred to the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, serving in South Carolina and Virginia. In 1863 he was appointed senior major in the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and in October, 1864, colonel, succeeding Col. Charles Russell Lowell in the command of the famous "Reserve Brigade." He served with Sheridan through all the campaigns in the Shenandoah valley and in the Appomattox campaign, and was present at Lee's surrender. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services, May 20, 1865, and was mustered out of service June 20, 1865. He was married Nov. 11, 1868, to Elizabeth Copley Greene, and of his children Harriet Sears became the wife of David H. Coolidge, Jr., landscape architect, and Elizabeth Copley the wife of George Lee Peabody, both of Boston. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 10, 1897.

CROWNINSHIELD, Frederic, painter, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1845; grandson of Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, secretary of the U.S. navy, 1814–17. He was graduated at Harvard in 1866, studied art under Rowbotham in London, England, 1867–68, and established himself as a landscape painter in water colors and oils. He was in Europe, 1868–78, most of the time in Italy, where he was a pupil of Thomas Couture, and while in Paris he was for one term under Alexandre Cabanel at the *École des beaux arts*. He then took up figure painting and exhibited at the Paris salon of 1878 his first picture made public, an allegorical portrait group. He returned to Boston, Mass., and in 1879 became instructor in the School of drawing and painting connected with the Museum of fine arts, where he remained till 1885. He subsequently devoted himself to mural painting and stained glass, continuing at intervals his lectures before the School of drawing and painting, Museum of fine arts, Boston, and at the Metropolitan museum, New York city. His decoration of the restaurant of the Waldorf hotel, New York city, was at the time (1896) a notable example of his skill.

CROWNINSHIELD, Jacob, representative, was born in Salem, Mass., March 31, 1770; son of George and Mary (Derby) and brother of Benjamin Williams Crowninshield. He engaged with three brothers in the East India trade in Salem, each commanding a vessel. He was married June 5, 1796, to Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Derby) Gardner. In 1801 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature and represented his district in the 8th, 9th and 10th congresses, 1803–08. He was appointed secretary of the navy by President Jefferson, March 3, 1805, but ill health prevented his taking charge of the office. His sister, Mary, married the Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, U.S. senator. He died in Washington, D.C., May 15, 1808.

CROXTON, John Thomas, diplomatist, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Nov. 20, 1837. His ancestors were Virginians. He was graduated at Yale in 1857, was admitted to the bar in 1858 and practised law in Paris, Ky., 1859–73. In June, 1861, he joined the Federal army as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Kentucky mounted infantry, was made colonel of the regiment in March, 1862, and commissioned a brigadier-general July 30, 1864. His service was in Kentucky and Tennessee and with Sherman's army in North Georgia. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, April 27, 1865. He commanded the district of southwest Georgia, with headquarters at Macon, during 1865, resigned his commission Dec. 26, 1865, and resumed law practice in Paris, Ky. He helped to establish the *Louisville Commercial* as a Republican organ. He was appointed U.S. minister to Bolivia, Dec. 20, 1872, and died at La Paz, Bolivia, S.A., April 16, 1874.

CROZER, John Price, philanthropist, was born in Springfield, Delaware county, Pa., Jan. 13, 1793, in the house which had been the home of Benjamin West, the painter. He acquired a large fortune in the manufacture of cotton goods and in 1847 removed to Upland, Pa., where he built a Sunday-school building, and in 1852 a church for the use of the Baptists. In 1858 he erected a college building at a cost of $45,000, the use of which he gave for hospital purposes during the civil war. In 1866 he consecrated the institution as a "School of the Prophets," afterward known as the Crozer theological seminary, under the patronage of the Baptist churches. He was president of the Pennsylvania Baptist education society (1855–66) and endowed seven scholarships of $1500 each. As a member of the American Baptist publication society he endowed a Sunday-school library fund of $10,000 and a ministers' library fund of $5000. He was one of the founders and a working member of the United States Christian commission. His widow and children continued his benefactions by giving over $275,000 to the Crozer theological seminary, of which his son, Samuel A. Crozer, was president of the board of trustees. They also established a memorial fund of $50,000, to be used by the American Baptist publication society in mission work among the freedmen. He died at Upland, Pa., March 11, 1866.

CROZIER, Robert, jurist, was born in Ohio in 1827. He was admitted to the bar in his native state and established himself in practice in Leavenworth, Kan., where he also served on the staff of the *Daily Times*. In 1857–58 he served in the territorial council, and was U.S. district attorney for Kansas, 1861–63. In 1863 he was made chief

justice of the supreme court of the state and remained on the bench three years. He was a U.S. senator in 1873–74, and district judge in 1876. He died at Leavenworth, Oct. 2, 1895.

CROZIER, William, inventor, was born in Ohio in 1855. He was graduated at West Point in 1876, assigned to the artillery, and served against the Indians at the west. With Col. Adelbert R. Buffington he invented the disappearing gun-carriage, and by himself the wire-wrapped rifle-gun. He attained the rank of major, and in 1899 was a delegate to the Peace Conference at The Hague.

CRUGER, Daniel, representative, was born in Sunbury, Pa., Dec. 22, 1780; son of Daniel Cruger. He established *The American Constellation* at Union, N.Y., in 1800, removed it to Oswego, in 1803, and changed its name to *The American Farmer*. In 1805 he removed to Bath where he was admitted to the bar in 1809. He was a major in the war of 1812; was a member of the state assembly, 1814–16 and speaker in 1816. He was appointed U.S. district attorney for the 7th district, April 17, 1815, and district attorney of Steuben county in 1818–21. He was a representative in the 15th U.S. congress, 1817–19 and a member of the state assembly again in 1826. He died at Elm Grove, Va., July 12, 1843.

CRUGER, John, merchant, was born in New York city, July 18, 1710; third son of John Cruger, colonial mayor of New York city, 1739–44. He was educated as a merchant and engaged largely in the shipping business. He was city alderman, 1754–55; mayor of the city, 1756–65; a member of the general assembly, 1759–68; a leading member of the committee on correspondence that brought about a union of the colonies, and a member of the stamp act congress of 1765. He represented New York city in the last colonial assembly, 1769–75, and was speaker of the house by unanimous consent. In 1775 he was one of a committee of fourteen to urge upon Gen. Thomas Gage "that no military force might land or be stationed in this province," and when the British occupied New York he retired to Kinderhook, N.Y., and returned upon the evacuation of that city in 1781. He was the first president of the New York chamber of commerce, 1768–70. He never married, the name descending through his brother Henry, born in New York city in 1702, a member of the colonial assembly and a city councilman. The brothers having a large trade with Bristol, England, Henry settled there, was a member of the British parliament and colleague of Barker, and was mayor of Bristol at the time of his death, Feb. 8, 1780. Henry's son, Nicholas, a personal and trusted friend of Washington, represented the firm in the West Indies, where he had a country house, and there met and persuaded Alexander Hamilton to go with him to New York city to be educated. Henry's son, Henry, was born in New York city in 1739, was in business with his father in Bristol, England, and succeeded his father as mayor of that city in 1781. He was elected a member of the British parliament in 1774 and re-elected in 1784. In parliament he advocated the cause of the colonists and was reprimanded by the speaker. He returned to New York in 1785 and was elected a state senator while still a member of the British parliament. He died in New York city, April 24, 1827. Henry's third son, John Harris, succeeded his father as a member of the New York city council and was mayor of New York city in 1764 and chamberlain in 1776. He married a daughter of Colonel de Lancey and commanded a battalion in de Lancey's loyalist corps. His corps formed the British centre at Eutaw Springs, S.C., and he defended Ninety-six against Greene in May, 1781. He lost his American property by confiscation and made his home in London, England, where he died June 3, 1807. John Cruger died in Kinderhook, N.Y., Dec 27, 1792.

CRUGER, Julie Grinnell, "Julien Gordon," author, was born in Paris, France, during the reign of Louis Napoleon III.; daughter of Thomas Wentworth and Sarah (Paris) Storrow. Her mother was a daughter of Washington Irving's favorite sister, and her ancestor, Isaac Paris, supplied the town of Paris, N.Y., named for him, with food for several days in Revolutionary times. The Wentworths, the last two royal governors of New Hampshire, were among her paternal ancestors. Her girlhood was passed in France, where her parents resided, and in travels through Italy and about the continent of Europe. When very young she was married to Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger of New York city, whither she removed, living there, at Cruger's Island in the Hudson river, or at her beautiful country home "Idlesse," on the north shore of Long Island, where the Crugers maintained a wide hospitality. Colonel Cruger was born in New York city, May 9, 1844, and belonged to one of the oldest of the Dutch families, his ancestors having come from Holland early in the seventeenth century. He died in Bayville, L.I., June 23, 1898. Mrs. Cruger's writings, which were translated into several languages, include: *A Diplomat's Diary* (1890); *A Successful Man; Madamoiselle Réséda; Vampires; A Puritan Pagan; Eat Not Thy Heart.*

CRUMMELL, Alexander, clergyman, was born in New York city, March 3, 1819; son of Boston Crummell, a native of West Africa. He attended school at Canaan, N.H., where Henry Highland Garnet and Thomas Sidney, also colored youths, were fellow students. Race preju-

dice compelled them to leave this school and they were received at the Oneida (N.Y.) institute, and remained there, 1836–39. Crummell was refused admission to the General theological seminary, New York city, in 1839, but pursued his theological studies under Dr. A. H. Vinton of Providence, R.I., and was ordained by Bishop Lee of Delaware. In 1848 he went to England where he preached and studied. He was graduated at Queen's college, Cambridge, in 1853; was principal of Alexandria high school, and professor in Liberia college, Africa, 1853–73; founder of St. Luke's church, Washington, D.C., 1873, and its rector and rector emeritus, 1873–95. In 1897 he organized in New York city the America Negro academy, an organization of authors, artists and scholars, and was its first president. He was also president of the Colored ministers' union and a commissioner for church work among the colored people. He published: *A Future of Africa; The Greatness of Christ*, and *Africa and America*. He died at Point Pleasant, N.J., Sept. 9, 1898.

CRUMP, Rousseau Owen, representative, was born in Pittsford, N.Y., May 20, 1843; son of Samuel and Sarah (Cutting) Crump. He attended the public schools of Pittsford and Rochester, N.Y., and in 1869 removed to Plainwell, Mich., where he was engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business until 1873, when he returned to Pittsford, N.Y. In 1881 he again removed his home and business to West Bay City, Mich., where in 1884 he organized the Crump's manufacturing company, and engaged in the lumber manufacturing business. He was alderman of West Bay City for four years, its mayor, 1892–95, and a Republican representative from Michigan in the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1895–1901. He died in Bay City, Mich., May 1, 1901.

CRUNDEN, Frederick Morgan, librarian, was born at Gravesend, England, Sept. 1, 1847; son of Benjamin R. and Mary (Morgan) Crunden.

Fred'k M. Crunden

He was brought to the United States in his infancy and was placed in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo. He was graduated from the high school in 1861 with the scholarship of Washington university, St. Louis, given to the first in the graduating class, and in 1868 was graduated from that institution, receiving his A.M. degree in 1871. He taught in the university academy, 1868–69; was principal of the Jefferson school, 1869–70, and of the Benton school, 1870–71. He was professor of elocution at Washington university, 1872–76. After a winter in Colorado he was installed Jan. 17, 1877, as librarian of the public school library at St. Louis, Mo. Under his administration the library was made free, the name changed to Public library and many other radical reforms instituted. In 1889 he was elected president of the American library association, and he later declined the librarianship of the Newberry library at Chicago, Ill. He was married in June, 1889, to Kate, daughter of Edmund J. Edmondson.

CULBERSON, David B., representative, was born in Troup county, Ga., Sept. 29, 1830. He was educated at Brownwood university, La Grange, Ga., and studied law under Chief Justice Chilton of Alabama. In 1856 he removed to Texas where he was admitted to the bar. He was elected a representative in the Texas legislature in 1859. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 18th Texas infantry and was promoted to the rank of colonel. He was assigned to duty as adjutant-general of the state of Texas in 1864 and the same year was again elected to the legislature. He was a representative from the 4th district in the 44th–54th congresses, 1875–95. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee in the 52d congress and subsequently as a member of that committee. He declined a seat on the Interstate commerce commission in 1891. His son, Charles A., was governor of Texas, 1897–98, and was elected U.S. senator, Jan. 24, 1899, as successor to Roger Q. Mills. David B. Culberson died in Jefferson, Texas, May 7, 1900.

CULBERTSON, William Constantine, representative, was born in Edinboro, Pa., Nov. 27, 1825; son of Andrew Columbus and Margaret (Alexander) Culbertson; grandson of William and Margaret Culbertson, and a descendant in the fifth generation from John Culbertson, who came from Ireland to America and settled in Pennsylvania in 1712. The family came originally from Kelso, Scotland, removing to Ireland in 1665. William acquired a common school education and engaged in lumbering and farming in different sections west and south and at his home in Girard, Pa. He was a Republican representative in the 51st congress, 1889–91, and afterward carried on his various business enterprises in banking, railroading and lumbering from his home at Girard.

CULBRETH, Thomas, representative, was born in Kent county, Del., in 1786. He removed to Caroline county, Md., and was in the lower branch of the state legislature, 1813. He was a Democratic representative in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21, and served as clerk of the

executive council of Maryland, 1825–38. He died in Denton, Md., May 17, 1843.

CULLOM, Alvin, representative, was born Sept. 4, 1797; son of William and Elizabeth (Northcraft) Cullom. He was a brother of William Cullom, a representative in congress from Tennessee and an uncle of Gov. Shelby Moore Cullom, U.S. senator from Illinois. He was a lawyer in Tennessee, a representative in the state legislature, and was a Democratic representative from Livingston, Tenn., in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. He was a Union man during the civil war and a delegate to the peace congress of 1861. The date of his death could not be ascertained.

CULLOM, Shelby Moore, senator, was born in Monticello, Ky., Nov. 22, 1829; son of Richard Northcraft and Elizabeth (Coffey) Cullom. His father was a farmer, legislator and statesman and in 1830 removed to Tazewell county, Ill., where Shelby was brought up on the farm and inured to manual labor. He spent two years at Rock River seminary, Mount Morris, Ill., paying his tuition by teaching school. He located in Springfield, Ill., in 1853, studied law, and in 1855 was admitted to the bar, establishing himself at Springfield where he was elected city attorney. In 1856 he was presidential elector and the same year was elected to the Illinois house of representatives. In 1860 he was again elected a state representative and was chosen speaker in 1861. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him a commissioner with George S. Boutwell and Charles A. Dana to pass upon the accounts of the U.S. quartermasters and commissary officers. He was a representative in the 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1865–71, and in his last term was chairman of the committee on territories, taking a prominent part in national legislation. In 1872 he was chairman of the Illinois delegation at the Republican national convention at Philadelphia and placed General Grant in nomination for the presidency. He was again a state representative in 1873 and 1874 and was speaker of the house in 1873. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and was re-elected in 1880. In 1884 he was again chosen chairman of the Illinois delegation at the Republican national convention, at Chicago. In 1883 the legislature of the state elected him U.S. senator, re-electing him in 1889, 1895 and 1901. In 1892 he was a third time chosen chairman of the Illinois delegation to the Republican national convention, at Minneapolis. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, a member of the committees on appropriations, census, foreign relations and additional accommodations for the library of congress and also a regent of the Smithsonian institution. He was married Dec. 12, 1855, to Hanna M. Fisher, who died in March, 1861, and on May 5, 1863, he was married to Julia Fisher.

S. M. Cullom.

CULLOM, William, representative, was born in Monticello, Ky., June 4, 1810; son of William and Elizabeth (Northcraft) Cullom. He was a brother of Alvin Cullom, representative in congress and uncle of Gov. Shelby Moore Cullom, U.S. senator from Illinois. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Carthage, Tenn. He was brought into prominence through his trial when charged with the murder of a Mr. Davidson. He represented his district as a Whig in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–55; was defeated for re-election in 1854 and was clerk of the U.S. house of representatives, 1856–57. He died at Clinton, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1896.

CULLUM, George Washington, soldier, was born in New York city, Feb. 25, 1809; son of Arthur and Harriet (Sturges) Cullum; and grandson of Arthur and Rebecca Cullum. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy, West Point, in 1833, the third in his class, and was assigned to the engineer corps by reason of his high standing. He was successively promoted, reaching the rank of captain, July 7, 1838. His first engineering service was in the construction of government works at New London, Conn., and Boston, Mass. He organized pontoon trains for use in the Mexican war and was instructor of practical military engineering at West Point, 1848–55. He then superintended government works at New York city, Charleston, S.C., New Bedford, Mass., Newport, R.I., and New London, Conn., 1855–61. He was ordered to Washington, April 9, 1861, as aide-de-camp of General Scott, then commander-in-chief of the army, and was promoted major of engineers, Aug. 6, 1861. Upon the resignation of General Scott, Oct. 31, 1861, Major Cullum was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He was appointed chief engineer of the department of the Missouri, and on Nov.

Geo W Cullum.

18, 1861, was made chief of staff to Gen. H. W. Halleck, commanding the department of Missouri. Here his chief found him invaluable in directing engineering operations on the western rivers, preparatory to offensive operations into Kentucky and Tennessee in order to throw the Union forces between the eastern and western armies of the Confederacy. He commanded Cairo, Ill., directed the construction of the works in the siege of Corinth, and accompanied General Halleck to Washington July 23, 1862, when that officer was made general-in-chief of the U.S. armies. Here he was employed in inspecting and studying fortifications, and examining engineering devices, and was on various engineer boards. He served on the U.S. sanitary commission, 1861–64. When Nashville was selected in 1864 as a base of operations for the western army he projected the necessary fortifications and on Sept. 8, 1864, he was ordered to West Point as superintendent of the military academy. He received brevets, March 13, 1865, as colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general in the regular army for meritorious services during the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866. He left West Point, Aug. 28, 1866, and served on various boards for national defence, 1867–74. On Jan. 13, 1874, he was retired from active service on account of age, and thereafter devoted himself to literary, scientific and military study. He was married Sept. 23, 1875, to Elizabeth, daughter of John C. Hamilton, and widow of Gen. Henry Wager Halleck. In conjunction with his wife he gave to the New York cancer hospital, New York city, $200,000, and made liberal benefactions to other charities. By his will he bequeathed over a quarter of a million dollars to the U.S. military academy, to build a memorial hall. He was vice-president of the American geographical association, 1874; president of the Geographical literary society, 1880–92, and a member of various other organizations including the Century association and the Union club of New York city. He prepared *Memoir of Military Bridges with Indian Rubber Pontoons* for the U.S. army in 1847–48. He published a translation of Duparcq's *Elements of Military Art and History* (1863); *Systems of Military Bridges* (1863); *Sketch of Maj.-Gen. Richard Montgomery of the Continental Army* (1876); *Campaigns and Engineers of the War of 1812–15* (1879); *Historical Sketch of the Fortification Defences of Narragansett Bay since the Founding in 1638 of the Colony of Rhode Island* (1884); and *Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, from its Establishment, March 16, 1802, to 1890, with an early history of the U.S. Military Academy* (3d edition, 3 vols., 1891). He died in New York city, Feb. 29, 1892.

CULPEPER, John, representative, was born in Anson county, N.C., in 1761. He was probably a descendant of John Culpeper, surveyor-general of the Carolinas, who laid out the city of Charles Town in 1680. He was a Baptist preacher, a representative in the 10th congress, 1807–09; was unseated, Jan. 2, 1808, and re-elected, February 23, serving the balance of the session. He was a representative in the 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th and 20th congresses, and was defeated for the 15th, 17th and 19th congresses. He was agent of the Baptist state convention of North Carolina. He died in South Carolina at the residence of his son, the Rev. John Culpeper, in 1837.

CULVER, Erastus Dean, diplomatist, was born in Whitehall, N.Y., in 1806. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1826, and was admitted to the bar, practising his profession in Greenwich, N.Y. He was elected to the state assembly in 1838 and in 1841. He represented his district in the 29th congress, 1845–47, and in 1855, upon removing to Brooklyn, N.Y., he was elected judge of the city court, remaining on the bench six years, meanwhile becoming a member of the law firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur of New York city. In 1862 he was appointed U.S. minister to Venezuela, remaining at that post until June 30, 1866. He afterward continued the practice of law in New York city. He died at Greenwich, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1889.

CULVER, Helen, philanthropist, was born in Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, N.Y., March 23, 1832; daughter of Lyman and Emiliza (Hull) Culver; and granddaughter of Noah and Sallie (Fenn) Culver, and of Robert and Sarah (Slocum) Hull. The Culvers came from Wallingford, England, and settled in and named Wallingford, Conn. Noah Culver removed thence to Wallingford, Vt., and thence, in 1817, to Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, N.Y. The Hulls were English settlers in Rhode Island. Helen Culver was graduated from the Randolph (N.Y.) ladies' seminary, afterward Chamberlain institute, in 1853, and in the fall of the same year established a private school at Sycamore, Ill. In the following spring she went to Chicago as principal of a primary school, and later taught in the grammar and high schools of Chicago until 1861. In 1863 she was appointed matron of the Officers' hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., by the U.S. sanitary commission, just after the battle of Stone's River. She soon resigned and entered the general hospital at the same place. In 1868 she went into the real estate business in the office of Charles J. Hull, in Chicago, operating in Chicago, Ill., Baltimore, Md., Savannah, Ga., Houston, Texas, Lincoln, Neb., and Boulder, Col. In December, 1895, she gave $1,000,000 to the University of Chicago as a memorial of Charles Jerold Hull, the

endowment to be devoted to "the increase of knowledge within the field of the biological sciences." From this fund were built the four Hull biological laboratories of anatomy, physiology, zoölogy and botany, which were dedicated July 2, 1897. In 1896 she became a member of the Civic federation of Chicago. On the organization of Hull House, April 15, 1895, named in honor of Charles J. Hull, she became a supporter of the institution and a member of its board of trustees.

CULYER, John Yapp, landscape architect, was born in New York city, May 18, 1839; son of John and Sarah (Norton) Culyer: grandson of John Culyer of Norfolk; and a descendant of Nelson of Norfolk, England. He was educated in private schools and studied surveying and engineering under Professor Bull of the University of the city of New York. He then spent one year in an architect's office in New York city. He was a member of the engineer corps under Frederick Law Olmsted, superintendent of Central Park, New York city, where he developed a talent for landscape architecture, especially in road construction, surface treatment and planting. In 1861 he accompanied Mr. Olmsted to Washington, D.C., where he assisted in organizing the U.S. sanitary commission. He then entered the engineer corps, U.S. army, under Gen. J. G. Barnard, and was engaged on fortification and defence works in Virginia south of the Potomac river. At the close of the war he was made engineer on Central Park by Comptroller A. H. Green, and in 1866 he assisted Mr. Stranahan in organizing and Mr. Olmsted in laying out Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was employed for twenty years on the public parks, boulevards and parkways. He resigned in 1886 and engaged as an expert landscape architect and was employed on parks in Chicago, New Orleans, Nashville, New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Pittsburg and Paterson. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel and engineer in the N.Y. state national guard; was active in developing rapid transit in Brooklyn; and was a member of the board of education for twenty-five years. He was elected secretary and advisory landscape architect of the Tree Planting association of New York city and contributed articles on landscape gardening, sanitary reforms and educational advancement to the leading journals of America.

CUMBACK, William, representative, was born in Franklin county, Ind., March 24, 1829. He attended Miami university, 1847–48, was graduated at the Cincinnati law school in 1851, and practised in Greensbury, Ind. He was a representative from Indiana in the 34th congress, 1854–56; was defeated for the 35th congress; was presidential elector in 1861; additional paymaster in the U.S. army with rank of major, 1861–65; state senator, 1865–67; president of the senate and acting lieutenant-governor of the state, 1866–67; lieutenant-governor, 1869–73; and collector of internal revenue, 1870–83. He declined the appointment as U.S. minister to Portugal, made by President Grant in 1870. In 1897 he declined the position of arbitrator of a long-standing claim against the state of Colombia, S.A. He became a leader in the claim of the laymen of the Methodist church to secure equal lay representation in the general congress of the church. He published a volume of his lectures entitled *Society and Life*.

CUMMING, Alfred, governor of Utah, was born in Augusta, Ga., Sept. 4, 1802; son of Thomas and Ann (Clay) Cumming; and grandson of Joseph and Ann (Lagardare) Clay. He was a sutler in the U.S. army during the Mexican war and afterward superintendent of Indian affairs on the upper Missouri. He was appointed governor of Utah by President Buchanan in 1857, and the government, to sustain him in restoring order among the Mormons, who were in revolt against the government, sent 1100 soldiers into the territory under command of Col. Albert Sidney Johnston. This led to a question as to the right of the governor of the territory to command the Federal army in suppressing local outbreaks. Mr. Cumming claimed precedence in authority under his proclamation as governor, and Col. Thomas L. Kane, the special envoy sent by the President to Brigham Young, with Governor Cumming's consent, challenged Colonel Johnston. Afterward, when the troops were used at Provo to protect Judge Cradlebough during the trial of the Mormons indicted as actors in the Mountain Meadow massacre, Governor Cumming denounced the action of Colonel Johnston, and John B. Floyd, secretary of war, sustained the governor. When the Mormons were pardoned by the President, Governor Cumming objected to the further use of U.S. troops, but in spite of his objections the army marched into Salt Lake City. He retired from office at the close of President Buchanan's administration. He died at Augusta, Ga., Oct. 9, 1873.

CUMMING, Alfred, soldier, was born in Augusta, Ga., Jan. 30, 1829; son of Henry H. and Julia (Bryan) Cumming; grandson of Thomas and Ann (Clay) Cumming; great-grandson of Joseph and Ann (Lagardare) Clay; and a nephew of Governor Alfred Cumming. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1849 and was aid on the staff of Gen. D. E. Twiggs at New Orleans, 1851–53. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1855 and captain in the 10th infantry in 1856. During the Utah troubles of 1859–60 he was with Gen. A. S. Johnston's army

of occupation, and in 1861 resigned from the U.S. army to accept a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate service. He was rapidly advanced to the rank of brigadier-general and at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864, he was wounded and disabled from further service and settled on a plantation near Rome, Ga. He subsequently made his home in Augusta, Ga., where he was living in 1899.

CUMMING, William, soldier, was born in Savannah, Ga., July 27, 1788; son of Thomas and Ann (Clay) Cumming; and grandson of Joseph and Ann (Lagardare) Clay. He was educated at the Litchfield (Conn.) law school, but did not practise, having inherited a large fortune. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was promoted major of the 8th infantry, March 25, 1813; was wounded in the battle of Chrysler's Field, Canada, Nov. 11, 1813; was made adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, Feb. 16, 1814; was severely wounded at Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814; and resigned from the army, March 31, 1815. In April, 1818, he declined the commission as quartermaster-general in the army with the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1847 he refused the commission of major-general from President Polk. He opposed the nullification measures advanced by the statesmen of South Carolina and his opposition led to two duels with George McDuffee, afterward governor of South Carolina, in one of which McDuffee was wounded. Colonel Cumming died in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 18, 1863.

CUMMINGS, Amos Jay, representative, was born in Conkling, Broome county, N.Y., May 15, 1841; son of the Rev. Moses Cummings, editor of the *Christian Herald and Messenger*. Amos became a printer, and as an itinerant compositor, visited the principal cities of the United States east of the Missouri river. When in Mobile, Ala., he joined the Walker expedition in October, 1858, and was captured on board the *Quaker City*. On reaching New York he found employment on the New York *Tribune*. In 1862 he joined the 26th New Jersey volunteers and became sergeant-major of the regiment. He was officially mentioned for gallantry at Fredericksburg, Va. In 1864 he was placed in charge of the *Weekly Tribune* and in 1866 was made night editor of the daily edition. Subsequently he was city editor and political editor. In January, 1869, he became managing editor of the New York *Sun*, which position he resigned in 1873, going to Florida for his health. He remained there five winters writing newspaper letters over the signature of "Ziska." In March, 1876, he became managing editor of the New York *Express*, having charge of the paper five months and still retaining his connection with the *Sun*. He reported several notable murder trials between the years 1877 and 1886. He also reported the national presidential conventions of 1880, 1884 and 1888. He was elected in November, 1886, a representative from the 6th New York district in the 50th congress and on March 17, 1887, began the editing of the *Evening Sun*, which before December had reached a circulation of 100,000 copies. He declined renomination in 1888 for pecuniary reasons, went to the Black Hills to investigate tin mines recently discovered, and on the death of Representative S. S. Cox he was elected almost unanimously to fill the vacancy in the 51st congress. He supported a shipping bounty bill and an international copyright bill and opposed the force bill in a notable speech. He was re-elected to the 52d and 53d congresses. In the 52d congress Speaker Crisp appointed him chairman of the committee on the library and third on the committee on naval affairs. In November, 1894, he was appointed subway commissioner. He was elected to the 54th congress to fill a vacancy caused in the 10th N.Y. district and was re-elected to the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses. He published: *Horace Greeley Campaign Songster* (1872); *Sayings of Uncle Rufus* (1880); and *Ziska Letters*. He died in Baltimore, Md., May 2, 1902.

CUMMINGS, Anson Watson, educator, was born in Trenton, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1815; son of John Dean and Mary Dorothy Cummings. His father was born in Connecticut and his mother was a native of Ireland. He was principal of Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary, N.Y., 1842–44; minister in the Black River conference of the M.E. church, 1844–46; professor of mathematics at McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill., 1846–50; president of McKendree college, 1850–53; president of Holston conference female college, 1854–64; a minister in the Holston conference, 1864–66; president of South Carolina female college, 1866–70; a minister in South Carolina conference, 1870–71; professor of mathematics, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1872–75; president of the university, 1875–77; and principal of Riverside seminary, Wellsville, N.Y., 1877–82. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan in 1843, that of D.D. from Indiana Asbury in 1850 and that of LL. D. from Rutherford college, N.C., in 1878. He died at Wellsville, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1894.

CUMMINGS, Harry Sythe, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 19, 1866; son of Henry and Eliza J. (Davage) Cummings. He prepared for college in the public schools of his native city and was graduated at Lincoln university in 1886, with the second honors of the class. He studied law in the office of Joseph S. Davis and in the University of Maryland, was admitted to the bar by the supreme bench of Maryland in 1889, and practised in Baltimore. He was elected to the

first branch of the city council in 1890, the first colored man in Baltimore to hold an elective office, and was again elected in 1897. He was re-elected in 1891 and that year succeeded in obtaining a city ordinance permitting the establishment of a manual training school for colored youths, which was opened in September, 1892. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1892.

CUMMINGS, John, merchant, was born in Woburn, Mass., Oct. 19, 1812; son of John and Marcia Cummings; grandson of Ebenezer Cummings; and great-grandson of David Cummings, who settled in Woburn in 1755. He was educated at Warren academy and at a private school in Reading, and entered his father's leather store in Boston in 1835. He succeeded his father who retired from active business in 1847 and in 1852 the firm became Alley, Choate and Cummings. In 1888 Mr. Cummings retired after fifty-three years of active business life. He served as president of the Shawmut bank twenty-nine years, and as president of the Boston board of trade; of the Shoe and Leather association; of the Commercial club; as vice-president or director of the Massachusetts charitable mechanic association, of the Massachusetts horticultural society, of the Perkins institute for the blind, of the Massachusetts school for the feeble-minded, of the Boston and Albany railroad, and of the Eastern railroad; and trustee and chairman of the Woburn public library. He was one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts institute of technology, its treasurer, 1872–89, and a member of its executive board from its organization. The laboratories of mining and metallurgy in that institution were named for him in recognition of his services. He was a representative and senator in the Massachusetts legislature and a member of the board of finance of the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. He gave his valuable collection of natural history specimens to the Woburn public library and the school building of his native town bears his name. He died in Woburn, Mass., Dec. 21, 1898.

CUMMINGS, Joseph, educator, was born in Falmouth, Cumberland county, Maine, March 3, 1817. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1840; was professor of natural sciences and mathematics in the Amenia (N.Y.) seminary, 1840–43, and principal, 1843–46. He joined the New England conference of the M.E. church, 1846, and was stationed at Malden, Chelsea, Hanover street and Bromfield street, Boston, 1846–53. He was professor of theology in the Methodist general Biblical institute, Concord, N.H., 1853; president of Genesee college, Lima, N.Y., 1854–57; president of Wesleyan university, 1857–75; professor of mental philosophy and political economy, Wesleyan university, 1875–77; stationed at Malden, Mass., 1877–79, and at Harvard street, Cambridge, 1880–81. He was president of the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1881–90. He was a delegate to the general conference of the M.E. church, 1864, 1876, 1880 and 1884, and a member of the American association for the advancement of science. He received the degree of D.D. from Wesleyan in 1854 and from Harvard in 1861, and that of LL. D. from Northwestern university in 1866. He edited *Butler's Analogy of Religion* (1875) and published addresses and sermons. He died at Evanston, Ill., May 7, 1890.

CUMMINGS, Thomas Seir, artist, was born in Bath, England, Aug. 26, 1804. His father engaged in mercantile business in New York city soon after the birth of the son. He attended the New York public schools and in 1828 was employed in a mercantile house. He devoted his leisure to art and in 1831 abandoned business to study drawing under Henry Inman. His specialty was miniatures in water colors. In 1825 he met with other artists in the studio of S. F. B. Morse to form the New York drawing association, which early in 1826 became the National academy of the arts of design, and of which Mr. Cummings was treasurer for forty years and in 1849 was elected vice-president. He was superintendent of the schools of the academy and chairman of the building committee of two which carried out the erection of the $250,000 building. He organized, about 1828, the Sketch club, which became the Artist's sketch club in 1844, and the Century association in 1846. In 1838 he was appointed by Governor Seward brigadier-general in the N.Y. state militia, having served as a private and officer and attained the rank of colonel. He was professor of the arts of design in the University of the city of New York, 1844–67. He is the author of *Historical Annals of the National Academy of Design* (1865). He died at Hackensack, N.J., Sept. 24, 1894.

CUMMINS, George David, assistant bishop of Kentucky and 81st in succession in the American episcopate, was born near Smyrna, Kent county, Del., Dec. 11, 1822. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1841 and in 1842 became a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. He then studied theology in the P.E. seminary and was admitted to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1845 and ordained a priest in 1847. He was rector of Christ church, Norfolk, Va.; St. James, Richmond, Va.; Trinity, Washington, D.C.; St. Peter's, Baltimore, Md., and Trinity, Chicago, Ill. He was elected assistant to Bishop Smith of Kentucky and was consecrated Nov. 15, 1866. He was deposed from his office as priest and bishop, June 24, 1874, having resigned in 1873 on founding what became known

as the "Cummins schism." He presided at the organization of the Reformed Episcopal church, of which he was elected the first bishop in 1873. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1857. He published: *Sketch of the Life of Rev. William M. Jackson* (1856); *Life of Mrs. Virginia Hale Hoffman, late of the P. E. Mission to Western Africa* (1859); and pamphlets pertaining to the foundation of the Reformed Episcopal church. See his *Life* (1878) by his wife. He died in Lutherville, Baltimore county, Md., June 26, 1876.

CUMMINS, Maria Susan, author, was born in Salem, Mass., April 9, 1828; daughter of Judge David Cummins. She was educated at Mrs. Charles Sedgwick's celebrated Lenox school. She began to write in 1850 and became a frequent contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines. Of her first book, "The Lamplighter," published in 1854, over 119,000 copies were sold in America, England, France and Germany. She also published: *Mabel Vaughan* (1857); *El Fureidis: a Story of Palestine and Syria* (1860); and *Haunted Hearts* (1864). She died in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 1, 1866.

CUMSTON, Charles McLaughlin, educator, was born in Scarborough, Maine, Jan. 12, 1824; son of Henry Van Schaick and Catharine (McLaughlin) Cumston; grandson of Capt. John and Sarah (Moody) Cumston and of Robert and Martha (Johnson) McLaughlin; and great-grandson of John and Elizabeth Cumston, who came from England and settled in Boston, Mass., about 1750, and of William McLaughlin, an Ulster man, who married Sarah Jameson of Plymouth, Mass., and settled in Scarborough at the beginning of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Capt. John Cumston, made the campaign of Quebec with Arnold in 1775. Charles was prepared for college at Monmouth academy and Waterville institute and was graduated at Bowdoin in 1843. He taught school in Turner and Gray, Maine, 1843–44; Alfred academy, 1844–45; Reading, Woburn and Salem, Mass., 1845–48; English high school, Boston, Mass., 1848–74; being head master, 1869–74. He resigned his charge of the school in 1874 and took up his residence with his maiden sister in Monmouth, Maine, in the house which was the home of his boyhood. He gave to the town Cumston Hall, erected in 1899, at an expense of $20,000. He was elected a corresponding member of the Maine historical society in 1894. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin college in 1870.

CUNNINGHAM, Arthur, librarian, was born in Richmond, Ind., Feb. 21, 1865; son of Joseph Arthur and Sarah Jane (Swaney) Cunningham; and a nephew of Mrs. Jane Cunningham Croly ("Jennie June"). He was graduated from DePauw university in 1887 and was instructor in Latin and assistant librarian in his alma mater from 1887 to 1890, when he was appointed librarian in the state normal school at Terre Haute, Ind. He was one of the founders of the Indiana library association, being its first vice-president and second president, and was also elected a member of the American library association. He was twice married, his first wife being Eleanor Piercy, who died May 9, 1892, and his second, Elizabeth Long, a professor of mathematics in the Indiana state normal school, to whom he was married March 29, 1894. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by De Pauw university in 1890.

CURRAN, Charles Courtney, painter, was born in Hartford, Ky., Feb. 13, 1861; son of Ulysses T. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Curran; and grandson of James Curran. He received a common school education and studied art in the Cincinnati (Ohio) school of design, the National academy of design, the New York art students' league, and Julian academy, Paris, France, studying in the latter city under Doucet, Lefebvre, and Benjamin Constant. He was chosen a member of the Society of American artists in 1888, of the New York water color club, and of the American water color society. In 1895 he was elected an associate of the National academy of design. He was married June 12, 1889, to Grace W., daughter of Charles Preston and Emily Jane (Wildman) Wickham of Norwalk, Ohio. Among his paintings are *Breezy Days*, which was awarded the 3d Halgartan prize at the National academy of design in 1888; *The Sirens*, which won the Clarke prize in 1893; and *The Enchanted Shore*, second Halgarten prize, 1895, at the National academy of design. He received a silver medal for art work at the Cotton States exposition at Atlanta, Ga., in 1892, and a medal at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, Ill., in 1893. In 1899 he exhibited at the Boston art club *Among the Hollyhocks* and *Catching Minnows*.

CURRIER, Albert Henry, educator, was born in Skowhegan, Maine, Nov. 15, 1837; son of Willis and Mary (Weston) Currier; grandson of Thomas Currier and of Stephen Weston, both of Skowhegan, Maine; and a descendant of Richard Currier, who settled in Salisbury, N.H., in 1640, and of James Weston, who, in the Revolutionary war, guided Arnold's forces through the trackless forests of Maine in their attack upon Quebec. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1857, and from the Andover theological seminary in 1862. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Dec. 3, 1862, and preached at Ashland, Mass., 1862–65, and at Central church, Lynn,

Mass., 1865–81. In 1881 he accepted the chair of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology at Oberlin theological seminary, Ohio. Bowdoin college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1884. He published *Life of Constans L. Goodell, D.D., of St. Louis*, and contributed many sermons to the Monday club sermon series.

CURRIER, Moody, governor of New Hampshire was born in Boscawen, N.H., April 22, 1806. His parents were in humble circumstances and he was brought up to farm work, employing his leisure time in studying. He prepared himself for college and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1834 with high honors. After graduation he was principal of the school in Lowell, Mass., for several years, devoting his leisure to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Hillsboro county, N.H., in 1841. He practised in Manchester, N.H., for several years and then abandoned the law for finance. He established and was president of the Amoskeag bank, the Amoskeag savings bank and the Amoskeag national bank. He also established the People's savings bank. He was very largely engaged in the manufacturing and railroad interests of the state. He was state senator for two terms; president of the senate in 1857; governor's councillor; presidential elector in 1876, and governor in 1885–87 He was learned in ancient and modern literature, in reading and writing the French, Spanish, German and Italian languages, and in the sciences. He received the degree of LL. D. from Bates in 1881 and from Dartmouth in 1885. He published a volume of poems in 1880. He died in Manchester, N.H., Aug. 23, 1898.

Moody Currier

CURRY, Daniel, educator, was born near Peekskill, Westchester county, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1809. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1837, was principal of Troy conference academy, Poultney, Vt., 1837–39, and then went to Georgia to accept a professorship in the Female college, Macon. In 1841 he was admitted to the Georgia conference, serving churches at Macon, Athens, Columbus and Savannah, and in 1844, when the rupture between the churches north and south occurred, he returned north and joined the New York east conference. In 1854 he accepted the presidency of Indiana Asbury (afterward De Pauw) university, Greencastle, Ind., remaining there three years, returning then to the New York east conference, preaching in Brooklyn, N.Y., Middletown, Conn., New Rochelle, N.Y, and New York city, 1857–62. He was editor of the *Christian Advocate*, 1864–76; of the *National Repository*, 1876–80; associate editor of *The Methodist*, 1880–81, and of the *Methodist Review*, 1881–84, and its editor-in chief, 1884–87. He was a representative in the General conference of the church, 1848–60, and held a seat in that body without interruption, 1860–87. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1861–81, and received from that institution the degree of D.D. in 1852. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Syracuse university in 1878 Besides sermons and contributions to periodicals, cyclopædias and reviews, he edited Southey's *Life of Wesley* (2 vols., 1847); *The Works of the Rev. Dr. James Floy* (2 vols., 1863); and Adam Clarke's *Commentary on the New Testament* (2 vols., 1882–84); and published *Life of Wycliff* (1846); *New York, the Metropolitan City of America* (1853); *Life-Story of David Wesgatt Clark, Bishop, etc.* (1873); *Fragments, Religious and Theological* (1880); *Platform Papers* (1880); *The Book of Job*, (1888). He died in New York city, Aug. 17, 1887.

CURRY, George Law, governor of Oregon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1820; son of Lieut. George Curry, commander of the "Washington Blues" in the battle of Bladensburg in 1812. The son was apprenticed to his uncle, a jeweller in Boston, and worked with him, 1831–40. He was president of the Mechanic's apprentice library in 1838. In conjunction with Joseph M. Field he published the *Reveille* in St. Louis, Mo., 1843–46; published the *Oregon Spectator*, Oregon city, 1846–48; and founded the *Oregon Free Press* in 1848. He was secretary of the territory of Oregon, 1853, and was appointed governor by President Pierce in 1854, holding the office until 1859, when Oregon was admitted as a state. His administration was distinguished by a rapid growth of population and a succession of Indian wars, in which 2500 U.S. troops took part, and which ended in a conquered peace for which the legislatures of both Washington and Oregon territories gave him a vote of thanks. In 1860 he was defeated as U.S. senator by one vote. He was an early advocate of the Northern Pacific railroad project, and worked for it in 1866. He then retired to his farm on the Willamette river and was appointed state land commissioner. He died in Portland, Ore., July 28, 1878.

CURRY, Jabez Lamar Monroe, representative, was born in Lincoln county, Ga., June 5, 1825; son of Col. William and Susan (Winn) Curry; and grandson of Thomas and ——— (Walker) Curry, and of Richard F. and Prudence (Lamar) Winn. His father was a planter, merchant and member of the Georgia legislature, and his mother was a

granddaughter of one of the founders of Winnsboro, S.C., who were gallant soldiers in the war of the Revolution. His ancestry was of mingled Scotch, English, Welsh and French. In 1837 his father removed his family to Talladega county, Ala. Jabez was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1843, and from Harvard law school in 1845. In 1846 he volunteered in the Mexican war and having been disabled by illness he returned to Alabama in the following year. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1847–48, 1852–53, and 1855–56. In 1856 he was a presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket. He was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61, and a representative in the provisional and in the 1st Confederate congresses. In 1864 he entered the Confederate army as aid on the staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and afterward, until the surrender, was lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, serving in the commands of Generals Wheeler and Forrest. In 1865 he entered the Baptist ministry, declining, however, to become pastor of any church. He was president of Howard college, Alabama, 1866–68, and in 1868 his connection began with Richmond college, where, at different times, he was professor of English, philosophy, and constitutional and international law, and president of the board of trustees, 1868–81. In February, 1881, he succeeded Dr. Barnas Sears as general agent of the Peabody education fund. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland U.S. minister to Spain, where he negotiated a *modus vivendi* in reference to Cuban commerce, secured the acknowledgment of a heavy claim which had been pending for years, was engaged in the preliminary international steps for the quadri-centennial celebration of the discovery of America, and was actively instrumental, by procuring transcripts of documents from the archives, in aiding the historical and literary labors of his countrymen, Henry C. Lea, John Mason Brown, Alexander Brown, Francis Wharton and John Gilmary Shea. Resigning his diplomatic post in 1888, he resumed his duties as general agent of the Peabody education fund, and was made an honorary trustee of the board. In May, 1891, he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the John F. Slater fund, and was made chairman

of the educational committee and general manager of the fund. His annual reports of the Peabody and John F. Slater funds and his various addresses before institutions, associations, colleges and legislatures, were published and contain a full record of educational progress at the south, and an able discussion of educational questions during the period of his official service. He served as moderator and as president of various Baptist conventions and associations. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Georgia in 1843; that of D.D. from the University of Rochester in 1872; and that of LL. D. from Mercer university in 1867, and from the University of Georgia in 1886. He published *Establishment and Disestablishment, or Progress of Soul Liberty in America; Constitutional Government in Spain* (1889); *William Ewart Gladstone, a Study* (1891); *The Southern States of the American Union Considered in Their Relations to the Constitution of the United States and to the Resulting Union* (1894); and the *History of the Peabody Education Fund* (1897). He died in Asheville, N.C., Feb. 12, 1903.

CURTIN, Andrew Gregg, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Bellefonte, Pa., April 22, 1815; son of Roland Curtin, who came from Ireland in 1793 and in 1807 started an iron foundry near Bellefonte. His mother was a daughter of Andrew Gregg, representative and senator in congress from Pennsylvania. He was educated at Milton academy, studied law at Dickinson college, graduating in 1837, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1840 he supported General Harrison for the presidency and in 1844 canvassed the state for Henry Clay. He was on the Whig electoral ticket of 1848 and 1852. In 1852, as chairman of the state central committee, he conducted the gubernatorial canvass for James Pollock, and upon his inauguration as governor Mr. Curtin was appointed secretary of the commonwealth. He officially encouraged the county superintendency of schools, then first inaugurated, and his report to the legislature led to the establishment of the normal schools. He was elected governor of Pennsylvania in October, 1860, by a majority of 32,000, after a spirited canvass that was looked upon throughout the country as an index to the presidential election to be held the next month. Governor Curtin called an extra session of the legislature to meet in April, 1861, to provide for the public defence, and when President Lincoln called for volunteers, Pennsylvania, whose quota was 14,000 men, organized nearly 30,000 and had five companies in the field April 18, 1861, the first volunteer troops from any state to reach the national capitol. The celebrated Pennsylvania reserves were at this time regularly mustered and drilled by the state under direction of the governor, and his fore-

thought in holding 15,000 extra volunteers at Harrisburg was appreciated by the government and the men were soon put in the field. The Pennsylvania reserves were known by the whole army and made a record for bravery as they did for patriotism. This vigorous policy of the governor was kept up throughout the war and 270 regiments besides detached companies, an army of 387,284 men, were credited to the single state of Pennsylvania. Official agents of the state were sent to the field to look after the sick and wounded and through the efforts of the governor no body of a soldier known to have belonged to Pennsylvania was buried outside the state. A system for the care and education of the orphans and the children of the wounded, was organized, the state becoming their guardian and supporting them until they could support themselves. At the end to his second term, Governor Curtin retired from public life, declining a second time the proffer of a first-class foreign mission. In 1869 President Grant appointed him U.S. minister to Russia and in the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1872 he was prominently before both conventions as a suitable candidate for the vice-presidency. Upon his return from Russia in 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for the presidency and remained in the Democratic party. He served as a representative in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1881–87. He was married to Katharine, daughter of Dr. William J. Wilson of Centre county, Pa. He died at Bellefonte Pa., Oct. 7, 1894.

CURTIN, Jeremiah, philologist and author, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 6, 1838; son of David and Ellen (Furlong) Curtin, and grandson of Jeremiah Curtin. He was graduated from Harvard in 1863, where he had shown rare facility as a linguist. He understood all the modern European languages, was thorough in his knowledge of Latin and Greek, and soon made good progress in Hebrew, Sanskrit and Persian. Having a slight knowledge of Russian, he took advantage of the visit of Admiral Lissofsky's fleet to America in 1864 to become acquainted with the admiral and officers, and soon spoke with them in their native tongue. In October, 1864, at the instance of James Russell Lowell, George William Curtis and Senator Foster of Connecticut Secretary Seward appointed him secretary of the U.S. legation at St. Petersburg, and he remained in that position until 1869, taking advantage of his opportunity to study Polish and some other Slav languages, as well as the languages of Central Asia. He went to Prague in 1869, to be present at the 500th anniversary of the birth of John Huss, and he delivered in Bohemian the oration of the day. During his tour he mastered the languages of the southern Slavs, thus completing the linguistic Slav circle. In 1877, after one year in London, spent mainly at the British museum, during which time he read the Hebrew Old Testament through twice and the Koran once in Arabic, he returned to America and devoted himself to the study of the languages of the American Indians. From 1883 he was connected with the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian institution, as assistant ethnologist, Major Powell, director of the bureau, being ethnologist, till 1891 actively, and from 1891 actively only as occasion required. Between 1883 and 1891 he collected the vocabularies of sixteen Indian languages, of which eight were on the Pacific coast, and spent much time in investigation in California and Central America. He is the author of *Myths and Folklore of Ireland* (1890); *Myths and Folk Tales of the Russians, Western Slavs and Magyars* (1890); *Myths and Hero Tales of Ireland* (1894); *Fairy Tales of Ireland.* He translated from the Polish the following books by Sienkiewicz: *With Fire and Sword* (1890); *The Deluge* (2 vols., 1891); *Pan Michael* (1893); *Children of the Soil* (1895); *Quo Vadis* (1896); *Hania* (1897); *Sielanka, a Forest Picture, and Other Stories* (1898); *The Knights of the Cross* (1898); and from the Russian: *Tales of Three Centuries,* by Michael Zagoskin (1891); *Prince Serebryani,* by Alexis Tolstoi (1892); *Creation Myths of Primitive America in Relation to the Religious History and Mental Development of Mankind* (1899). In 1899 he had several works well under way, including *Russia and Poland in Their Historical Relations to America, Great Britain and Russia;* and a number of volumes on American mythology and linguistics.

CURTIN, Roland Gideon, physician, was born in Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 29, 1839; son of Dr. Constans and Mary Anne (Kinne) Curtin. His father was graduated from Surgeons' hall, Dublin, Ireland; immigrated to America in 1807; settled in Bellefonte in 1809, and practised as a physician and surgeon until his death in April, 1842. His mother was a lineal descendant from Gen. Thomas Welles of Connecticut, and granddaughter of Aaron Kinne, chaplain of Fort Griswold, when the British under Arnold massacred Colonel Ledyard and his command, Sept. 6, 1781. Roland was graduated from the scientific department of Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1859, was U.S. naval storekeeper in the Philadelphia

navy yard, 1862–65, and was graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He was resident physician at the Philadelphia hospital, 1866–67, visited the hospitals of Europe, 1867–68, and was assistant U.S. geologist under Professor Hayden, 1868–69. He settled in Philadelphia as a physician and surgeon in 1869; was professor of geology and mineralogy in the Wagner free institute, 1871–73; professor of geology in George's institute, Philadelphia, 1873; assistant medical director of the Centennial exposition, 1876; chief of the medical dispensary of the hospital, University of Pennsylvania, 1872–82; assistant professor of clinical medicine and lecturer in the University of Pennsylvania from 1877, and president of the medicine board, Philadelphia hospital, from 1891. He was elected a member of various medical and scientific organizations and an officer in the national and international medical congresses. He received the degree of A.M. from Lafayette college in 1883. He was married, March 21, 1882, to Julia Robinson, daughter of Edwin Taylor of Hartford, Conn.

CURTIS, Alfred Allen, R.C. bishop, was born in Somerset county, Md., July 4, 1831. His primary studies were received in the schools of his native county. In 1856 he was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church and was assigned to St. John's parish, Worcester, Mass., and in 1859 he was elevated to the priesthood. His resignation as a minister in the Protestant Episcopal church was offered and accepted in December, 1870, and in the early part of 1871 he visited England and consulted with Bishop John Henry Newman, who received him into the Roman Catholic church, April 18, 1872. He returned to the United States and entered the seminary of St. Sulpice at Baltimore. He was ordained a priest by Archbishop Bayley, Dec. 18, 1874, and was made assistant at the Baltimore cathedral, also filling the position of private secretary to the archbishop. After the death of Archbishop Bayley in 1877 Father Curtis remained at the cathedral. In 1886 he succeeded the Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Becker, D.D., bishop of Wilmington, transferred to Savannah. He was consecrated bishop on Nov. 16, 1886, by Archbishop Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Moore and Kain. He had in his diocese in 1896 between thirty and forty priests, two academies, two orphan asylums, about a dozen parochial schools, five houses of the Sisters of St. Francis and several missions for the colored, and a Catholic population of about 20,000. He resigned the bishopric of Wilmington, Jan. 23, 1896, receiving the titular see of Echinus, June 25, 1896. He was continued as bishop administrator of Wilmington until the consecration of his successor, the Rt. Rev. John Monaghan, and preached his farewell sermon, May 2, 1897. In 1898 he was appointed by Cardinal Gibbons vicar-general of Baltimore.

CURTIS, Benjamin Robbins, jurist, was born in Watertown, Mass., Nov. 4, 1809; son of Capt. Benjamin and Lois (Robbins) Curtis; grandson of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Billings) Curtis, and a descendant in the sixth generation from William and Sarah Curtis, who came from Essex county, England, to Boston in 1632. He was a brother of George Ticknor Curtis. He was graduated at Harvard in 1829, admitted to the bar in 1832, and practised at Northfield, Mass., for a short time, when he removed to Boston where he acquired renown as a lawyer. He served two years in the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1851 President Fillmore appointed him a justice of the U.S. supreme court. The Dred Scott case came before the court while he was on the bench as one of the two dissenting justices and in his argument he upheld the right of congress to prohibit slavery and claimed that a person of African descent could be a citizen of the United States. He resigned in 1857 and resumed the practice of his profession in Boston, also practising in the U.S. supreme court. He was elected to the state legislature two terms. In 1868 he was one of the council for the defence in the impeachment trial of President Johnson and he read the answer to the articles of impeachment, the argument largely embodying his own conclusions. He also opened the defence in a speech occupying two days in its delivery, which attracted the attention of high legal authorities. He was the Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in 1874 in opposition to Henry L. Dawes. His son, Benjamin Robbins, born in 1855, was graduated from Harvard in 1875; admitted to the bar in 1878; lecturer on jurisdiction and practice of U.S. courts in Boston University, 1882–91; judge of the municipal court of Boston, 1886–91; the author of *Dottings Round the Circle* (1876); editor of *The Jurisdiction, Practice and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States* (1880), and of Vol. II. of Meyer's *Federal Decisions in Courts* (1885); and died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1891. Among Judge Curtis's published works are; *Reports of Cases in the Circuit Courts of the United States* (2 vols., 1854); *Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States* (22 volumes); and *Digests of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States,* from the origin of the court to 1854. His brother, George Ticknor, prepared Vol. I., and his son, Benjamin R., Vol II., of his *Memoirs and Miscellaneous Writings.* He died in Newport, R.I., Sept. 15, 1874.

CURTIS, Carlton B., representative, was born in Madison county, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1811. He was admitted to the bar and settled in Warren, Pa.

He was in the lower house of the state legislature, 1836–38; and was a Whig representative in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–55. He was made colonel of the 58th Pennsylvania volunteers in 1861, resigning from the service July 2, 1863. He then removed to Erie, Pa., was a Republican representative in the 43d congresses, 1873–75, and was defeated for the 44th congress. He died in Erie, Pa., March 17, 1883.

CURTIS, Charles, representative, was born at North Topeka, Kan., Jan. 25, 1860; son of O. A. and Ellen (Pappan) Curtis; and grandson of William and Permelia Curtis and of Louis and Julia Pappan. As a boy he was an enthusiastic horseman, his grandfather owning a stable of running horses and he acting as jockey in repeated races from 1869 to 1876. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and achieved a reputation as a criminal lawyer. He was elected county attorney of Shawnee county in 1884 and was re-elected in 1886. In 1892 he was nominated by the Republicans of the fourth Kansas district as a representative in the 53d congress, in opposition to a candidate of the People's party and the Democrats, which fusion had carried the district at the previous election by a majority of five thousand. He was elected by a vote of nearly 2800 over all the opposition candidates. He was re-elected to the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, serving, 1893–1901.

CURTIS, Edward, surgeon, was born in Providence, R.I., June 4, 1838; son of George and Julia (Bridgham) Curtis; grandson of David and Susanna Curtis, and a descendant of Ephraim Curtis, first settler of Worcester, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1859 and in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1864. He joined the Union army as medical cadet in September, 1861, and was promoted acting assistant surgeon in 1863; assistant surgeon in 1864 and brevet captain and major March 13, 1865. He remained in the United States army in charge of the microscopical section of the medical museum until 1870 when he resigned to take up the practice of his profession in New York city. He was chosen lecturer on histology in the College of physicians and surgeons in 1870, and professor of materia medica and therapeutics in 1873, becoming professor emeritus in 1886. He was assistant surgeon of the New York eye and ear infirmary, 1872–74; surgeon, 1874–76, and became medical director of the Equitable life assurance society in 1876, when he gave up his private practice. He did much work in developing the art of photographing through the microscope. He published *Catalogue of the Microscopical Section of the U.S. Army Medical Museum* (1876); *Manual of General Medicinal Technology* (1883).

Edward Curtis

CURTIS, Edward Lewis, educator, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 18, 1853; son of William Stanton and Martha Augusta (Leach) Curtis; grandson of Lewis Curtis, and a descendant of Thomas Curtis of Wethersfield, Conn., who died in 1681. His mother was a descendant on her maternal side, through Judah Paddock Spooner, of John and Priscilla Alden. He was graduated from Yale in 1874 and from Union theological seminary in 1879. He then spent two years in study in Germany and in 1881 became an instructor in McCormick theological school, Chicago, Ill. He was advanced to the full professorship of Old Testament literature and exegesis in 1886, resigning in 1891 to accept the Holmes professorship of Hebrew in Yale university. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Hanover college in 1886 and that of D.D. from Yale in 1891.

CURTIS, George Martin, representative, was born near Oxford, Chenango county, N.Y., April 1, 1844; son of John S. and Elizabeth M. (Carpenter) Curtis; grandson of William Curtis, and a descendant of Samuel Curtis of Massachusetts. In 1856 he removed with his parents, who were farmers, to Ogle county, Ill., where he was educated in the common schools and at the Rock River seminary, Mount Morris, Ill. He was clerk in a store at Rochelle, Ill., 1863–65, and engaged in merchandising at Cortland, Ill., 1865–67. The latter year he removed to Clinton, Iowa, where he engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds and lumber. He was a member of the 22d general assembly of Iowa, a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1892, and a Republican representative in the 54th and 55th congresses, serving, 1895–99.

CURTIS, George Ticknor, lawyer, was born at Watertown, Mass., Nov. 28, 1812; son of Capt. Benjamin and Lois (Robbins) Curtis. His grandmother, Elizabeth Billings Curtis, after the death of her husband Dr. Benjamin Curtis, was married to Elisha Ticknor, and their son, George Ticknor, was step-uncle to George Ticknor Curtis and to his brother, Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis. George Ticknor Curtis was graduated at Harvard in 1832 and in 1836 was admitted to the Suffolk bar. During the winter of 1836–37 he practised in Worcester, settling in Boston in the latter year. He was a representative in the state legis-

lature, 1841–44. During Tyler's administration he declined the mission to England, offered him by Secretary of State Daniel Webster. He made a special study of constitutional history and law and in 1849–50 delivered before the Lowell institute in Boston a course of lectures on that subject. He was appointed United States commissioner in Boston and as such caused much comment by enforcing the fugitive slave law by returning to slavery the negro, Thomas Sims, who had lived in Massachusetts for several years. In 1862 he removed to New York city, where he declined several times to be made judge. He is the author of *English and American Admiralty Decisions* (1839); *Decisions of the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the United States* (1840–46); *Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen* (1841); *American Conveyances* (1846); *Law of Copyright* (1847); *Law of Patents* (1849–73); *Equity Precedents* (1850); *Inventor's Manual; Commentaries on the Jurisprudence; Practice and Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States* (1854–58); *History of the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States* (2 vols., 1855–58); *Life of Daniel Webster* (1870); *Life of James Buchanan* (1883); *McClellan's Last Service to the Republic* (1887); *Creation or Evolution* (1887); and *Constitutional History of the United States; from their Declaration of Independence to the Close of the Civil War* (2 vols., edited by Joseph Culbertson Clayton, 1896). He died in New York city, March 28, 1894.

CURTIS, George William, author, was born in Providence, R.I., Feb. 24, 1824; son of George and Mary Elizabeth (Burrill) Curtis; grandson of David and Susanna (Stone) Curtis; great-grandson of John and Rebekah (Waites) Curtis; great^2 grandson of Ephraim Curtis, and great^3 grandson of Henry and Mary (Guy) Curtis, who emigrated from England in 1635. His maternal grandfather, James Burrill, was chief justice of Rhode Island and a United States senator. In 1826 his mother died, and in 1830 he was placed in the school of C. W. Greene, at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., and remained there until his father's marriage in 1835 to a daughter of Samuel W. Bridgham of Providence, R.I., when he returned to his native city and attended school until 1839. In that year he went to New York city, where his education was continued under private tutors. For a short time he was employed in a counting-room, but the work proved uncongenial and he left to join his brother, J. Burrill Curtis, who had fallen under the influence of the transcendentalists, then formed into the Brook Farm community at West Roxbury, Mass. The brothers spent the years 1842–43 as boarders at Brook Farm, then a winter in the New York home, and in the spring of 1844 went to Concord, Mass., where they joined a study club composed of Alcott, Emerson, Hawthorne, Ellery Channing, Henry Thoreau, George Bradford and themselves. In August, 1846, George sailed from New York for Marseilles, remaining abroad four years. The first winter was passed in Rome, the second in Berlin, the third in Paris, and the fourth on the Nile and in Palestine. Meanwhile he contributed frequent foreign letters to the *Courier and Enquirer*, and to the *Tribune*. On his return to the United States in 1850 he began his literary work in earnest, and in the spring of 1851 his first book "Nile Notes of a Howadji" appeared. Of this book the author said, "The Nile Notes I cannot hesitate to call successful, but not a great hit." That it was well received is shown by the fact that within six months 2500 copies had been sold. The "Howadji in Syria" soon followed, and met with a still more cordial reception. Before the issue of his "Nile Notes," however, Curtis entered the lecture field, and also went on the *Tribune* as "general utility man," working steadily until the summer of 1851 when he had a long respite among the various watering places of the country. His journeyings were reported quite regularly in letters to the *Tribune* and afterward collected into a third Howadji volume entitled "Lotus Eating." For the next few years Mr. Curtis lectured, wrote for the magazines, especially *Harper's*, assisted in editing *Putnam's Monthly Magazine*, 1853–57, and brought out "The Potiphar Papers" and "Prue and I." In 1854 he took charge of the "editor's easy chair" in *Harper's Monthly*, and continued his essays in that department during the rest of his life. In the spring of 1856 he invested all his money in the publishing firm of Dix, Edwards & Co., to whom *Putnam's Monthly Magazine* had been sold. In November of that year he was married to Anna, daughter of Francis G. Shaw of Staten Island, N.Y., and made his home with his father-in-law. The publishing firm failed in April, 1857, and Mr. Curtis assumed the responsibility of the indebtedness for which he was not legally bound, and which he did not completely liquidate until 1873. His first active work in the field of politics was during the Frémont campaign of 1856 when he made a tour through Pennsylvania previous to the state election, and

afterward spoke in other places in behalf of the Republican candidates. In May, 1860, he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago and from that time on his pen was busy in defence and support of the party. In 1863 he became the political editor of *Harper's Weekly* and in 1864 was a delegate to the Republican national convention held in Baltimore. In October, 1864, he was nominated for representative in the 39th congress and although convinced from the first that he could not be elected he entered upon an industrious canvass, speaking daily for six weeks. In 1866 he was a delegate-at-large to the convention for revising the constitution of the state of New York, and in 1867 was mentioned for the senatorial nomination, but declined to have his name used. He was chosen presidential elector in 1868, casting his vote for General Grant. During the next spring and summer he delivered lectures on English literature at Cornell university. On the death of Henry J. Raymond, founder and editor of the New York *Times*, Mr. Curtis was invited to succeed him but declined. He also declined the nomination of secretary of state of New York, offered him in September, 1869. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant one of a committee of seven to draw up rules to regulate admission to the public service, and was chairman of the committee for three years, resigning because of a disagreement with President Grant regarding the enforcement of the rules. In 1877, after the inauguration of President Hayes, Mr. Curtis was offered the choice of the chief foreign missions, but declined because of his duties at home. In 1880, on the formation of the New York civil service reform association, he was chosen its president. When Mr. Blaine received the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1884 Mr. Curtis, through the columns of *Harper's Weekly*, condemned the action of the convention and advocated the election of Grover Cleveland. After the death of Chancellor Pierson of the University of the state of New York in 1888, Mr. Curtis was elected to the office, having been a member of the board of regents from 1864 and vice chancellor from 1881. He took office, Jan. 30, 1890, and continued to serve until his death. His last public utterance was in May, 1892, when he delivered his address on Lowell in New York city. He was among the earlier members of the Century association, was for many years a trustee of the Metropolitan museum of art, and was vice-president of the American Unitarian association. In August, 1896, the Curtis club of Ashfield, Mass., the summer home of Mr. Curtis from 1865, erected to his memory a tablet in the town hall, the address being made by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard university. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown in 1854; from Madison in 1861 and from Rochester in 1862; that of LL.D. from Madison in 1864; from Harvard in 1881 and from Brown in 1882; and that of L.H.D. from Columbia in 1887. His principal books are: *Nile Notes of a Howadji* (1851); *Lotus Eating* (1852); *The Howadji in Syria* (1852); *The Potiphar Papers* (1853); *Prue and I* (1856); *Trumps. A Novel* (1861); *Charles Sumner: a Eulogy delivered before the Legislature of Massachusetts* (1874); *William Cullen Bryant* (1879); *Robert Burns* (1880); *Washington Irving* (1891); *James Russell Lowell: an Address* (1892); *Essays from the Easy Chair* (4 vols., 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1897); and many addresses. For accounts of his life see published addresses by Charles Elliott Fitch (1892) and Parke Godwin (1893); and biographies by John W. Chadwick (1893); by William Winter (1893); and by Edward Cary (1894). He died at Livingston, Staten Island, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1892.

CURTIS, Greely Stevenson, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1830; son of James Freeman and Isabella (Stevenson) Curtis. He studied at the public schools and for two years in the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard college. He was obliged to leave study on account of weak eyes and went before the mast to Europe. After a short stay in Italy and France he returned to America and joined his brother in San Francisco, Cal. After some years he was employed as an engineer in the east and in Canada, and later became an architect in Boston. In 1861 he entered the army as captain in the 2d Massachusetts volunteers which joined the army in Virginia under General Patterson. In October, 1861, he was commissioned major in the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, serving in the first attack on Charleston and in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In March, 1864, after attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he was forced to leave the army on account of malaria contracted from exposure and fatigue. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers. After leaving the service he spent some months in Europe and on his return to Boston became manager of the Hinkley locomotive works. On Oct. 5, 1876, he was appointed chairman of the board of fire commissioners of Boston, and resigned on March 25, 1878. He afterward lived in retirement until his death, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 21, 1897.

CURTIS, Harvey, educator, was born in Adams, N.Y., May 30, 1806. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1831, first in his class, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1832. He was principal of Norwalk academy, Conn., 1833–34; tutor in Middlebury college, 1834–35; was licensed by the Troy, N.Y., presbytery, and was pastor at Brandon, Vt., 1835–40; agent for

Ohio and Indiana for the American home missionary society, 1841–43; pastor at Madison, Ind., 1843–50; at Chicago, Ill., 1850–58; and president of Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., 1858–62. Middlebury gave him the degree of D.D. in 1857. He died in Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 18, 1862.

CURTIS, John Green, physiologist, was born in New York city, Oct. 29, 1844; son of George and Julia (Bridgham) Curtis; and grandson of David and Susannah (Stone) Curtis and of Samuel Willard and Elizabeth (Payne) Bridgham. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1866; A.M., 1869; and at the medical department Columbia college, M.D. in 1870. He was appointed junior assistant, Bellevue hospital, April 1, 1869; senior assistant, Oct. 1, 1869; house surgeon, April 1, 1870; and was attending surgeon, 1876–80. He was assistant and demonstrator of anatomy, College of physicians and surgeons, medical department Columbia college, Oct. 1, 1870, to 1875; adjunct lecturer on physiology, 1875–76; adjunct professor of physiology, 1876–83, and professor of physiology from 1883. He was married, Oct. 20, 1874, to Mrs. Martha McCook Davis, daughter of Daniel and Martha (Latimer) McCook of Ohio. He was a joint author with other teachers in preparing an American text-book of physiology published in Philadelphia in 1896.

CURTIS, Joseph Bridgham, soldier, was born in Providence, R.I., Oct. 25, 1836; son of George and Julia (Bowen-Bridgham) Curtis. He was graduated at Harvard, B.S. in 1856, became a civil engineer and was employed by the Central Park (N.Y.) commissioners on the corps of civil engineers, 1858–61. In April, 1861, he joined the 9th regiment, N.Y. S.M., as engineer with the rank of captain and served for three months. He then joined the 4th Rhode Island volunteers as 2d lieutenant and was promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1861. He was with Burnside's expedition in North Carolina in 1862, where he was adjutant of the regiment and distinguished himself at the capture of Roanoke Island. On June 9, 1862, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general on General Rodman's staff. He returned to the 4th Rhode Island volunteers at the special request of General Burnside, having been promoted lieutenant-colonel, and with it joined the army of the Potomac and participated in the battle of Antietam. Here his regiment was so cut to pieces that it was withdrawn from the field and Colonel Curtis, taking the musket of a dead soldier, fought in the ranks of a Pennsylvania regiment until the close of the battle. He was under Burnside at Fredericksburg, having command of his regiment, the colonel being disabled, and after leading the men through the city he was killed while riding at its head. He died on the battle-field of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13 1862.

CURTIS, Josiah, scientist, was born in Weathersfield, Conn., April 30, 1816. He entered Yale with the class of 1840 but left during his sophomore year, receiving his degree in 1860. He was graduated at the Jefferson medical college in 1843, and practised medicine in Lowell, Mass., until 1849, when he removed to Boston. He studied the sanitary condition and methods of sanitation in the chief cities of Europe, 1850–55, making two visits for the purpose. In 1861 he superintended the preparation of the mortality statistics of the U.S. census of 1860. He entered the U.S. volunteer service and was commissioned brigade surgeon, serving through the civil war and attaining the rank of colonel of cavalry, the highest rank in the volunteer medical department. In 1865 he took up his residence in Knoxville, Tenn., but was not able to resume his profession because of impaired health caused by his labors and exposures during the war. He crossed the Rocky Mountains as surgeon, microscopist and naturalist to the U.S. geological survey in 1872, and was appointed chief of the medical department in the U.S. Indian service in 1873. He is the discoverer of the preparation known as collodion. He received from Yale the degree of M.A. in 1860. He published *Hygiene of Massachusetts* (1849) and various reports. He died in London, England, Aug. 1, 1883.

CURTIS, Newton Martin, soldier, was born in De Peyster, N.Y., May 21, 1835; son of Jonathan and Phebe (Rising) Curtis. His first ancestor in America, William Curtis, came from England in the *Mary and Lion* in October, 1632. Newton attended the Gouverneur, N.Y., Wesleyan seminary and prepared for matriculation at Rochester university, but was prevented by illness from entering, and later from completing a course of study of law. He recruited Company G, 16th N.Y. volunteers; was mustered into the U.S. service May 15, 1861; participated in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; was severely wounded at West Point, Va., May 7, 1862; promoted lieutenant-colonel in October, 1862, and colonel of the 142d N.Y. volunteers in January, 1863; assigned to command a brigade in June, 1864, after the second battle of Cold Harbor; with his brigade advanced on Petersburg, June 15, 1864, and took part in all the operations before Petersburg and Richmond to December 5, when

Newton M. Curtis

he was sent with the first expedition to Fort Fisher. His troops, after the Federal landing north of Fort Fisher, Christmas, 1864, invested the fort, captured the garrison flag, two guns and the caissons of a battery, and a battalion of infantry, when he was ordered to fall back and the expedition returned to Hampton Roads. For his part in this assault he was brevetted brigadier-general U.S. volunteers to date from Oct. 28, 1864. His report to General Grant largely determined a second assault which he led with his command Jan. 15, 1865, in which successful engagement he received six wounds, one causing the loss of his left eye. The following morning he received by the hand of General Terry an appointment as brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, written on a sheet of foolscap and signed by the secretary of war on the field of battle. Later he was brevetted major-general, U.S. volunteers, and performed military duty under that rank during the last year of his service as chief of staff to General Ord and to General Terry, commanding the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina; and later while in command of the district of Southwestern Virginia with headquarters at Lynchburg, where he was mustered out of the U.S. volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866. His promotions were each given for distinguished and meritorious services and he received a congressional medal of honor for personal bravery in the battle of Fort Fisher. In civil life he held the offices of collector of customs; special agent of the U.S. treasury department; member of the New York assembly, 1884–90; and representative in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97. He was a breeder of Ayrshire and short horn cattle, president of St. Lawrence county and the New York state agricultural societies; one of the committee to locate and establish the New York state experiment station at Geneva; and for six years secretary and for five years president of its board of control. He introduced the assembly bill for state care of the insane at the request of the State charities association, and his own bills: to require a sane woman to be in the escort with every insane woman when travelling under orders of a court; to change the titles of the lunatic and state asylums for the insane to state hospitals; and to establish the State hospital at Ogdensburg, N.Y. His most important bills in congress which became laws were: to regulate enlistments in the regular army in time of peace, providing that recruits shall be under thirty years of age, citizens of the United States who can read, write and speak the English language; to transfer the military prisons to Leavenworth, Kan., from the war department to the department of justice; providing that soldiers convicted of military offences shall be retained and disciplined at army posts and prisoners convicted in the civil courts of violations of the U.S. statutes shall be retained under federal jurisdiction and not be confined in states prisons and county jails; and to abolish the penalty of death for eighteen specified offences, approved Jan. 15, 1897.

CURTIS, Samuel Ryan, soldier, was born in Clinton county, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1807. His parents removed to Ohio when he was an infant and he was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1831. After serving one year in the army he resigned to engage in civil engineering. He afterward superintended the Muskingum river improvements on which he was employed, 1837–39. He then studied law, became an active military officer, and was promoted captain in 1838, colonel in 1843, and adjutant-general in 1846. He served in the Mexican war as colonel of the 2d Ohio volunteers, and while in charge of the army stores at Camargo defeated an attempt of General Urrea to capture the place, driving his force through the mountains to Ramos and thus opening communication with General Taylor. He subsequently served on the staff of General Wool and was governor of Saltillo, 1847–48. He afterward went west and in 1855 opened a law office in Keokuk, Iowa. He was a representative from Iowa in the 35th, 36th and 37th congresses, resigning from the 37th congress before the extraordinary session of July 4, 1861, to command the 2d Iowa volunteers. He was one of the first western officers to receive a commission as brigadier-general, May, 1861, and organized and had charge of a camp of instruction near St. Louis, Mo., during the summer. He was in charge of the southwestern district of Missouri from December, 1861, to February, 1862, and commanded the army of the Southwest from February to August, 1862, taking possession of Springfield, Mo., February 13, and defeating the Confederates under Price and McCulloch at Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862, for which action he was promoted major-general. He continued his march 1000 miles south and occupied Helena, Ark., in July. He commanded the department of Missouri, 1862–63, and the department of Kansas, 1864–65. He checked the raid of General Price and helped to drive his army back into Arkansas. He commanded the department of the Northwest in 1865, and was U.S. Indian commissioner the latter part of the year. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, April 30, 1866. He was early interested in the Pacific railroad and in September, 1862, obtained leave of absence to preside over the convention that met in Chicago, Ill., to inaugurate the enterprise, and was a commissioner to examine the road in 1866. He died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Dec. 26, 1866.

CURTIS, William Edmond, jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1824; son of Judge Holbrook Curtis. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1843, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He located in New York city, where he was a lawyer, a commissioner of the board of education, and for four years president of the board. He was married in 1854 to Mary A. Scovill. In 1872 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state and was its chief justice, 1876–80. He was vice-president of the American geographical society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity in 1862, and was a trustee of the college, 1857–80. He died at Watertown, Conn., July 6, 1880.

CURTIS, William Edmond, financier, was born in New York city, June 2, 1855; eldest son of Judge William Edmond and Mary A. (Scovill) Curtis. He was prepared for college at schools in New York and Connecticut, and was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1875, and at Columbia college law school in 1877. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and began practice as junior member of the law firm of Stearns & Curtis of New York city. He was elected a trustee of Trinity college by the alumni in 1886 and after the expiration of his term was made a life trustee by the corporation. He took an active interest in politics, and served as secretary of the Democratic club of New York city for several years. In April, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury, which office he resigned at the close of the administration. In 1896 he opposed the free silver doctrine and as a gold Democrat favored the election of Palmer and Buckner. He resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prévost & Colt in New York.

CURTIS, William Eleroy, journalist, was born in Akron, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1850; son of the Rev. Eleroy and Harriet (Coe) Curtis; and a descendant of William Curtis of Canterbury, England, who joined the Massachusetts colony in 1632, with his brother-in-law, John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. He was graduated at Western Reserve college in 1871. As a boy he learned the printer's trade and during his college course worked as a reporter on the Cleveland *Leader*. He went to Chicago in May, 1872, was employed on *The Inter-Ocean* and remained with that paper for fifteen years, advancing from reporter to editor-in-chief. His adventures as a correspondent included being held as prisoner by the James and Younger brothers, highwaymen, and finally obtaining from them the story of their lives which was published in *The Inter-Ocean* and became the basis of various biographies of the daring bandits. In 1874 he accompanied Custer in his campaign against the Sioux Indians, wrote the first newspaper letters from the Black Hills, and first published the discovery of gold there. The winter of 1874–75 he spent among the "Ku Klux" and members of the "White League" in the southern states and in 1875 took charge of *The Inter-Ocean* bureau at Washington, D.C., remaining as the Washington correspondent five years, when he became managing editor at Chicago. In 1884 he went to South America as secretary of the commission appointed by President Arthur to "ascertain the best methods of promoting the political and commercial relations between the United States and the other American republics." In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him a member of the commission and he visited all the countries south of the Rio Grande and of the Gulf of Mexico and furnished to the government and the public intelligent information as to the resources, industries, commerce, and politics of the several countries embraced in the Pan-American confederation. In 1887 he became manager of the *Chicago Record* bureau at Washington and in 1888 was sent to Europe to investigate and report the Nihilist movement in Russia. Upon his return he prepared the bill authorizing the international American conference, which was passed by congress, and he was appointed by Secretary Blaine executive officer of that assembly. In this capacity he managed the conference and the various excursions organized for the entertainment of the foreign delegates. He was the author of the reciprocity amendment to the McKinley tariff bill and under the direction of Secretary Blaine negotiated the reciprocity treaties made with the Central and South American republics. In 1890 he founded and became director of the Bureau of the American republics at Washington, and was the author of many of its publications. He also conducted the Latin-American and Historical departments of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893, and was the representative of the department of state on the government board of management. He resigned as director of the bureau of American republics in 1893 at the request of President Cleveland, but remained at Chicago as chief of

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the Latin-American department until the close of the exposition. He then resumed newspaper and magazine work at Washington. He is the author of: *Tibballses Folks* (1875); *Life of Zachariah Chandler* (1879); *A Summer Scamper* (1881); *The Children of the Sun* (1882); *The Capitals of Spanish America* (1886); *The Land of the Nihilist* (1887); *The Inca's Ransom* (1888); *Trade and Transportation* (1889); *Handbook of the American Republics* (1890); *Guatemala* (1891); *The United States and Foreign Powers* (1892); *The Relics of Columbus* (1893); *The Portraits of Columbus* (1893); *The Existing Autographs of Columbus* (1895); *The Yankees of the East* (1896); *The True Abraham Lincoln* (1903).

CURTIS, William Stanton, educator, was born in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 3, 1820; son of Lewis and Abigail (Camp) Curtis; grandson of Gabriel and Susanah (North) Curtis; and a descendant of Thomas Curtis (b. 1598, d. 1681), of Wethersfield, Conn. His father removed to Missouri in 1820 and subsequently to Wisconsin Territory. He was graduated at Illinois college in 1838, studied theology in New Haven, Conn., 1838–41; was stated supply in the First Congregational church, Rockford, Ill., 1841; pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Ann Arbor, Mich., 1842–55; acting professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of Michigan, 1851–52; professor of moral philosophy and college pastor at Hamilton college, 1855–63; and president of Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., 1863–68. He resigned in 1868 and was pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, Rockford, Ill., 1869–75; travelled in Europe, Palestine and Egypt, 1876–77, and on his return supplied vacant churches in the vicinity of his home. He was for many years director of the McCormick theological seminary. He received the degree of D.D. from Madison university, N.Y., in 1857. He died in Rockford, Ill., June 30, 1885.

CURTISS, Samuel Ives, educator, was born in Union, Conn., Feb. 5, 1844. He was graduated at Amherst in 1867 and at Union theological seminary in 1870. He engaged in domestic mission work in connection with the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, New York city, 1870–72. After spending 1872–73 at Bonn, Germany, and in travel in Ireland and Scotland, he was ordained in 1874 by the New York presbytery. He helped to found, at Leipzig, an American chapel, and was first pastor of the church, 1874–78, meanwhile pursuing his studies at the university, receiving the degrees of Ph. D. in 1876, and Lic. Th. in 1878 from the University of Berlin. In 1878 he was made professor of biblical literature in the Chicago theological seminary and was transferred to the chair of Old Testament literature in 1879. In 1899 he made an extended tour of the east, including Egypt and Arabia. He became one of the editors of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. He received the degree of D.D. from Java college in 1878 and from Amherst in 1881. He published his doctor's thesis, *The Name Mackaber* (Leipzig, 1876); a translation of Bickell's *Outlines of Hebrew Grammar* (1877); of Dilitzsch's *Messianic Prophesia* (1880); *Old Testament History of Redemption* (1881); *The Levitical Priests* (1877); his licentiate thesis *De Aaronitici sacerdotti atque thoræ Elohisticæ origine* (Berlin 1878); *Ingersoll and Moses* (1879); and contributions to *Current Discussions in Theology*.

CUSHING, Caleb, statesman, was born in Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800; son of John Newmarch Cushing; grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Hazeltine) Cushing; great-grandson of Caleb and Mary (Newmarch) Cushing; great[2] grandson of the Rev. Caleb and Elizabeth (Cotton) Cushing; great[3] grandson of John and Sarah (Hawke) Cushing; and great[4] grandson of Matthew and Nazareth (Pitcher) Cushing, who emigrated from England in 1638 and settled in Hingham, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, pursued a post-graduate course in mathematics, moral philosophy and law, 1817–19, and was tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy, 1820–21. He then engaged as law clerk in the office of Ebenezer Mosley of Newburyport, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In 1825, 1833, 1834, 1846 and 1850 he was a representative in the state legislature from Newburyport, and in 1826 a state senator from Essex county. He was a Whig representative in the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1835–43. In the disruption of the party incident to the accession of President Tyler, Mr. Cushing supported the administration and came to be classed as a Democrat. President Tyler sent his name to the senate as secretary of the treasury, but he was refused confirmation on political grounds. The President in 1843 appointed him commissioner to China to negotiate a treaty with that empire, enlarging his powers to envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and in 1844 authorizing him to treat also with Japan. He was successful in negotiating a treaty and establishing regular diplomatic relations with the celestial empire and in 1844 he returned to America by way of Mexico, thus completing the circumnavigation of the globe. In 1846 he was elected by both parties a

state representative from Newburyport. He appealed to the Massachusetts legislature to appropriate $20,000 to equip a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war. Failing to obtain the appropriation, he, with the aid of friends, contributed the sum needed, and he went to Mexico as colonel of the regiment, being promoted brigadier-general soon after his arrival at the seat of war. While in Mexico he was nominated by the Democrats of Massachusetts for governor of the state and was again nominated in 1848, but in both elections was defeated by George N. Briggs, the Whig candidate. In 1850 he was again a member of the state legislature and was mayor of Newburyport, 1851–52. He was appointed an additional justice of the supreme court of the state in 1852 and on March 4, 1853, he was appointed by President Pierce attorney-general in his cabinet. At the close of the Pierce administration he was state representative from Newburyport three successive terms. At the meeting of the Democratic national convention in Charleston, S.C., April, 1860, Mr. Cushing was made permanent chairman and left the convention with the other northern Democrats who subsequently met in Baltimore, Md., and nominated Stephen A. Douglas as their candidate for the presidency. President Buchanan appointed him in December, 1860, a confidential commissioner to South Carolina to determine the disposition of the people toward reconciliation. He supported the administration of Mr. Lincoln, offering his services to Governor Andrew "in any capacity, however humble, in which it may be possible for me to contribute to the public weal in the present critical emergency," and was entrusted with various confidential missions both by the President and by the cabinet officials at Washington. In 1866 he was a member of the commission appointed to revise and codify the laws of congress. He was sent to Bogota, S.A., in 1868, by Secretary Seward, to negotiate with the United States of Colombia, and successfully accomplished the mission. He was with Morrison Waite and William M. Evarts counsel for the United States at Geneva in 1871 in settling the Alabama claims. In 1873, upon the death of Chief Justice Chase, President Grant appointed Mr. Cushing chief justice of the United States, but his name was not favorably received by the senate and before a vote was taken Mr. Cushing declined the appointment. He was U.S. minister to Spain, 1874–77. He was married in 1823 to Caroline, daughter of Judge Wilde of the Massachusetts supreme court. He received from Harvard the degree of A.M. in 1820 and that of LL.D. in 1852. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1852–56, and was a member of the Massachusetts historical society and a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. Among his works are: *History of the Town of Newburyport* (1826); *The Practical Principles of Political Economy* (1826); *Historical and Political Review of the Late Revolution in France* (2 vols., 1833); *Reminiscences of Spain* (2 vols., 1833); *Growth and Territorial Progress of the United States* (1839); *Life of William H. Harrison* (1840) and *The Treaty of Washington* (1873); and frequent contributions to magazines and reviews. He died in Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879.

CUSHING, Edmund Lambert, jurist, was born in Lunenburg, Mass., May 3, 1807; son of Edmund and Molly (Stearns) Cushing; grandson of Charles and Hannah Cushing; great-grandson of Jacob and Mary Cushing; great^2 grandson of Matthew and Deborah (Jacob) Cushing; great^3 grandson of John and Sarah (Hawke) Cushing; and great^4 grandson of Matthew and Nazareth (Pitcher) Cushing, who emigrated from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. He was graduated at Harvard in 1827, remained there as tutor, 1828–29, and in 1834 was admitted to the bar. He practised in Massachusetts until 1840, when he removed to Charlestown, N.H. He soon became prominent in local affairs and was chosen representative in the state legislature in 1850, 1852 and 1853. In 1855 he was appointed a circuit justice of the court of common pleas. On the abolition of this office he declined a judgeship in the new court of common pleas. In 1874 he was made chief justice of the supreme judicial court of New Hampshire, which office he retained for two years. He was married in 1835 to Laura E., daughter of Vryling Lovell of Charlestown, N.H. His second wife was Martha R., daughter of Capt. James Gilchrist of Charlestown. In 1875 Harvard college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He edited the fifth edition of Luther Stearns Cushing's *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* with original notes (1874). He died in Charlestown, N.H., June 4, 1883.

CUSHING, Frank Hamilton, ethnologist, was born in North East, Pa., July 22, 1857. He began to collect relics, fossils and minerals when eight years old and continued his research after his father had removed to Medina, N.Y., in 1870, in a field rich with material. He extended his investigations to the ancient fortifications, burial grounds and camp-sites of Madison and Onondaga counties. He entered Cornell university in 1875, but devoted his time to assisting Dr. Charles Rau in preparing the Indian collections of the National museum for the Centennial exposition and was curator of the entire collection throughout the exhibition, after which he became curator of the ethnological department of the National museum, Washington, D.C. In 1879 he joined Maj. J. W. Powell, U.S.A., in his expedition to New Mexico, as assistant of the U.S. bureau of

ethnology of the Smithsonian institution. Mr. Cushing at his own request remained with the Zuñi Indians, adopting their dress, customs and habits, and in this way for three years studied their history and language. In his second year's sojourn he was formally adopted by the tribe and initiated into the sacred "Priesthood of the Bow." In 1882 he escorted a party of six Zuñis to the Atlantic ocean or "Ocean of Sunrise," to carry its water to their temple in the Pueblos. Two of the natives remained with Cushing in Washington during the summer and aided him in preparing his contribution to the bureau of ethnology on Zuñi fetiches. He returned to his Indian friends in September, 1882. Failing health obliged him to return to the east and in 1884, accompanied by three Indians to aid him in the preparation of a dictionary and grammar of the Zuñi language and in translating beast and myth stories, songs and rituals, he located in Washington, D.C. Among his published works are: *Antiquities of Orleans County* (1874); *Zuñi Fetiches* (1881); *The Analogy between Zuñi Sociologic and Mythic Systems* (1882); *Adventures in Zuñi* (1883); *Studies of Ancient Pueblo Keramic Art as Illustrative of Zuñi Culture Growth* (1884); *Discovery of the Seven Lost Cities of Cibola* (1884); *Zuñi Breadstuff* (1885); *Post-Mortem Distortion of Skulls* (1887); *The Villard-Bandelier Expedition* (1892); *Manual Concepts, or Hand-made Mind* (1892). He died in Washington, D.C., April 10, 1900.

CUSHING, Jonathan Peter, educator, was born in Rochester, N.H., March 12, 1793. He was prepared for college at Phillips academy, Exeter, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1817, having procured the means for his education wholly through his own labor. After his graduation he became a tutor in Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, and in 1819 was advanced to the chair of chemistry and natural philosophy in that institution. In 1821 he was elected its president and held the office until his death which occurred in Raleigh, N.C., April 25, 1835.

CUSHING, Luther Stearns, jurist, was born in Lunenburg, Mass., June 22, 1803; son of Edmund Cushing, governor's counsellor in 1825, and justice of the court of sessions; and younger brother of Judge Edmund Lambert Cushing. He was graduated at the Harvard law school in 1826; was associated with Charles Sumner and George S. Hilliard in the editorship of the *American Jurist and Law Magazine*, 1826–32, and was clerk of the Massachusetts house of representatives, 1832–44. He was elected a representative to the general court in 1844; was judge of the court of common pleas of Boston, 1844–48; and reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of the commonwealth, 1850–56. He was lecturer in Harvard college law school, 1848–51, and was the leading editor for some years of the *Jurist and Law Magazine*. He published, besides several translations of foreign law books, *Treatise on Trustee Process* (1837); *Treatise on Remedial Law* (1837); *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* (1844); *Reports of Controverted Election Cases in Massachusetts* (1852); *Introduction to the Study of Roman Civil Law* (1854); *Lex Parliamentaria Americana* (1856); and volumes LV. to LXIV. of *Decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts* (1850–56). He died in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1856.

CUSHING, Thomas, statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 24, 1725; son of Thomas and Mary (Bromfield), grandson of Thomas and Deborah (Thaxter), great-grandson of John and Sarah (Hawke), and great² grandson of Matthew and Nazareth (Pitcher) Cushing, who emigrated from England in 1638 and settled in Hingham, Mass. His father was a prominent Boston merchant, a representative in the general court in 1731 and speaker, 1742–46. Samuel Adams was for a time employed in his counting house and being four years older than Thomas, Jr., had a powerful influence in shaping the political sentiment of the future statesman. Thomas, Jr., was graduated at Harvard in 1744; was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, 1761–69, and in 1767, when Governor Bernard would not allow James Otis to serve as speaker, he was elected in Otis's stead. He was speaker from 1767 to 1774, but did not prove a strong leader for the patriots. With John Hancock he opposed the formation of committees of correspondence as suggested by Samuel Adams and when appointed on one of the committees refused to serve. Still John Adams credits him with obtaining secret intelligence useful to the patriot leaders, and in June, 1774, he was elected a delegate to the Continental congress, and was re-elected in February, 1775. In the king's instructions to General Gage in 1775, Cushing was included with John Hancock and Samuel Adams as subjects not entitled to pardon for their crime of treason. When Massachusetts formed a new government in 1775, Cushing was elected to the council. In congress he opposed the Declaration of Independence and in the election of Jan. 19, 1776, for delegates to congress, he did not receive a single vote. He was commissary-general of Massachusetts, 1775; judge of the court of common pleas and of probate, 1776–77; declined a seat in the Continental congress in 1779, and was lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, 1780–88, and acting governor in 1788. He was elected a member of the convention to ratify the Federal constitution which met in January and February, 1788. Harvard gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1785, and Yale gave him an honorary M.A. in 1750. He was a fellow of Harvard college, 1786–88, a

founder of the American academy of arts and sciences, and an agent of the British society for promoting the Gospel in New England. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 28, 1788.

CUSHING, William, jurist, was born in Scituate, Mass., March 1, 1732; son of John and Mary (Cotton), grandson of John and Deborah (Loring), great grandson of John and Sarah (Hawke), and great[2] grandson of Matthew and Nazareth (Pitcher) Cushing, who emigrated from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. His father was chief justice of the superior court of Massachusetts before whom the British soldiers were tried for the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1751, studied and practised law with Samuel Gridley, was elected attorney general of Massachusetts, and in 1768 became judge of probate of Lincoln county, Maine. In 1772 he was made judge of the superior court of Massachusetts and its chief justice in 1777, becoming the first chief justice of the state under the constitution in 1780. President Washington appointed him an associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, Sept. 27, 1789, and nominated him as chief justice in 1798, which honor he declined. He was vice president of the state convention of 1788 that ratified the Federal constitution. He helped to found the American academy of arts and sciences, and was a fellow, 1780–1810. Yale gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1753, and Harvard that of LL.D. in 1785. He died in Scituate, Mass., Sept. 13, 1870.

CUSHING, William Barker, naval officer, was born in Delafield, Wis., Nov. 24, 1842; son of Dr. Milton B. and Mary Barker (Smith) Cushing.

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When he was quite young his father died and his mother had the care of four sons. William Barker was a page in the house of representatives at Washington and received from President Buchanan an appointment as a cadet at the U.S. naval academy, Annapolis, in 1857. He resigned March 23, 1861, in order to volunteer and thus gain advance not afforded by the regular service. He was commissioned master's mate in May, 1861, and was attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron. On the very day of his arrival in Virginia waters he captured a tobacco

schooner valued at $30,000, the first prize captured by the U.S. navy. He was commissioned lieutenant, July 16, 1862, and in November of that year commanded the U.S. gunboat *Ellis* in the sounds of North Carolina. He was directed to capture Jacksonville, N.C., intercept the Wilmington mail and destroy the salt works at New Juliet. In this exploit he secured the mail, took two prizes, shelled and captured the town, Nov. 23, 1862, and destroyed a Confederate camp. On undertaking to cross the bar of the Onslow river on returning from the expedition, November 25, the *Ellis* ran aground and he was obliged to transfer his crew and property to a schooner, one of his prizes. While the vessels afloat stood off the inlet, Lieutenant Cushing with six volunteers and a single pivot gun defended the *Ellis* until a cross fire from the Confederates on shore made the position untenable, and after setting fire to the steamer, he escaped with his men in an open boat under the enemy's guns. He conducted various expeditions in the sounds and up the Cape Fear and Little rivers, and on the night of Oct. 27, 1864, he encountered the Confederate iron-clad *Albemarle* returning to her anchorage after her successful encounter with the Federal fleet. The *Albemarle* was apparently invulnerable and the consternation of the officers was unspeakable. A second visit would surely destroy the entire Federal fleet. In this emergency Lieutenant Cushing proposed a plan for destroying the monster and with a steam launch, a volunteer crew and an armed cutter in tow, he silently ran the picket guards stationed along the river banks and reached the *Albemarle*, looming up in the darkness, with a solitary sentinel pacing her deck. Casting off the cutter, Cushing ordered her crew to engage the picket guard while he, with the launch under a full head of steam, made for the *Albemarle*, which was guarded by an extended raft of logs anchored so as to prevent boarding. The noise of the steam awoke the *Albemarle's* crew who were called to quarters, but the launch was so close as not to be noticed. The cutter further down the stream was discernible in the darkness and was fired upon, responding with her single howitzer. The speed of the launch had carried her over the logs and just as a shot from the *Albemarle* had found the little

THE BLOWING UP OF THE "ALBEMARLE."

craft and disabled her, Cushing swung his torpedo spar under the great hulk and the explosion that followed rent an immense hole in the ironclad's side below the water line. The *Albemarle* filled and sank in a few minutes, her crew escaping to the shore. Cushing, with a word to his companions, who were with him in the water, to look out for themselves, swam down stream for half a mile and then took to the swamp, through which he wandered for hours greatly exhausted. Finally a friendly negro conveyed him to the Federal gunboats at the mouth of the river. Of his companions two were drowned, others were taken prisoners and only one reached a place of safety. As Cushing left on his daring volunteer service, he laughingly remarked, "Another stripe or a coffin." He received letters of commendation from the secretary of the navy, the concurrent thanks of both houses of congress, and on Oct. 27, 1864, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander. He buoyed out the channel of the bay for the passage of the fleet in its attack on Fort Fisher, N.C., in December, 1864, exposing himself in an open boat for six hours under fire from the fort till he accomplished the task. In the attack on the fort in January, 1865, he commanded a company of sailors and marines from the *Monticello*, landing them on the sea front of the fort, and with them crossed the sands for one hundred yards under a short range fire from the fort. He then led the remnant over the parapet and aided the land forces in gaining possession of the fort. He next served on the Pacific and then on the Asiatic squadrons. He commanded the *Lancaster*, 1866–67, and the *Maumee*, 1868–69. He was promoted commander, Jan. 31, 1872, the youngest officer of that rank in the navy, and was granted leave of absence on account of ill health. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1874.

CUSHMAN, Charlotte Saunders, actress, was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1816; daughter of Elkanah and Mary Eliza (Babbit) Cushman; and eighth in descent from Robert Cushman, the colonist. In 1829 her father's death made it necessary for her to leave school to eke out the family income by singing in church and on public occasions. Her mother at great self-sacrifice procured lessons for her and later a friend of the family furnished her with the means for obtaining the best instruction Boston afforded. By chance she was brought to the notice of Mrs. Joseph Wood, an English singer, who arranged with James G. Maeder to fit her for an opera singer. She made her début at the Tremont theatre, Boston, April 8, 1835, as Countess Almaviva in the "Marriage of Figaro," and during this engagement also sang in "Guy Mannering." Later she appeared in New Orleans, La., where her voice was impaired from overstraining, and by advice of Manager James Caldwell of the Camp street theatre, New Orleans, she decided to try the dramatic stage. After careful study she played Lady Macbeth to the Macbeth of William Barton. This led to a three years' engagement to play leading roles at the Bowery theatre in New York city, where she opened Sept. 12, 1836. Shortly afterward this theatre was destroyed by fire and her contract cancelled. She then secured an engagement at Albany, N.Y., where she was retained for five months.

At the close of the Albany season in 1837 she returned to New York city and for two years played utility parts at the Park theatre. In 1839 she appeared in support of Macready, the English actor, and later toured the northern states in his company. During the season of 1842–43 she successfully managed the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and won special notice as Romeo to the Juliet of her sister Susan. In 1844, accompanied by her sister, she sailed for London, England, where she appeared, Feb. 14, 1845, as Bianca in "Fazio." She subsequently appeared in Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, and other cities of the British Isles, and returned to the United States in 1849. Tours of the United States alternated with tours of England from that time till 1858, when she retired and took up her residence in Rome, Italy, making but occasional tours in America and Europe. In 1870 she returned to the stage and remained before the public as an actress and reader for about four years. Her last tour came to an end on Nov. 7, 1874, at Booth's theatre, New York city, with a testimonial performance of "Macbeth," at the close of which she was presented with a laurel wreath by the Arcadian club. William Cullen Bryant delivered the presentation address and Charles Roberts read an ode, "Salve Regina," composed for the occasion by Richard Henry Stoddard. She was tendered a similar ovation in her native city on May 15, 1875, when she played "Lady Macbeth" at the Globe theatre. Her final appearance on any stage was as a reader at Easton, Pa., June 2, 1875, and the remainder of her life was spent in Newport, R.I., Ashland, and Boston, Mass. Her greatest char-

acters were Lady Macbeth, Queen Katherine, Nancy Sykes, and Meg Merrilies in "Guy Mannering," which last she created. She frequently assumed male characters such as Hamlet, Romeo, Claude Melnotte, and Cardinal Wolsey, in which she was eminently successful. See *Charlotte Cushman: Her Letters and Memoirs of Her Life* (1878), by Emma Stebbins, the sculptor, a friend of Miss Cushman during her residence in Rome. She died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 18, 1876.

CUSHMAN, John Paine, representative, was born in Pomfret, Conn., March 8, 1784; son of Isaac and Sarah (Paine) Cushman. He was educated at Yale in 1807; studied law and practised his profession in Troy, N.Y. He represented his district in the 15th congress, 1817–19; was city recorder of Troy, 1834–38; was appointed regent of the University of the state of New York, April 2, 1830, resigning in 1834; and judge of the 3d circuit of the state, Feb. 9, 1838, holding the office until 1844. He was a trustee of Union college, 1833–48, and received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1816. He died in Troy, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1848.

CUSHMAN, Joshua, representative, was born probably in Halifax, N.S., about 1758; son of Abner and Mary (Tillson) Cushman; and grandson of Deacon Moses and Mary (Jackson) Cushman. He was a member of the class of 1787 at Harvard and received his A.B. degree in 1791. He lived in early life in what is now North Bridgewater, Mass., and on April 1, 1777, entered the Revolutionary army. He was discharged in March, 1780, studied divinity under the Rev. Ephraim Briggs, was licensed to preach, and was ordained as pastor at Winslow, Maine, June 10, 1785, preaching there nearly twenty years, at first belonging to the Congregational and later to the Unitarian denomination. After leaving the ministry at Winslow he continued to preach for a time in the churches there and elsewhere. He was a state senator, 1810, 1819 and 1820, and a state representative in 1811 and 1812. He represented Massachusetts in the 16th congress, 1819–21; and after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts represented the new state in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821–25, and his district in the Maine legislature in 1834. He died while in office at Augusta, Maine, Jan. 27, 1834.

CUSHMAN, Pauline, see Fryer, Pauline Cushman.

CUSHMAN, Robert, colonist, was born in Kent, England, about 1580. He was an ally of John Carver and aided the pilgrims in their exodus, joining them in Leyden, Holland, after they had been there several years. He became a leader in the community and advocated their settlement in America, could they obtain from the king a promise of liberty of conscience in their new home. He went with Deacon Carver to London in 1617 and the king refused a charter under his seal, but gave his promise not to molest them. He went to England again, with Elder Brewster, in 1619, when the king granted them a charter and toleration for their form of religion as long as they should remain faithful subjects. At the same time they contracted with the London merchant adventurers for vessels, and soon after Cushman visited London again with Carver, collected funds, made purchases and chartered the *Mayflower*, which Carver fitted out at Southampton, Cushman meanwhile so changing the contract with the adventurers on his own responsibility, as to abandon the two days allowed the pilgrims each week for their private affairs. Cushman with his family embarked in the *Speedwell*, Aug. 5, 1620, and the two vessels began the voyage. After being obliged to turn back the *Mayflower* sailed alone, September 6, with part of the company and Cushman remained in England as financial agent and to forward supplies. In July, 1621, he sailed on the *Fortune*, taking with him his only son, Thomas, and arriving at Plymouth, New England, Nov. 21, 1621. Upon his return, Dec. 13, 1621, he left Thomas in the family of Governor Bradford. On the voyage he was captured by the French, plundered and taken to France. After two weeks he was released and returned to England. In 1623 he obtained, in connection with Edward Winslow, a grant of the territory of Cape Ann from Lord Sheffield, and there a new band of pilgrims made the first permanent settlement in Massachusetts Bay colony. He published in London in 1621 a pamphlet on "Emigration to America," in which he urged the advantages of the new country, and in 1622 printed in London his first sermon preached in America, Dec. 6, 1621, on "Sin and Danger of Self-love." This sermon was reprinted in Boston in 1724, in 1780, and, with a biographical sketch by Judge John Davis, in Plymouth in 1785. In 1622 he published an eloquent vindication of the colonial enterprise and an appeal for missions to the North American Indians. He died in England in 1625.

CUSHMAN, Samuel, representative, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., June 8, 1783. He practised law in his native city where he was judge of the police court; county treasurer, 1823–28; state councillor, 1833–35; a representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39, and naval officer, 1845–49. He died in Portsmouth, May 20, 1851.

CUSHMAN, Thomas, pilgrim, was born in England in 1608; son of Robert Cushman, the colonist. He came to Plymouth in November, 1621, with his father and made his home with Governor Bradford. He was married about 1635 to Mary, third daughter of Isaac Allerton. He

CUSTER

enjoyed the confidence of Governor Bradford, and on the death of Elder Brewster became ruling elder of the church. His wife was the last survivor of the *Mayflower* passengers and died in 1699, aged ninety years. In 1856 a granite monument was erected at Plymouth by the descendants of Robert and Thomas Cushman. Elder Cushman died in Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 11, 1692.

CUSTER, George Armstrong, soldier, was born in New Rumley, Harrison county, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1839; son of Emmanuel H. and Maria (Ward) Kirkpatrick Custer. His paternal great-grandfather, Küster, was a Hessian officer, who after the Revolution settled in Pennsylvania, where he married, and afterward removed to Maryland.

G. A. Custer.

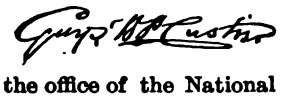
George was educated at the district school, at Stebbins academy, and at Monroe seminary. He then taught school at Hopedale, Ohio, and in 1857 obtained an appointment as cadet at the U.S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1861. He was assigned to the 2d U.S. cavalry as 2d lieutenant, reported at Washington, D.C., in July, 1861, to General Scott, and was entrusted by him with dispatches to General McDowell at Centerville, Va., which he delivered July 21, as the battle of Bull Run was about to begin, and then joined his regiment on the field. In the fall of 1861 he was ordered home on sick leave and on his return in February, 1862, he rejoined the army, being assigned to the 5th U.S. cavalry. When McClellan assumed command of the army of the Potomac, March 11, 1862, young Custer was selected by Gen. Philip Kearny as his first aide-de-camp. He rejoined his regiment after the Confederates evacuated Manassas and at the head of a detachment of his company charged the retreating Confederate pickets across Muddy Creek. He then served before Yorktown as assistant engineer on the staff of Gen. W. F. Smith in the left wing under General Sumner. He planned and erected the earthworks nearest the Confederate lines and when the enemy evacuated the place, he was with Hancock in pursuit of the retreating army. He was the first officer to wade the Chickahominy in the advance of the army, marking the ford and reconnoitring the enemy's position on the other side. This service won from the commanding general an appointment as aide-de-camp on his staff with the rank of captain, to date from June 15, 1862. On the next day, with two companies of cavalry and one of infantry, he surprised the "Louisiana Tigers," acting as a picket guard, and stampeded them, taking several prisoners and personally seizing the colors, the first such trophy captured by the army of the Potomac. He took part in all the battles of the Peninsula and when General McClellan was superseded he returned to his command, having been raised to the grade of 1st lieutenant on the recommendation of his late chief, in July, 1862. When General Hooker, the new commander, organized the cavalry as a separate corps of the army of the Potomac and General Pleasanton was made a division commander, Lieutenant Custer became a member of his staff and took part in the battles at Brandy Station and Aldie, Va. In connection with Col. Judson Kilpatrick and Colonel Doughty of the 1st Maine regiment he brilliantly led a cavalry charge at Aldie and for the action was promoted brigadier general of volunteers to date from June 23, 1863. He was thereupon given command of the Michigan cavalry brigade which he led in the battle of Gettysburg and with Gregg and McIntosh resisted the efforts of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart to turn the left flank of Meade's army. This action secured him his brevet as major in the regular army to date from July 3, 1863. He pursued with his brigade the retreating army of General Lee through the valley and in an engagement with the enemy at Culpeper his horse was killed under him and he was badly wounded. Upon his recovery his brigade was assigned to the 1st division of Sheridan's cavalry corps and he led the advance of the corps to within four miles of the Confederate capital, but being unsupported by infantry, on May 11, 1864, the entire force swung around to White House on the Pamunkey river and there co-operated with General Grant. In a second cavalry raid near Gordonsville the Confederates shot Custer's color-bearer and the general saved the flag by tearing it from the staff and hiding it under his coat. He was in the cavalry charge of Sept. 19, 1864, which determined Sheridan's victory of that day and on Sept. 26 he was transferred to the command of the 2d division, West Virginia cavalry, but before assuming command received promotion to the command of the 3d cavalry division. He shared with Gen. Wesley Merritt the battle of Woodstock, Oct. 9, 1864, which was a sabre fight in which they routed the Confederates and followed up the victory by a pursuit of the enemy for twenty-six miles. At Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, Custer and Merritt with from six to seven thou-

sand horsemen, held in check, with the aid of a few batteries, 20,000 Confederate troops flushed with the victory of the morning, and the cavalry thus allowed the demoralized Federal infantry to reform behind their effective sabres, when ordered to do so by Sheridan as he came up at the end of his historic ride. Custer's part in this fight won for him the brevet of major-general of volunteers a few months later. His division of 4600 men joined in the last raid of Sheridan and on March 2, 1865, at Waynesboro, Va., he met and overpowered Early, taking eleven guns, 200 wagons, 1600 prisoners and seventeen battle flags. The news of his prowess secured from the mayor of Charlotteville the keys of the town as he approached the place, and the next meeting with Early at Frederickshall Station nearly resulted in the capture of the Confederate leader. The battles of Five Forks and Dinwiddie Court House were further witnesses of his valor and he received for the services there rendered the brevet of brigadier-general in the U.S. army to date from March 13, 1865. In the pursuit of Lee's army he received the first flag of truce with overture for surrender and he was one of the officers present at the surrender at Appomattox, receiving as souvenirs of the occasion the towel used as a flag of truce and the table on which the agreement for surrender was written. In general orders addressed to his troops from Appomattox, April 9, 1865, he recounted as among their achievements in the past six months "the capture in open battle of 111 field-pieces, 65 battle-flags, upwards of 10,000 prisoners including seven general officers," and the record of having "never lost a gun or a color" and of having "never been defeated." He took part in the grand review at Washington and was then ordered to Texas, where he was mustered out of the service as major-general of volunteers. He then asked for a year's leave of absence in order to accept from President Juarez the position of chief of cavalry, in the struggle of the republic of Mexico against Maximilian, but the government refused and he rejoined his regiment, the 7th cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kansas. In the spring of 1867 he joined General Hancock's expedition against the Cheyenne Indians, his first experience in Indian warfare, and he closed the campaign by defeating them at Washita river, Nov. 27, 1868, killing one hundred and three warriors and taking prisoners fifty-three squaws and children, almost annihilating the band and forcing the remnant back to their reservation. In March, 1873, his regiment was ordered to Dakota to guard the Northern Pacific railroad construction and here he first met the hostile Sioux. In July, 1874, he headed an expedition to the Black Hills, and in the spring of 1876 formed a part of the expedition under General Terry sent against the Sioux tribe, when he was directed to take his regiment up the Rosebud river to the head waters of the Little Big Horn to co-operate with General Gibbon's command sent up the Big Horn, another tributary of the Yellowstone. The plan was to surround the Indians and prevent their escape. At 8 A.M., June 25, 1876, he had made seventy-three miles and had crossed the divide between the Rosebud and the Little Big Horn rivers, when he separated his force into three commands, one under Major Reno, another with Captain Benteen in command, and with the five remaining companies he moved up the right bank of the Little Big Horn, expecting the other commands to operate on either flank of the Indian village when discovered. He struck the Sioux village of 9000 warriors in the centre and it extended one and one quarter miles to his right and left. Reno's division had reached the village on the extreme left, given battle and retreated before Custer came up, and the Sioux greatly outnumbering his little force drove him from point to point, annihilating company after company. Finally, left with only forty officers and men, Custer fought the unequal battle for three hours and all were slain. The general's remains were removed to the U.S. cemetery at West Point, N.Y., in 1877. He published *My Life on the Plains* (1872). He died on the battle-field of the Little Big Horn, Mont., June 25, 1876. His wife, Elizabeth (Bacon), whom he married in February, 1864; has published *Boots and Saddles* (1885); *Tenting on the Plains* (1888); and *Following the Guidon* (1890).

CUSTER, Thomas Ward, soldier, was born in New Rumley, Ohio, March 15, 1845; son of Emmanuel H. and Maria (Ward) Kirkpatrick Custer. Being but sixteen years old and small of stature when the civil war began he failed in all his efforts to enlist until late in 1863, when an Ohio infantry regiment received him as a private and he served in the west. His brother, Gen. George A. Custer, then in the army of the Potomac, succeeded in having him appointed on his staff as an aide-de-camp and he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 6th Michigan cavalry, to date from Nov. 8, 1864. He rode by the side of his famous brother in many cavalry charges and at Namozine Church, April 2, 1865, he captured a Confederate flag. He took a similar trophy during the battle at Sailor's Creek, April 6, and in the encounter was severely wounded in the face by the discomfited color-bearer. Undertaking to charge the enemy a second time he was ordered by his brother to the rear to have his wounds dressed, and not being obeyed, the general placed the brave boy under arrest. Congress awarded him a medal for this

exploit. He accompanied his brother to Texas in 1865 and was mustered out of the volunteer service in November, 1865, receiving brevets as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. He joined the regular army as 2d lieutenant in the first infantry, Feb. 23, 1866, and on July 28 was commissioned 1st lieutenant and assigned to the 7th U.S. cavalry commanded by his brother. General Custer's estimate of his brother's soldiership was tersely expressed: "If you want to know my opinion of Tom, I can only say that I think he should be the general and I the captain." He accompanied the general in the expedition against the Sioux, and died at his side in the battle of Little Big Horn, Montana, June 25, 1876.

CUSTIS, George Washington Parke, author, was born at Mount Airy, Md., April 30, 1781. His father, John Parke Custis, was a stepson of George Washington and his aide-de-camp at the siege of Yorktown, Va. The son was brought up at Mount Vernon, and attended St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., and the College of New Jersey, but was not graduated. In 1802 he left Mt. Vernon and erected on the heights opposite Washington, D.C., on the large estate derived from his father, "Arlington House," a stately mansion which, previous to the civil war, was the home of Robert E. Lee, and after the war became the office of the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. In early life he was married to Mary Lee Fitzhugh, and their daughter, Mary Randolph, became the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Mr. Custis was a fluent speaker, an amateur playwright, painted several pictures of battles of the Revolution, and published *Recollections of Washington* in the *National Republican*, republished, with a memoir by his daughter and notes by B. J. Lossing, in 1860. He died at "Arlington House," Alexandria county, Va., Oct. 10, 1857.



CUTCHEON, Byron M., representative, was born in Pembroke, N.H., May 11, 1836; son of James and Hannah (Tripp) McCutcheon; grandson of Frederick McCutcheon, a Revolutionary soldier, and Anne (Brown); and a descendant of Phedris McCutcheon of Barrington, N.H., 1720–1751. He removed to Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1855, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1861, with the degree of A.B., receiving that of A.M. in 1866. He was principal of the Ypsilanti high school, 1861–62, and in the latter year entered the Union army as captain in the 20th Michigan infantry, rising by promotion to the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general for "conspicuous gallantry," 1864–65, and received the medal of honor from congress for distinguished bravery; was twice wounded at Spottsylvania Court House; was assigned to the command of the second brigade, 1st division, 9th army corps, Army of the Potomac, in 1864, and was mustered out in 1865. He studied law at Ypsilanti, Mich., and was graduated in law at the University of Michigan in 1866, practising at Manistee, Mich., until 1883. He was a member of the board of control of railroads of Michigan, 1866–83; was presidential elector, 1868; city attorney, 1870–71; county attorney, 1873–74; regent of the University of Michigan, 1875–83; postmaster of Manistee, 1877–83; and a Republican representative in the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1883–91, being defeated for the 52d congress. In the 51st congress he was chairman of the committee on military affairs. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison civilian member of the U.S. board of ordnance and fortification, of which Gen. John M. Schofield was president, and served as such until March, 1895. He was an editorial writer on the Detroit *Tribune* until May, 1896, when he resumed the practice of law, having removed in 1891 to Grand Rapids, Mich.

CUTHBERT, Alfred, senator, was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1780. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1803 and became a lawyer in his native state. He was a member of the Georgia legislature, and was a representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17, and in the 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1821–29. In 1834 he was elected a U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Forsyth and at the expiration of his term, March 3, 1837, he was re-elected for a full term, serving until March 3, 1843. He died at his home near Monticello, Jasper county, Ga., July 9, 1856.

CUTHBERT, John Alfred, representative, was born in Savannah, Ga., June 3, 1788. His father was a Revolutionary patriot who served in the army under General Greene. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1805; was admitted to the bar in 1809, and in 1810 was elected state representative from Liberty county to the Georgia legislature. He was returned regularly to one or the other branch of the state legislature for a number of years. He commanded a company of Georgia volunteer militia in the defence of the coast during the war of 1812. He was a representative from Georgia in the 16th and 17th congresses, 1819–23, and was editor

of the *Federal Union*, Milledgeville, 1831–37. He removed to Mobile, Ala., in 1837, was appointed by the Alabama legislature, judge of the county court of Mobile in 1840, and was appointed judge of the circuit court in 1852. He died at his home near Mobile, Ala., Sept. 22, 1881.

CUTLER, Augustus William, representative, was born in Morristown, N.J., Oct. 22, 1827; son of Gen. Joseph and Elizabeth P. (Cook) Cutler; grandson of Abijah and Dinah (Lee) Cutler; great-grandson of the Hon. Silas Condit, a member of the first continental congress and president of the council of safety; and a direct descendant on his father's side of Sir Gervase Cutler, Baronet, of Yarmouth, England, whose second son, Capt. John Cutler, came to America in 1660, and was well known during the Indian war with King Philip. Augustus was admitted to the bar in 1850, was prosecutor of the pleas, 1856–61, and a member of the New Jersey senate, 1871–74. He was a representative in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875–79; declined re-election to the 46th congress, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the 47th and 55th congresses. In 1861 he drew the original free school bill, and in 1864 he inaugurated the fight against the railroads of the state, to obtain control of and "to secure the proceeds of the sales and rentals of the riparian lands of the state for the benefit of free schools." The contest was successful, and during the first year over a million of dollars was paid into the free school fund. This and other services in the interest of education caused him to be called the "father of the free school system" of New Jersey. He introduced in congress the bill creating the department of agriculture; he also introduced and advocated the general railroad law, and a bill providing for the back pensions of soldiers; and was active in promoting the passage of the "civil rights" bill. He was married in 1854 to Julia Rebecca Walker of Albany, N.Y., a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, and had three sons, Judge Willard Walker Cutler, Dr. Condict Walker Cutler, and the Rev. Frederick Walker Cutler. Mr. Cutler died at his home in Morristown, N.J., which had been in the family for five generations, having been built by Silas Condit in 1798. The date of his death is Jan. 1, 1897.

CUTLER, Carroll, educator, was born in Windham, N.H., Jan. 31, 1829; son of the Rev. Calvin and Rhoda Bartlett (Little) Cutler, and great-grandson of Benoni Cutler of Connecticut, an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was graduated at Phillips Exeter academy in 1850, and at Yale in 1854; was tutor at Yale, 1854–56; was graduated at Union theological seminary in 1858, and was licensed to preach. On Aug 10, 1858, he was married to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joseph H. Gallagher of Union theological seminary, and after a sojourn of two years in Europe he accepted the professorship of philosophy and ethics in Western Reserve college in 1860. In 1871 he was elected president of the college, still retaining his chair. In 1880 the college was removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and its name was changed to Adelbert college of Western Reserve university, in compliance with the request of Amasa Stone of Cleveland, whose gift of $500,000, in memory of his son, was made under that condition. Dr. Cutler resigned the presidency of the college in 1886, but remained as acting president until 1888. He was professor in Biddle university, Charlotte, N.C., 1888–90, and at Talladega, Ala., 1890–94. He delivered a course of lectures at Lane theological seminary, 1888–89, and several lectures at Allegheny theological seminary, of which he was a director. He received the degree of D.D. from Marietta in 1872. He published: *History of Western Reserve College* (1876); and *Lectures on Ethics* (1887). He died at Talladega, Ala., Jan. 25, 1894.

CUTLER, Condict Walker, physician, was born in Morristown, N.J., Feb. 27, 1859; son of Augustus William and Julia Rebecca (Walker) Cutler. He was graduated at the Morristown high school in 1875, and at Rutgers college, scientific department, 1879, at the head of his class. In 1882 he was graduated in medicine from the College of physicians and surgeons, Columbia college, as first honor man, winning a prize of $500 for the best exposition of what he had learned during the course. For two years he was interne in the Bellevue and Chambers street hospitals in New York, and in 1887 was instructor in the New York post-graduate college and hospital. In 1888 he was appointed physician-in-chief of the New York dispensary, and in 1889 accepted the chair of dermatology in the University of Vermont, at the same time carrying on his medical practice in New York city. He was chosen president of the New York dermatological society, a member of the American dermatological society, a fellow of the New York academy of medicine, and visiting physician to the Randall Island hospitals. He became associate editor of the *Epitome of Medicine* in 1890, and is the author of: *Differential Medical Diagnosis* (1887); *Differential Diagnosis of the Diseases of the Skin* (1890); *Essentials of Physics and Chemistry; Lectures on Dermatology; The Treatment of Typhoid Fever* (1897), and contributions to medical journals.

CUTLER, Elbridge Jefferson, educator, was born in Holliston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1831; son of Elihu, Jr., and Rebecca T. Cutler. He was graduated at Harvard in 1853; was tutor in the school of the Rev. T. D. P. Stone, Norwich, Conn., 1853–54, and conducted a private school at Holliston, 1854–56. He removed in 1856 to New York city,

served on the editorial staff of the *Evening Post* and as a teacher at Eagleswood, N.Y., in the meantime acting as tutor for a son of the Rev. Dr. Bellows. In June, 1859, he visited Europe for travel and study, and on returning to New York engaged in journalistic work. He raised and equipped a company for service in the civil war in 1861, but an accident that affected his spine prevented his going with the troops to the front. He conducted a classical school in Worcester, Mass., 1862–64, and in 1865, while in Europe, was appointed assistant professor of modern languages in Harvard college. In 1870 he was raised to a full professorship of modern languages. He published: *War Poems* (1867); and *Stella* (1868). He died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 27, 1870.

CUTLER, Ephriam, pioneer, was born in Edgartown, Mass., April 13, 1767; eldest son of Manasseh and Mary (Balch) Cutler. He was brought up by his grandparents in Killingly, Conn., as a farmer, and acquired a knowledge of mathematics and surveying. He was agent of the Ohio company in which his father was interested, obtained for the enterprise twenty subscribers, and was appointed their representative in 1788, to look after their interests in the distribution of the eight-acre lots drawn for at Providence, R.I., April 8, 1788. In 1790 he engaged in merchandising and not being successful, he determined to settle on land on the Muskingum, which he had acquired through his connection with the Ohio company. With his wife and four children he left Killingly, reaching his new home June 18, 1795, after an adventurous and tiresome journey of more than a month. He located at Waterford above Marietta, and engaged in surveying the lands as distributed by the company, and in manufacturing salt. Governor St. Clair appointed him judge of quarter sessions and of the court of common pleas. In 1797 he exchanged his property at Marietta for an estate in Ames township in the wilderness, where he cleared a few acres, built a log cabin and attended court at Marietta. He presided over three courts periodically and received as compensation during his seven years' service barely enough to pay his expenses when away from home. He caused to be incorporated a public library for Ames and Dover townships, the first in the west, obtaining funds for its support by the sale of furs procured by native hunters. He wrote: *History of the First Settlement of Amestown,* and *The First Settlement of Athens county;* published in Hildreth's *Pioneer Settlers.* He died in Amestown, Ohio, July 8, 1853.

CUTLER, Hannah Maria Tracy (Conant), reformer, was born in Becket, Mass., Dec. 25, 1815; daughter of John and Orpha (Johnson) Conant. She was married in 1834 to the Rev. J. M. Tracy. After his death in 1843 she prepared herself as a teacher and was matron of the Columbus, Ohio, deaf and dumb asylum, 1848–49. In 1851 she visited England as a newspaper correspondent at the London World's fair and as a delegate from the United States to the peace congress. She was married to Samuel Cutler in 1852 and upon removing to Illinois became an advocate of woman's rights. In the civil war she was president of the Western Union aid commission. She was graduated at the Homœopathic college, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869, and practised medicine in Cobden, Ill. She accompanied her son, J. M. Tracy, an artist, to France and was there during the years 1873–75. She wrote: *Woman as she Was, Is, and Should Be* (1846); *Phillipia, or a Woman's Question* (1886); and *The Fortunes of Michael Doyle* (1886). She died in Ocean Springs, Miss., in February, 1896.

CUTLER, Jervis, pioneer, was born in Edgartown, Mass., Sept. 19, 1768; second son of Manasseh and Mary (Balch) Cutler. He was educated in the village school and entered commercial life under Capt. David Pearce of Gloucester, who sent him to Europe. When nineteen years old he was one of the first band of settlers who left his father's house at Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 3, 1787, under the patronage of the Ohio company to settle the lands on the Muskingum river in the Ohio territory. In the midst of the pestilence, famine and debt which overtook the settlers he returned to New England, reaching home in 1790. He was married in 1794 to Philadelphia, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Corgill. He returned alone to Ohio in 1802 and engaged in the fur trade on the Miami river, selling his furs in Boston. He was elected captain of a rifle company in May, 1806, and soon after major of Colonel McArthur's regiment of Ohio militia. On May 3, 1808, President Jefferson appointed him captain in the 7th U.S. infantry with orders to open a recruiting office in Cincinnati, Ohio. On Feb. 23, 1809, he was ordered to New Orleans, where he was attached to the command of Maj. Zebulon M. Pike. He was prostrated with yellow fever and returned to Massachusetts, where he took up engraving on copper. In 1812 he published "A Topographical Description of the State of Ohio, Indiana Territory and Louisiana, with a concise account of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, to which is added the journal of Mr. Charles Le Raye while a captive with the Sioux nation on the waters of the Missouri river." He illustrated the book with copper plate engravings and printed about one thousand copies. His work on this book gained for him orders for engraving from Boston and Salem publishers. In 1814 he made the journey to and from Ohio on horseback and in 1817 moved his

family there in wagons. His wife died Oct. 6, 1820, and in 1824 he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth S. Chandler of Evansville, Ind., and removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he engraved plates for banknotes and illustrated "Taunehill's Masonic Manual." In 1841 he removed to Evansville, Ind., and died there, June 25, 1844.

CUTLER, Manasseh, representative, was born in Killingly, Conn., May 13, 1742; son of Hezekiah and Susanna (Clark) Cutler; grandson of John and Hannah (Snow) Cutler; great-grandson of James and Lydia (Moore) Wright Cutler; and great² grandson of James and Anna Cutler of Watertown, Mass. James Cutler came to America from Norfolkshire, England, in 1634. Manasseh was prepared for college by the Rev. Aaron Brown and was graduated at Yale in 1765. He taught school for a year at Dedham, Mass., and married, Sept. 7, 1766, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Balch, and settled at Edgartown, Mass., as a merchant. He was admitted to the bar in 1767 and the same year began the study of theology under his father-in-law. He was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Hamlet, Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 11, 1771. He was commissioned "by order of the major part of the Massachusetts council," chaplain of Col. Ebenezer Francis's regiment, Sept. 5, 1776, and he served until Jan. 1, 1777. In 1778 he was chaplain of General Titcomb's brigade in the unsuccessful campaign of General Sullivan against the British at Newport, R.I., and for his gallantry was presented with a horse by General Titcomb. He studied medicine to meet the needs of the neighborhood, and in 1779 had forty smallpox patients under his care at Wenham, Mass. In 1784, with a party, he ascended Mt. Washington and carried instruments by which he estimated its height to be 10,000 feet above sea level, an excess of 3707 feet. His party claimed to be the first to reach the summit. When twenty-seven years old he began the study of astronomy and his journal records observations at this time on the transit of Venus. He opened a neighborhood reading school in 1782 which he conducted successfully for twenty-five years, and at the same time instructed seamen in navigation and lunar observations. He also studied the flora of New England and was a correspondent of various

botanists and astronomical observers in America and Europe. In 1787 he was one of the projectors of the Ohio company, organized to promote the settlement of government lands on the Ohio river, and to arrange that the bounty lands granted to officers who had served in the Revolution, should be located together. The company purchased 1,000,000 acres of land, Oct. 27, 1787, and congress added to it 500,000 acres for bad lands and incidental expenses, the arrangement being made through Dr. Cutler and Winthrop Sargent as agents of the company, who applied personally to congress, then assembled in New York city, and entered into a contract with the government for the purchase of the land. The first settlement was made on the site of Marietta by a party of fifty immigrants who left Dr. Cutler's house at Ipswich, Dec. 3, 1787, and among whom was Jervis, one of Dr. Cutler's sons, then nineteen years old. They journeyed through the wilderness 750 miles behind a large wagon drawn by oxen and marked on the canvas cover "For the Ohio at the Muskingum." They reached their destination April 7, 1788, and under the direction of Gen. Rufus Putnam founded the first white settlement within the limits of Ohio. Dr. Cutler subsequently made the journey himself in a sulky in twenty-nine days, and remained with the settlers for some weeks, during which time he inspected the fortifications and mounds in the neighborhood and advanced the theory that a race more intelligent than the Indians had erected them. He drafted the original resolution afterward framed by Nathan Dane, delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental congress, and passed by that body, July 13, 1787, for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio in which he recited "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory." In 1795 he declined the appointment of judge of the supreme court of the Ohio territory. He was elected to the state legislature of Massachusetts in May, 1800, and was a representative from Massachusetts in the 7th and 8th congresses, 1801–05. He drew up the charter of a school at Marietta, Ohio, which subsequently became Marietta college. He was elected a member of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1781, and contributed valuable scientific papers to its *Proceedings*. He was also a member of the American philosophical society. He received from Yale the degree of A.M. in 1769, and that of LL. D. in 1791, and from Harvard that of A.M. in 1770. He died at Hamilton, Mass., July 28, 1823.

CUTLER, Nathan, governor of Maine, was born in Western, afterward Warren, Mass., May 29, 1775; son of Joseph and Mary (Reed), grandson of David and Dorcas (Reed), great-grandson of David and Mary (Tidd), great² grandson

of Thomas and Sarah (Stone), great[3] grandson of James and Lydia (Moore) Knight Cutler, and great[4] grandson of James and Anna Cut'er. This James Cutler was born in England in 1606 and settled in Watertown, Mass., as early as 1634. Nathan was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1798. He then studied law with Judge Chipman of Vermont, was admitted to the bar in 1801 and practised his profession in Western until 1803, when he removed to Farmington, Maine. He was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts before the separation of Maine, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1819 and 1820, and declined the appointment of judge of the court of common pleas in 1812. He was elected a member of the Maine senate and in 1829, by virtue of his office as president of that body, was governor of Maine from the date of the death of Gov. Enoch Lincoln, Oct. 8, 1829, to the accession of Governor Hutton in 1830. He was a presidential elector in 1833. He was married in 1804 to Hannah, daughter of Isaac Moore of Warren, Mass. He died in Farmington, Maine, June 8, 1861.

CUTLER, Timothy, clergyman, was born at Charlestown, Mass., May 31, 1684; son of Maj. John and Martha (Wiswall) Cutler; grandson of John and Anna (Woodmansey) Cutler; and great-grandson of Robert Cutler, the emigrant, who settled at Charlestown, Mass., about 1636. He was graduated from Harvard in 1701, studied theology and was ordained a Congregational minister, Jan. 11, 1709. He was pastor of the church at Stratford, Conn., 1709–19, resigning his pastorate to accept the rectorship of Yale college, to succeed Samuel Andrew, rector *pro tempore*, 1707–19. He entered upon the duties of his office, March 24, 1719, and shortly afterward became a convert to the Episcopal faith. He retired from the rectorship of the college, Oct. 17, 1822, and going to England, received Episcopal orders. On his return to America he became rector of Christ church in Boston, where he remained until his death. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Pres. Samuel Andrews, his successor at Yale. Oxford and Cambridge universities, England, gave him the degree of S.T.D. in 1723. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 17, 1765.

CUTLER, William Parker, representative, was born in Marietta, Ohio, July 12, 1812; son of Ephriam and Sally (Parker) Cutler, and grandson of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler. He attended Ohio university, but owing to ill health was not graduated. He engaged in farming and was elected a representative in the Ohio legislature in 1844, 1845 and 1846, officiating as speaker during the last term. He was a prominent candidate for the nomination by the Whig party for governor in 1848, and was the defeated candidate for representative in the 31st congress the same year. He was elected a member of the state constitutional convention in 1849, declined the nomination for governor in 1850, and was chosen president of the Belpré and Cincinnati railroad company, known after 1851 as the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad. In 1857 he was elected vice-president and in 1858 president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He was a representative in the 37th congress, 1861–63, where he was active in forwarding Ohio volunteers to the front, in providing for soldiers in the field, and in advocating the abolition of slavery as a war measure. He was defeated in the election of 1862 for representative in the 38th congress, and thereafter devoted himself to railroad interests and to developing the coal industries of Ohio. In 1885 he was made a co-operative member and a trustee of the Ohio historical and archæological society, and was a chief promoter of the centennial celebration of the settlement of Ohio at Marietta, April 7, 1888. Both Marietta college and Ohio university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1845, and he was a trustee of the former institution, 1849–89, and of the latter, 1849–53. In conjunction with his sister, Julia P. Cutler, he prepared *Life, Journals and Correspondence of Manasseh Cutler* (1888). He died in Marietta, Ohio, April 11, 1889.

CUTT, John, governor of New Hampshire, was born in England in 1625. He immigrated to America sometime previous to 1645, and settled in Portsmouth, N.H., where he engaged in trade and became very wealthy. His two brothers Richard and Robert came to America with him and settled respectively in Portsmouth, N.H., and Kittery, Maine, both places being then a part of Massachusetts. In 1679 John Cutt was appointed colonial governor of New Hampshire. He died in office, in Portsmouth, N.H., March 27, 1681.

CUTTER, Ammi Ruhamah, clergyman, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 6, 1705; son of William and Rebecca (Rolfe) Cutter; grandson of Richard and Elizabeth Cutter, and great-grandson of Elizabeth Cutter, a widow, who emigrated from England to New England about 1640. He was graduated from Harvard in 1725 and in 1730 became the first pastor of the first church in North Yarmouth, Maine. He was married to Dorothy, sister of Moses Bradbury, of North Yarmouth. In 1735, his creed having undergone a change, he was dismissed from his pastorate. He remained in the town as a physician and in 1741 was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts. In 1742 he was appointed superintendent of a trading house for Indians, a position of importance at that time. In 1745 he was captain of a company in Sir William Pepperell's successful expedition for the reduction of Louisburg, and was detailed to remain there as sur-

geon and chief commandant of the fortress, but became a victim to a general contagion and died at Louisburg, N.S., in March, 1746.

CUTTER, Ammi Ruhamah, physician, was born at North Yarmouth, Maine, March 15, 1735; son of the Rev. Ammi Ruhamah and Dorothy (Bradbury) Cutter. He was graduated at Harvard in 1752, and in 1755 was admitted to practise medicine. He was in the same year appointed surgeon in a body of rangers under Robert Rogers, and served on the frontiers in the war with the Indians. He served in Col. Nathaniel Meserve's New Hampshire regiment in Rogers's expedition against the French at Crown Point, 1756–58, and returning to Portsmouth, N.H., he was married, Nov. 2, 1758, to Hannah, daughter of Charles and Mary (Kelly) Treadwell. He engaged in private practice until 1777 when congress reorganized the medical department and appointed him physician-general of the eastern department, in which office he served until 1778. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of New Hampshire. He was for many years president of the New Hampshire medical society. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D. in 1792. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 8, 1820.

CUTTER, Calvin, physician, was born in Jaffrey, N.H., May 1, 1807; son of John and Mary (Batchelder) Cutter. He studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. Nehemiah Cutter of Pepperell, attended lectures at Bowdoin, Dartmouth and Harvard, and was graduated in medicine at Dartmouth in 1831. After three years' practice at Rochester, N.H., he received private instruction from Dr. Valentine Mott of New York city and from Dr. George B. McClellan of Philadelphia, Pa. He practised in Nashua, N.H., 1834–37, and in Dover, N.H., 1837–41. In 1842 he determined to devote himself to educating the masses in the rudiments of anatomy, physiology and hygiene, and for fourteen years he travelled from place to place visiting nearly all the states in the union and lecturing before schools, colleges, teachers' institutes, and popular audiences. He was an early abolitionist and in 1856 was selected by the Emigrant aid company of Boston, Mass., to convey a supply of Sharp's rifles to the free-state men of Kansas, which difficult task he successfully accomplished. He remained in the territory for more than a year helping the cause of freedom. In the civil war he was regimental and brigade surgeon and afterward became surgeon-in-chief of the 9th corps, army of the Potomac. He was twice wounded and at the battle of Bull Run was taken prisoner. He published: *Cutter's Anatomy and Physiology* (1845, 6th edition 1847); *The Physiological Family Physician* (1845); *Physiology for Children* (1846); *First Book on Anatomy and Physiology* (1848, revised edition, 1852). He died in Warren, Mass., June 20, 1872.

CUTTER, Charles Ammi, librarian, was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1837; son of Caleb Champney and Hannah (Biglow), grandson of Ammi and Elizabeth (Cutler), great-grandson of Ammi and Esther (Winship), great[2] grandson of Ammi and Esther (Pierce), great[3] grandson of Deacon John and Lydia (Harrington), great[4] grandson of William and Rebecca (Rolfe), great[5] grandson of Richard and Elizabeth, and great[6] grandson of Elizabeth Cutter, who emigrated from England to New England about 1640. He was graduated from Harvard in 1855 and from the Cambridge divinity school in 1859. He was assistant in the cataloguing department of Harvard college library, 1860–68, and from Jan. 1, 1869, to May, 1893, was librarian of the Boston Athenæum. The next year and a half was spent in Europe. In August, 1894, he became librarian of the Forbes library in Northampton, Mass. He edited the *Library Journal*, New York, 1881–93, and is the author of *Rules for a Printed Dictionary Catalogue* (1876); *Boston Athenæum: How to Get Books, with an Explanation of the New Way of Marking Books* (1882); *Catalogue of the Library of the Boston Athenæum, 1807–71* (5 vols., 1874–82); *Expansive Classification*, Part 1 (1891–93), Part 2 (1899).

CUTTER, Eunice Powers, reformer, was born in Warren, Mass., Oct. 16, 1819. She received a good education and was preceptress of the Quobaog seminary in her native town. She was married to Dr. Calvin Cutter and travelled throughout New England lecturing to women on the laws of health, 1848–56. In 1856, she and her husband removed to Kansas in the interest of the Emigrant aid society and as friends of the free-state party. She furnished to John Brown the cartridges used in the Osawatomie fight and was the custodian and messenger of the first accounts of Kansas affairs forwarded to Chicago, Ill. After the settlement of the Kansas trouble they returned to Warren, where she assisted her husband in preparing his textbooks on anatomy and physiology. She revised the works in 1871 and wrote a history of Warren and two histories of Worcester county after 1880. She died in Warren, Mass., May 10, 1893.

CUTTER, George Francis, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1819; son of Edward and Ruth (Torrey) Cutter; grandson of Annie and Esther (Winship) Cutter, and of Joshua and Ruth (Bates) Torrey, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Richard Cutter, who came to America with his mother, Elizabeth, about 1640. He was appointed a captain's clerk in the U.S. navy, April 19, 1838;

purser, June 5, 1844; and was promoted paymaster, June 22, 1860. He served on the *Truxton*, off the coast of Africa, 1844–45; on the *Albany*, home squadron, 1846–50, and was captured by the Mexicans. He was stationed on the *Massachusetts*, Pacific squadron, 1854–57; at Portsmouth navy yard, 1858–60, and on the *Richmond*, Western Gulf squadron, 1861–62. In 1863 he was fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic squadron. After the war he was successively inspector of provisions and clothing and paymaster-general, till his retirement in 1881. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, 1890.

CUTTER, George Washington, poet, was born in Massachusetts in 1801. He removed to Kentucky, where he practiced law till the Mexican war broke out in 1846. He then raised and commanded a company of infantry. Afterward he was a political orator, and obtained a clerkship in Washington. He published three volumes of poems. His most popular piece is *The Song of Steam*. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 24, 1865.

CUTTER, William Richard, author, was born in Woburn, Mass., Aug. 17, 1847; son of Dr. Benjamin and Mary (Whittemore) Cutter. He was educated at the Norwich, Vt., university and at the Sheffield scientific school, Yale college, but was not graduated. He was appointed li-

brarian of Woburn public library, March 1, 1882, and gave his leisure to the study of library science and to historical and genealogical research. Norwich university gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1893. He wrote with Benjamin Cutter, *History of the Cutter Family of New England* (1871–75); and *History of Arlington, Mass.* (1880); and edited Lieut. Samuel Thompson's *Diary while Serving in the French and Indian War, 1758* (1896). He also prepared a monograph: *Journal of a Forton Prisoner, England*, sketches of Arlington and Woburn, Mass., and articles on subjects connected with library science and on historical and genealogical matters for periodical literature.

CUTTING, Hiram Adolphus, scientist, was born at Concord, Vt., Dec. 23, 1832; son of Stephen C. and Eliza (Darling) Cutting. His paternal grandfather was one of the first settlers of Concord, Vt., and on his mother's side he descended from Gen. James Reed of the Revolutionary army, and in the twenty-third degree, from Henry II., King of England. He taught school, attended St. Johnsbury academy, engaged in trade, afterward studied medicine and had extensive practice, but devoted his attention chiefly to scientific subjects. He was curator of the Vermont state natural history collections in 1870, and the same year was appointed state geologist. He was secretary of the board of agriculture, 1880–86, chairman of the fish commission, 1880–85, special examining surgeon for the U.S. pension office, 1873–88; vice-president of the United States forestry congress, and forest commissioner for Vermont; lecturer on science at Norwich university; meteorological observer for the United States signal service, and Vermont statistical agent for the department of agriculture. He founded in Lunenburg, the Cutting library of seventeen thousand volumes and the Cutting museum of natural history of twenty-eight thousand specimens. He was a member of seventy-nine scientific and medical societies in America and Europe. He received from Norwich university the honorary degrees of A.M. in 1868, and Ph.D. in 1869, and from Dartmouth that of M.D. in 1870. He made a large collection of birds and minerals for the state of Vermont, published three reports on agriculture, three on fisheries, eight on natural history, and three volumes of lectures upon scientific subjects. He died in Lunenburg, Vt., April 18, 1892.

CUTTING, John Tyler, representative, was born in Westport, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1844; son of Sewell and Mary Cutting; grandson of Jonas Cutting, and a descendant of Col. Jonas Cutting. In 1855 he removed to Wisconsin, and shortly afterward to Illinois, acquiring his education in the latter state. In 1861 he enlisted in Taylor's Chicago battery and served until 1862, when he was discharged for disability. He re-enlisted, Jan. 4, 1864, and served until the close of the war. In 1877 he removed to California and engaged in the wholesale fruit and commission business. He was for nine years connected with the National guard of California, holding the commissions of lieutenant, major, colonel, and brigadier-general. He was a Republican representative from California in the 52d congress, 1891–93.

CUTTING, Sewall Sylvester, editor, was born at Windsor, Vt., Jan. 19, 1813. He was prepared for college at South Reading, Mass., in 1829, and decided to become a lawyer, but after studying

one year he concluded to enter the ministry. He attended Waterville college, 1831–33, and then entered the University of Vermont, where he was graduated in 1835. On March 31, 1836, he was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in West Boylston, Mass., and in 1837 began a pastorate at Southbridge, Mass., which he resigned in 1845 to become editor of the *Baptist Advocate* in New York. He changed its name to the *New York Recorder* and remained its editor until 1850. He was then elected corresponding secretary of the American and foreign Bible society, and in 1849 became the editor of the *Christian Review* which he conducted until 1852. He occupied an editorial position on the Boston *Watchman and Reflector*, 1851–52, and in 1853 returned to New York to edit the *Recorder*. In 1855, with Dr. Edward Bright, he purchased the *Baptist Register*, consolidated it with the *Recorder* and formed the *Examiner*. He then accepted the chair of rhetoric and history in the University of Rochester, which he resigned in 1868 to become secretary of the American Baptist educational commission. In 1879 he was elected secretary of the American Baptist home mission society, and after serving one year, went on a pleasure trip to Europe. The University of Vermont conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1840 and that of D.D. in 1859. His published writings include: *Historical Vindications* (1859); *Struggles and Triumphs of Religious Liberty* (1876); and *Ancient Baptistries*. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1882.

CUTTING, Starr Willard, educator, was born in West Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 14, 1858; son of Henry and Cornelia (Starr) Cutting; grandson of Capt. John Cutting, and a descendant of Gen. Daniel Stewart, an officer in the Revolution. He was graduated from Williams college in 1881 and was principal of Deerfield (Mass.) academy, 1881–86. He then spent two years in Europe studying German and French in the Universities of Leipzig and Geneva. He was professor of modern languages in the University of South Dakota, 1888–90; a graduate student in German and French at Johns Hopkins university, 1890–91, and professor of German and French at Earlham college, Ind., 1891–92. In 1892 he was appointed associate professor of German in the University of Chicago and acting head of that department. He received the degree of A.M. from Williams college and that of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1892.

CUTTS, Charles, senator, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 30, 1769; son of Samuel and Anna (Holyoke) Cutts; grandson of Richard and Eunice (Curtis) Cutts; great-grandson of Richard and Joanna (Wills) Cutt, and great[3] grandson of Robert and Mary (Hoel) Cutt, who immigrated to America from England before 1645. His mother was a daughter of President Edward Holyoke of Harvard college. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1789, and became a lawyer in his native place. He served in the state legislature, 1803–10, being speaker of the house in 1807, 1808 and 1810. In 1810 he was elected to the U.S. senate to complete the term of Senator Parker, resigned, and served during the third session of the 11th, the 12th and the first session of the 13th congresses, 1810–13. He was secretary of the senate, 1814–25. He was married in 1812 to Lucy Henry Southall of Richmond, Va., a niece of Dorothy Payne Madison and a descendant of Patrick Henry. He died in Fairfax county, Va., Jan. 25, 1846.

CUTTS, Marsena Edgar, representative, was born in Orwell, Vt., May 22, 1833; son of Edward and Eliza (Messer) Cutts; and grandson of Thomas and Abigail (Bascom) Cutts. He was educated at the academy at Brandon, Vt., and at Potsdam, N.Y., and in 1855 removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar and became prosecuting attorney of Poweshiek county. In 1861 he was elected a representative in the state legislature; was a state senator, 1864–66; and again a state representative, 1870–72. He was attorney-general of the state, 1872–77, and a representative in the 47th congress, but was unseated in a contest with John C. Cook in 1883. He was re-elected to the 48th congress, 1883–85, but died before taking his seat. His death occurred at Oskaloosa, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1883.

CUTTS, Richard, representative, was born on Cutts island, Saco, Maine, June 28, 1771; son of Col. Thomas and Elizabeth (Scammon) Cutts; a cousin of Charles Cutts and a descendant in the fourth generation of Robert Cutt of Kittery. He was graduated from Harvard in 1790, became a lawyer, and afterward engaged with his father as a merchant, during the time visiting Europe on one of their ships. He served in the Massachusetts legislature, 1799–1800, and in 1801 was elected a representative in the 7th congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George Thatcher. He was re-elected to the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th congresses, serving 1801–13. He displeased many of his constituents by voting in favor of a declaration of war against Great Britain and at the election Nov. 2,

Richard Cutts.

1812, he was defeated as a representative to the 13th congress by Cyrus King. He was superintendent-general of military supplies, 1813–14, president of the office of discount and deposit of the United States bank, 1814–17, and second comptroller of the treasury, 1817–29. He was married in 1804, to Anna Payne, a sister of Dolly Madison, wife of President Madison, and their son, James Madison Cutts, was second comptroller of the treasury during Buchanan's and Lincoln's administrations. James Madison Cutts's daughter, Rose Adele, was married, Nov. 20, 1856, to Stephen A. Douglas, and after the death of Senator Douglas, to Col. Robert Williams, U.S.A. Richard Cutts died in Washington, D.C., April 7, 1845.

CUTTS, Richard Dominicus, surveyor, was born in Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, 1817; son of Richard and Anna (Payne) Cutts. He was educated at Georgetown college, D.C., and joined the U.S. coast survey in 1843, remaining in that service for over forty years. He made the first surveys of the harbors of San Francisco and San Diego and of Monterey bay, California. He also made surveys of the shores of Maryland, of the plains of Texas, and of the mountains of New England. In 1855, as U.S. surveyor, he was on the International fisheries commission to determine the limits of the fishing-grounds on the coasts and shoals between the United States and the British possessions in North America. He served during the civil war on the staff of Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, receiving in 1865 the brevet rank of brigadier-general. In 1873 he was a U.S. commissioner to the Vienna international exposition, and in 1883 was a delegate to the International geodetic conference in Rome, Italy. He was promoted in the coast survey service to the grade of first assistant superintendent, having direct charge of the office of topography. He was married in 1845 to Martha Jefferson Hackley, granddaughter of Thomas M. Randolph of Georgia. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 13, 1883.

CUYLER, Theodore Ledyard, clergyman, was born in Aurora, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1822; son of Benjamin Ledyard Cuyler, a member of the Cayuga county bar. His grandfather, Glen Cuyler, and his great-grandfather, Gen. Benjamin Ledyard, were among the early settlers of Cayuga county, and were its first county officers. Hendrik Cuyler, his paternal ancestor, settled in Albany, N.Y., in 1667. Theodore's boyhood days were spent at Mendham, N.J., where he received his primary education. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1841, and from Princeton theological seminary in 1846. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church, Burlington, N.J., 1846–49; the Third church, Trenton, N.J., 1849–53; the Market street Reformed Dutch church, 1853–60, and the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1860–90. The Brooklyn church he built up from a small struggling society to one of the largest and most prosperous churches in the denomination, and twice during his pastorate the society sent out colonies which became successful churches. He also built an edifice costing $60,000 and had on the church roll in 1890, the names of nearly 5500 members to whom he had ministered. The parishioners of the Lafayette avenue church in 1893 erected a memorial window commemorative of his thirty years' work in the church. He was a conspicuous member of the Presbyterian General assembly of America and in 1872 represented the American church at the General assembly in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was president of the National temperance society and publication house, 1885–93. He was married in 1853 to Annie E., daughter of the Hon. Joshua Mathiot of Newark, Ohio. After retiring from the pastorate of the Lafayette avenue church, Dr. Cuyler preached as a minister-at-large and lectured throughout America and in Europe where he made frequent pilgrimages. He claimed never to have spent a Sunday during his ministry on a sick bed. He continued to advocate temperance reform and contributed to the leading periodicals articles on topics affecting intellectual and moral progress. He received from Princeton the degree of D.D. in 1866 and that of LL.D. in 1897. His published works include: *Stray Arrows* (1851); *The Cedar Christian* (1858); *Heart Life* (1863); *The Empty Crib* (1868); *Thought Hives* (1872); *Pointed Papers* (1876); *From the Nile to Norway* (1881); *God's Light on Dark Clouds* (1881); *Wayside Springs* (1882); *Right to the Point* (1884); *Newly Enlisted* (1889); *How to be a Pastor* (1890); *Stirring the Eagle's Nest* (1892); *The Young Preacher* (1893); *Christianity in the Home* (1894); *Beulah Land* (1896); *Well Built* and *Mountain-Tops with Jesus* (1898); and a large number of religious tracts. In addition to his books, which were widely translated and circulated in Holland, Sweden, Norway and Germany, he contributed to leading religious journals nearly 4000 separate articles, the circulation of which is computed to have reached two hundred millions of copies.

D.

DABNEY, Charles William, U.S. consul, was born in Alexandria, Va., March 19, 1794; son of John Bass and Roxa (Lewis) Dabney; and grandson of Charles and Mary (Bass) Dabney, and of Joseph and Molly (Baker) Lewis. The d'Aubignés (the original form of the name) were French Huguenots who emigrated to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and thence to America early in eighteenth century. Charles William was educated partly in France and partly in America. He was employed in the counting house of T. B. Wales & Co. of Boston, Mass., 1810–13, and in his father's counting house at Fayal, Azores, 1813–26. His father was U.S. consul, and on his death in 1826, Charles William succeeded to his shipping business, and also to the consulate, which he held, with one short intermission, for over forty years. His repeated acts of benevolence, and his humane conduct in cases of shipwreck, famine and other disasters brought to his notice by his business and official position, gained for him the respect and affection of the people among whom he lived, and of the masters and sailors who made the port a harbor. He became known as "the father of the poor," and his benefactions amounted to thousands of dollars, given from a moderate fortune. In the political trouble of Portugal in 1830 he acted as mediator between the contending factions on the islands and saved the people from serious rebellion. A priest of the defeated faction, in preparing his will, bequeathed him a large sum of money as an evidence of his obligation, which Mr. Dabney persuaded the priest to divert to the founding of a much needed hospital on the island. During the civil war in the United States, Mr. Dabney prevented the blockade runners and Confederate cruisers from coaling at the islands, either by his personal influence with the dealers in coal, or in desperate cases by himself purchasing and holding the supply. Captain Semmes of the *Alabama*, in retaliation, made an effort to capture Mr. Dabney's barque, the *Azor*, on her return voyage from Boston, blockading it with the *Alabama* off Flores, where the barque was expected to make port, for several days. The *Azor*, however, escaped by being accidentally carried past the port. Mr. Dabney was married, June 10, 1819, to Frances Alsop Pomeroy, and their children were, Clara Pomeroy, John Pomeroy, Charles William, Samuel Wyllys, Roxana Lewis, Francis Oliver and Frances Alsop. He died in Fayal, Azores, March 12, 1871.

DABNEY, Charles William, educator, was born at Hampden-Sidney, Va., June 19, 1855; son of Robert Lewis and Margaret Lavinia (Morrison) Dabney; grandson of Charles Dabney of Louisa county, Va., and of the Rev. James Morrison, of Rockbridge county, Va., and a descendant of Cornelius Dabney (D'Aubigné) one of the two original settlers of this name in Virginia. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney college in 1873, taught a classic school one year, and was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1877. He was professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Emory and Henry college, Va., 1877–78, and studied chemistry, physics and mineralogy at Berlin and Göttingen, Germany, 1878–80; was elected professor of chemistry in the University of North Carolina in 1880, and soon after, state chemist of North Carolina; became director of the North Carolina agricultural experiment station at Raleigh, in 1881, and also state chemist of the geological survey and board of health. He conducted explorations for phosphate in eastern North Carolina, and was the first to discover and bring these deposits to the attention of the scientific and commercial world. He made similar explorations of the pyrites deposits in western North Carolina. He discovered cassiterite (black tin) and other minerals new to that section. He represented North Carolina at various expositions and was the chief of the department of government and state exhibits of the New Orleans World's exposition of 1884–85. While in North Carolina he was instrumental in providing buildings with laboratories, glass houses, etc., for the experiment station, and in organizing and equipping an experimental farm, a state weather service, and a permanent exhibit of the state's resources. He became interested in technical education and wrote and lectured upon its necessity in the south. He was also interested in the establishment of an industrial school in Raleigh, N.C., which became the State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. He was elected president of the University of Tennessee in 1887. He was assistant secretary of agriculture, 1893–97; and was appointed special agent in charge of scientific bureaus and investigations of the department of agriculture in 1897, serving in this position for a few months when he was recalled

Chas. W. Dabney.

to the presidency of the University of Tennessee. He was elected a member of the American and German chemical societies, of the American institute of mining engineers, and of the Virginia historical society. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen in 1880 and that of LL.D. from Davidson college in 1889. He published papers in the scientific journals of points in organic and agricultural chemistry; a large number of bulletins, and five annual reports of the experiment station, and many papers and addresses on educational, historical and literary subjects. As assistant secretary of agriculture he edited the scientific publications of the department especially the Farmers' bulletins and the year book.

DABNEY, Julia Parker, author, was born in Fayal, Azores, Sept. 2, 1850; daughter of William H. and Marianne (Parker) Dabney; granddaughter of John Bass and Roxa (Lewis) Dabney and of Albert and Julia (Dabney) Parker, and a descendant from Robert and Elizabeth D'Aubigné, French Huguenots, who came to America early in the eighteenth century. Julia removed at an early age to Teneriffe, Canary Islands, where her father was U.S. consul, 1862–82. She was educated at home and studied art with several Spanish painters. In 1868 she studied in Boston under William M. Hunt and Helen M. Knowlton. In 1873 she removed to Boston, where she engaged in painting and later in sculpture. This was eventually laid aside in consequence of ill health. After some years of inactivity she gave her attention to literature, writing short stories and poems for the leading periodicals. Her published volumes include: *Songs of Destiny* (1898); and two novels: *Little Daughter of the Sun* (1896); and *Poor Chola* (1897), the subjects of both having been drawn from the picturesque island life.

DABNEY, Richard Heath, educator, was born at Memphis, Tenn., March 29, 1860; son of Virginius and Maria (Heath) Dabney. He prepared for college in his father's school and was graduated M.A. from the University of Virginia in 1881. He taught school during the year 1881–82 and studied history, politics and economics in the universities of Munich, Berlin and Heidelberg, 1882–85. He returned to the United States in 1885 and in 1886 accepted the chair of history in the University of Indiana. In 1889 he became adjunct professor of history in the University of Virginia. In 1896 he was made assistant professor of history and in 1897 full professor of historical and economical science. Heidelberg conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1885. He is the author of: *The Causes of the French Revolution* (1888); *John Randolph* (1898).

DABNEY, Robert Lewis, educator, was born in Louisa county, Va., March 5, 1820; son of Charles and Elizabeth (Price) Dabney; grandson of Samuel and Jane (Meriwether) Dabney, and great-grandson of William Dabney. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1842, studied theology at the Union seminary, Hampden-Sidney, Va., and was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman in 1847. He preached at Tinkling Springs, Augusta county, Va., 1847–53; and was professor of church history in Union theological seminary, Va., 1853–83. He served during the civil war in the Confederate army, first as chaplain and later as chief of staff to Gen. T. J. Jackson. He was professor of moral philosophy in the University of Texas, 1883–98. Hampden-Sidney college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1853, and that of LL.D. in 1877, and in the latter year he received the degree of LL.D. from the Southwestern Presbyterian university, Tenn. He is the author of: *Life of the Rev. Dr. F. S. Sampson* (1854); *Life of Gen. T. J ("Stonewall") Jackson* (1864); *Sacred Rhetoric* (1866); *Defence of Virginia and the South* (1868); *Sensualistic Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century Considered* (1876); *Systematic and Polemic Theology* (1878); *The Christian Sabbath* (1881); *Collected Discussions* (4 vols., 1891–92); and *Practical Philosophy* (1897). He died at Victoria, Texas, Jan. 3, 1898.

DABNEY, Samuel Wyllys, U.S. consul, was born at Fayal, Azores, Jan. 6, 1826; son of Charles William and Frances Alsop (Pomeroy) Dabney, and grandson of John Bass Dabney. His father, known by the natives of Fayal as "father of the poor," succeeded his father, John Bass Dabney, as U.S. consul at Fayal, serving from 1826 to 1871. Samuel became a clerk in his father's office and in 1858 was appointed deputy consul, succeeding to the consulship on the death of his father, March 12, 1871, and holding the office until 1892, when he was succeeded by Lewis Dexter. He performed many acts of bravery and humanity during his government service and with the aid of his son rescued the survivors of a wrecked French bark, for which act they received gold medals from the French government and similar tokens from President Hayes and from the Massachusetts humane society. He purchased food which he sold to the famishing inhabitants of the islands at cost. For this service he was offered the title of commendador and was also thanked by the King of Portugal. For natural history specimens sent to the Paris museum he received a Sèvres vase from the minister of public instruction, and a silver medal from the municipality of Paris. He died in San Diego, Cal., Dec. 26, 1893.

DABNEY, Virginius, author, was born at Elmington, Va., Feb. 15, 1835; son of Col. Thomas Smith Gregory and Sophia (Hill) Dabney. His father was the subject of Mrs. Susan Dabney Smedes' "Southern Planter," of which an English edition was published at the request of Gladstone, who wrote a preface for it. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1856, travelled in Europe for a year, then studied law at the University of Virginia for a year, and in 1861, after a brief practice at the Memphis, Tenn., bar, entered the Confederate army. At one time he was captain of a company, and at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, he commanded the 48th Virginia regiment until wounded in the breast. During most of the war he served on the staffs of Generals Edward Johnson, Bradley T. Johnson, and John B. Gordon. After the close of the war he opened a private school at Middleburg, Va. In 1873, at the invitation of President McCosh he took charge of the preparatory school to the College of New Jersey, Princeton. After one year he resigned this position and went to New York, where he established a preparatory school. Some years later he was an editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and was a reader for several publishing houses. He was married to Maria, daughter of James E. Heath, for many years auditor of Virginia. He is the author of: *The Story of Don Miff as told by his friend John Bouche Whacker; A Symphony of Life* (1886); and *Gold that did not Glitter* (1889). He died in New York city, June 2, 1894, and was buried at the University of Virginia.

DABNEY, William Henry, U.S. consul, was born in Fayal, Azores, May 25, 1817; son of John Bass and Roxa (Lewis) Dabney; grandson of Charles and Mary (Bass) Dabney and of Joseph and Molly (Baker) Lewis. He was sent to school at Waltham, Mass., under the Rev. Mr. Ripley and at Boston under Mr. Ingraham. In 1832 he returned to Fayal and was employed in the counting house of his brothers, merchants in that place. He was married Sept. 3, 1844, to Marianne Dabney Parker of Boston. He was American vice-consul under his brother, C. W. Dabney, 1845–48, in the island of Terceira, Azores, and in 1862 was made consul-general to the Canary Islands by President Lincoln, remaining at the post for twenty years. His services during the civil war were esteemed by the United States government to have been of great value in locating blockade runners and furnishing other information to the navy department. He compiled an extended record of the southern branch of the Dabney family, which was published in 1888 He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1888.

DABOLL, David Austin, publisher, was born in Groton, Conn., May 13, 1813; son of Nathan and Elizabeth, and grandson of Nathan Daboll, originator of the *Connecticut Almanac* and of Daboll's arithmetic. He was educated chiefly by his father, whom he aided in his literary work. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature, 1846–71, and a state senator, 1871–72. He assisted his father in the preparation of "Daboll's New Arithmetic" and continued the publication of the *New England Almanac* and *Farmer's Friend*, 1863–95. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan university in 1872. He died in Groton, Conn., July 8, 1895.

DABOLL, Nathan, educator, was born in Groton, Conn., April 24, 1750; son of Nathan Daboll. He is said to have instructed upwards of fifteen hundred men in the science of navigation. He published the "Schoolmaster's Assistant" in New London, Conn., in 1799, and it was for many years the accepted textbook on arithmetic in all the New England schools. He also published about the same time the "Practical Navigator." He originated and issued, in 1773, one number of the *Connecticut Almanac*, which he continued as the *New England Almanac* up to the time of his death, after which it was continued by his grandson, David Austin, up to 1896. He died at Groton, Conn., March 9, 1818.

DABOLL, Nathan, author, was born in Groton, Conn., Nov. 14, 1780; son of Nathan Daboll (born 1750), first maker of the *Connecticut Almanac* for 1773. He was educated by his father and was a member of the lower house of the state legislature, 1832–33, and of the state senate, 1835–36. He was judge of the probate court, 1843–45. He was married in 1804 to Elizabeth Daboll. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan university in 1835. Assisted by his son, David Austin, he compiled *Daboll's New Arithmetic*, a new edition of *Schoolmaster's Assistant*, and continued the publication of the *New England Almanac*, originally the *Connecticut Almanac*, up to the time of his death, which occurred at Groton, Conn., Aug. 28, 1863.

DA COSTA, Jacob Mendez, physician, was born in St. Thomas, W.I., Feb. 7, 1833. He was educated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practised in that city. He became clinical lecturer and professor in that college, and in 1895 president of the College of Physicians. He was the author of several valuable medical works. He died in Villa Nova, Sept. 11, 1900.

DAGG, John Leadley, educator, was born in Middlebury, Va., Feb. 13, 1794. He was a Baptist preacher and was president of Mercer university, Penfield, Ga., 1844–54. He published: *Manual of Theology* (1857); *Treatise on Church Order* (1858);

Elements of Moral Science (1859); and *Evidences of Christianity* (1868); besides numerous pamphlets. He died in Hayneville, Ala., June 11, 1884.

DAGGETT, Aaron Simon, soldier, was born at Greene Corner, Maine, June 14, 1837; son of Aaron and Dorcas (Dearborn) Daggett, and of honorable ancestry, traceable on his father's side to about A.D. 1100. His first ancestor in America came to New England about 1630. He was educated at Monmouth academy and at the Maine Wesleyan and Maine state seminaries. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, and rose through the ranks of second and first lieutenant and captain to that of major, April 14, 1863. He was honorably mustered out July 27, 1864, but remained in the service and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 5th U.S. veteran infantry, Jan. 23, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for services during the war. His battles include first and second Bull Run, West Point, Gaines's Mill, Golding's Farm, White Oak Swamp, Compton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, where he was wounded at the "bloody angle," and Petersburg. He was again mustered out of the volunteer service May 10, 1866. On July 28, 1866, he was commissioned captain in the regular army on recommendation of General Grant, and on March 2, 1867, received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at the battles of Rappahannock Station and the Wilderness. He was promoted major, U.S.A., Jan. 2, 1892, and lieutenant-colonel Oct. 1, 1895. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 21, 1898, for "skilful handling of his regiment" at the battle of El Caney, near Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, where his regiment, the 25th U.S. infantry, caused the surrender of the stone fort.

DAGGETT, David, senator, was born in Attleboro, Mass., Dec. 31, 1764; son of Thomas Daggett; grandson of Thomas Daggett; great-grandson of Deacon John Daggett; great^2 grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Mayhew) Daggett; and great^3 grandson of John Daggett, who came from England with the Winthrop company in 1630 and settled at Watertown, Mass. He was graduated at Yale in 1783, was admitted to the bar in 1788, and practised law in New Haven, Conn. He was married to Wealthy Ann, daughter of Dr. Æneas Munson of New Haven and they had nineteen children. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1791–97, and 1805–09; speaker in 1794; state senator, 1797–1804 and 1809–13; state's attorney, 1811–13; mayor of New Haven in 1828; and a Federalist presidential elector in 1804, 1808 and 1812. He was a United States senator, 1813–19; associate judge of the superior court of the state, 1826–32, and chief justice of the supreme court, 1832–34, when he was retired. He was an instructor in the New Haven law school, 1824–26, Kent professor of law in Yale college, 1826–48, and a fellow of the corporation of Yale, *ex officio*, 1809–13. He received from Yale the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1827. See his life by the Rev. Dr. Dutton (1851). He died in New Haven, Conn., April 12, 1851.

DAGGETT, Naphtali, educator, was born in Attleboro, Mass., Sept. 8, 1727; son of Ebenezer, and grandson of Deacon John Daggett, who removed in 1707 from Martha's Vineyard to Attleboro and built a "garrison house" for protection against the Indians. His first ancestor in America, John Daggett, came with Winthrop's company in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Mass. John's son, Thomas, father of Deacon John, resided in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, removing thither probably with Governor Mayhew when he settled the island in 1644, and he was married to Governor Mayhew's eldest daughter, Hannah. Naphtali was graduated from Yale in 1748 and became a Presbyterian clergyman, preaching at Smithtown, N.Y., 1751–55. In the latter year he was called to the chair of theology in Yale college, which he held until his death. He was elected president *pro tempore* of Yale, Oct. 22, 1766, to succeed President Thomas Clap, and remained in office until March 25, 1777, when he resumed the chair of theology. In 1779 he aided in defending New Haven against the British, was captured by the enemy, and was forced by repeated pricks of the bayonet to guide them. The injuries thus received hastened his death. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1771, and the College of New Jersey that of D.D. in 1774. He published several of his sermons and an account of *The Dark Day in New England, May 19, 1780.* He died in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 25, 1780.

DAGGETT, Oliver Ellsworth, clergyman, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14, 1810; son of Chief Justice David and Wealthy Ann (Munson) Daggett. He was graduated at Yale in 1828, studied law in the New Haven law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He then studied in the divinity school, 1832–33, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry. He was pastor of the South church, Hartford, Conn., 1837–43, and of the church in Canandaigua, N.Y., 1845–67. He was Chittenden professor of divinity in Yale and pastor of the college church, 1867–70. He then served the church at New London, Conn., 1871–77. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1831 and that of D.D. from Hamilton in 1853. He assisted in the compilation of a book of psalms and hymns in 1845, and a small volume of his poems was published after his death. He died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1880.

DAHLGREN

DAHLGREN, Charles Bunker, naval officer and mining engineer, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1839; eldest son of Rear-Admiral John A. and Mary Clement (Bunker) Dahlgren. He studied steam engineering and at the outbreak of the civil war in the United States entered the naval service and served as an officer continuously through the war. He was serving on board the U.S.S. *San Jacinto*, Captain Wilkes, when Mason and Slidell were captured in 1861; took part, under Porter, in the passage of the forts and the capture of the city of New Orleans in 1862; and in the passage of the batteries and the investment and capture of Arkansas Post and Vicksburg, 1863. He commanded the siege battery of IX.-inch Dahlgren shell-guns at Vicksburg, which destroyed the powerful batteries inside the beleaguered city; was fleet ordnance officer on the iron-clad squadron commanded by his father in front of Charleston and in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864; senior watch officer of the U.S.S. *Onondaga*, which protected the right flank of Grant's army at Petersburg; and was executive officer of the U.S. steamer *Gettysburg*, 7 guns, in the attack and capture of Fort Fisher in 1865. He received honorable mention in orders and reports, and for his services was promoted first lieutenant and captain during the progress of the war. Upon tendering his resignation in 1865 he was asked by the secretary of the navy to reconsider and accept service in the regular establishment. He declined the honor and engaged in mining and mechanical engineering in the far west and Mexico. He was married in 1867 to Augusta Smith, great² granddaughter of the Hon. Henry Wisner, delegate to the Continental congress from Orange county, N.Y., and a Revolutionary patriot. After twenty-five years' residence in the far west, he removed to the east, residing at Nantucket, Mass., and at Trenton, N.J., alternately. In 1898 he commanded a battalion of the New Jersey naval reserves and furnished the officers and crews for two ships in the Spanish war, the U.S.S. monitor *Montauk* and the U.S.S. *Resolute*. He named one son John Adolph for his father, and one Ulric, for his brother, a colonel of cavalry killed before Richmond. He was elected a fellow of the American geographical society and a member of the Long Island historical society, the G.A.R., the Loyal legion, the Naval order and the Masonic order. He published: *Historic Mines of Mexico* (1883); *The Dahlgren Gun and Its Services during the late Civil War* (1889); and numerous historical, biographical and technical papers.

DAHLGREN, Charles Gustavus, planter, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1808; son of Bernard Ulric and Martha Rowan (McConnell) Dahlgren, and brother of Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren. He was cashier of the Natchez, Miss., branch of the United States bank, 1830–48, and removed to Mississippi in 1848, acquiring a fortune as a cotton planter. At the beginning of the civil war he raised and equipped the 3d Mississippi regiment and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He participated in the defence of Vicksburg, the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and the final operations of General Hood's army, rising to the rank of major-general. After the war he lived in New Orleans, La., removing to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1870, where he died Dec. 18, 1888.

DAHLGREN, John Adolph, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1809; son of Bernard Ulric and Martha Rowan (McConnell) Dahlgren. His father was the son of an eminent Swedish surgeon and came to America in 1807, landing in Philadelphia. He at once applied for naturalization papers, which were granted in 1812. He became a merchant and was made Swedish and Norwegian consul. He died July 19, 1824. The mother was a member of a well-known Philadelphia family and died in 1838. John A. obtained an appointment in the U.S. navy as midshipman, Feb. 1, 1826, served in his first cruise on the U.S. frigate *Macedonian*, and was attached to the *Ontario* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1830–32. In 1832 he passed an examination and by reason of his proficiency in mathematics was detailed for duty under Supt. Ferdinand Randolph Hassler in the U.S. coast survey service. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1837 and was by advice of Dr. Sichel of Paris given leave of absence. He spent two years of rest on a farm to recover his sight then greatly impaired by reason of an injury to the optic nerve. In 1839 he was married to Mary Clement Bunker of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1840 he returned

to duty, his eyesight fully restored. In 1843 he sailed to the Mediterranean on the frigate *Cumberland*, returning late in 1845 by reason of the threatened war with Mexico. He was assigned to ordnance duty at Washington in 1847, much against his wish, as his inclination was for active service afloat. His progress and promotion was rapid and he introduced improvements and innovations that made the ordnance department of the U.S. navy the most efficient and formidable in the world, and this in spite of determined opposition from the older ordnance officers. He continued in the department for sixteen years, reaching the position of chief of ordnance. The Dahlgren shell gun and its accessories was the crowning result of his inventions, and when in 1861 the civil war put it to the severest tests it proved the wisdom and forethought of its inventor and projector. He instituted the foundry for cannon, the gun-carriage ship, and the experimental battery. He was made commander in 1855, and in order to test his apparent innovations, he was allowed to equip the sloop-of-war *Plymouth* with his XI.-inch guns and other modern ordnance considered too heavy for sea service. In 1857 he visited the European coast from Portugal to Holland, and in 1858–59 cruised in the West Indies, testing the gun's efficiency and adaptability to naval warfare. In the civil war his guns and heavy ammunition quieted the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, opened the Mississippi at New Orleans and Vicksburg, gave Port Royal to the Union forces as a naval station, sealed Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah to blockade runners, captured Mobile, and sunk the *Alabama*. In 1861 Commander Dahlgren was at the Washington navy yard and because of the disaffection in the navy, he was the senior officer left in that yard loyal to the government. He held the yard for four days, until Federal troops relieved him. He was promoted captain in July, 1861, remaining commander of the yard. In July, 1862, he was made chief of the Bureau of ordnance, and in February, 1863, he received from congress a vote of thanks and was made rear-admiral. In July, 1863, he succeeded to the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron which comprised ninety vessels of war including the iron-clad monitor fleet at Charleston, and guarded three hundred miles of coast and twenty-five ports. He succeeded in silencing Fort Sumter and the batteries on Morris Island, put a stop to blockade running, led a successful expedition on the St. John's river, co-operated with Sherman in the capture of Savannah and entered Charleston in February, 1865. He commanded the South Pacific squadron in 1866 and was again chief of ordnance, 1869–70, being relieved at his own request and appointed to the command of the Washington navy yard. He was married after he returned to Washington, in 1865, to Mrs. Madeleine Vinton Goddard, only daughter of the Hon. S. F. Vinton, representative in congress from Ohio. His published works include: *32 pdr. Practice for Rangers* (1848); *Exercise and Manœuver for the Boat Howitzer* (1852); *Boat Armament* (1852, 2d ed., 1856); *Percussion System* (1853); *Ordnance Memoranda* (1853); *Shells and Shell-guns* (1856); and *Memoir of Ulric Dahlgren* (1872); besides numerous reports, memoranda and notes on ordnance published in pamphlet. He died suddenly in Washington, D.C., July 12, 1870, and was buried in the family burying ground at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

DAHLGREN, Madeleine Vinton, author, was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1835; daughter of Samuel F. Vinton, representative from Ohio in 18th–24th and 28th–31st congresses, 1823–37, and 1843–51. Her mother was of French parentage. Madeleine was educated at the Putnam female seminary, at the French boarding-school of M. Picot, Philadelphia, and at the Convent of Visitation at Georgetown, D.C. She was married early in life to Daniel Convers Goddard of Danesville, Ohio, the first assistant secretary of the interior department, and was left a widow with two children, Romaine Madeleine, afterward the Baroness Von-Overbeck, and Vinton, who died in 1877, a graduate of the U.S. military academy and lieutenant, U.S.A. On Aug. 2, 1865, she was married to Rear-Admiral John Adolph Dahlgren, U.S.N., and their three children were Eric, Ulrica and John. Her literary work was done chiefly in Washington, D.C., where she made her home during the winter. Her first compositions appeared over the pen names "Corinne" and "Cornelia." In 1862 she produced "Catholicism, Liberalism and Socialism," translated from Donoso Cortes's original Spanish, together with a sketch of the life of Cortes from the Italian, for which she received an autograph letter from Pius IX., and a letter from the Queen of Spain, sent through the state department. In 1871 she began her opposition to the movement in behalf of woman suffrage, and her essays on the subject signed "Cornelia" were extensively published. Her brochure "Thoughts on Female Suffrage" published that year was

Madeline V. Dahlgren

used to combat the arguments of suffragists before congress seeking for constitutional amendment. In 1872 she revised and edited "Memoirs of Ulric Dahlgren," written by his father but left by him unfinished. She built the Gothic stone chapel of St. Joseph's of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, on South Mountain, Md., near her summer home, "Dahlgren." She was an early supporter and vice-president of the Literary society of Washington, and was president of the Ladies' Catholic missionary society of Washington for some time. Her published works not already mentioned include: *Idealities* (1859); a translation of Montalembert's *Pius IX.* (1861); *Etiquette of Social Life in Washington* (1873); a translation of De Chambrun's *Executive Power* (1874); *South Sea Sketches* (1874); *Memoirs of Admiral Dahlgren* (1882); *South Mountain Magic* (1882); *A Washington Winter* (1884); *The Lost Name* (1886); *Light and Shadows of a Life* (1887); *Divorced;* and *Chim: His Washington Winter.* She died in Washington, D.C., May 28, 1898.

DAHLGREN, Ulric, soldier, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1842; second son of Rear-Admiral John Adolph and Mary Clement (Bunker) Dahlgren. He was educated in Washington, D.C., studied law in Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1861 was commissioned captain by President Lincoln and ordered to report to General Sigel at Harper's Ferry, where he planted a marine battery, composed of Dahlgren shell-guns, in a difficult position, commanding the ferry. In command of a company of the 3d Indiana cavalry, Sigel's body-guard, he attacked Fredericksburg in November, 1862, surprised the Confederates and put to flight a much larger force, holding the town for three hours. This action was preserved by the pencil of F. O. C. Darley and transferred to canvas. He was afterward conspicuous in the battles of Fredericksburg, where he was among the first to cross the river; at Chancellorsville, where he stayed the Confederate advance by a desperate charge; at second Bull Run, where his battery stubbornly contested the advance of Jackson, enabling the infantry to throw up a line of defence from which they were not driven; and at Gettysburg, where as a member of General Meade's staff, he attacked Lee's trains with a small force of cavalry and so harassed them on the march and in their retreat that the fleeing Confederates turned at bay. Here he lost a leg in a dash in the front of the retreating army, and suffered three amputations before a partial recovery. He was promoted over the intermediate grades to colonel, the commission being personally brought to the sufferer's bedside by Secretary Stanton. He visited his father at Charleston, S.C., to recuperate, and returned to the army to take part in the cavalry expedition around Richmond in March, 1864. It was planned to effect the release of Union soldiers held as prisoners, and while at the head of a small force of 500 picked men, he was misled by a guide, supposing Kilpatrick was now to support him, and dashed his little band against a superior line of Confederate cavalry, carrying their first line but was hurled back by the second line, an infantry brigade, and finally surrounded. While endeavoring to lead his men out of the ambush he was killed at their head. His memoir, written by his father, was published in 1872. His death occurred near Richmond, Va., March 4, 1864.

DAILY, Samuel G., delegate to congress, was born in Indiana in 1819. He removed to Peru, Nebraska Territory, in 1857, where he erected and operated a sawmill. He was a member of the territorial legislature and a prominent anti-slavery advocate. He was a delegate from the territory to the 36th, 37th and 38th congresses, serving from May 18, 1860, to March 3, 1865. He was appointed by President Lincoln deputy collector of customs at New Orleans, La., in March, 1865, and died in that city Sept. 15, 1865.

DAILY, William H., educator, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, in 1812. His parents removed to Franklin county, Ind., shortly after his birth and settled on a farm near Brookville. He began to teach in a district school when fifteen years old and at sixteen was a "boy preacher" in the Methodist church. He joined the conference in 1831, was ordained a deacon in 1833, and an elder in 1835. He was pastor at Bloomington, Ind., 1835–36, and a student at Indiana university, where he was graduated in 1836 and received his A.M. degree in course. He was at St. Louis, Mo., as pastor and professor in St. Charles college, 1838–40; at Madison, Ind., 1843–44; chaplain of the U.S. house of representatives, 1844–45; agent of the Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) university, 1845–52, and third president of Indiana university, 1853–59. He was hospital chaplain at St. Louis, 1862–65; mail agent in Louisiana, 1865–69; and a member of the Louisiana Methodist Episcopal conference, 1869–77. He received the degree of A.M. from Augusta college, Ky., and that of D.D. from Indiana university, in 1851; and that of LL.D. from the University of Louisville. He died in New Orleans, La., in 1877.

DALE, James Wilkinson, author, was born at Cantwell's Bridge, now Odessa, Del., Oct. 16, 1812; son of Dr. Richard Colgate and Margaret (Fitzgerald) Dale; and brother of Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald Dale (1808–1872). His paternal ancestors came from England and were among the early settlers of Maryland. His father was high sheriff of New Castle county, Del., 1803–06, and a surgeon in the U.S. army during the war of 1812. James was brought up in the home of his mater-

nal grandfather, Thomas Fitzgerald of Philadelphia, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1831 as valedictorian. He began to study law, but gave it up and entered Andover theological seminary, where he studied one year, 1832–33. He then entered Princeton theological seminary, where he spent one year, and returning to Andover was graduated there in 1835. He was licensed to preach, April 16, 1835, and was agent for the A.B.C.F.M., 1835–37, and assistant pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1836–37. He was ordained by the Andover association at Dracut, Mass., Aug. 29, 1837, and was regular supply of several Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia, 1837–38. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, intending to go as a missionary to India. He was agent for the Pennsylvania Bible society, 1838–45; pastor at Ridley and Middletown, Pa., 1846–58; at Media, Pa., 1858–71; and at Wayne, Pa. 1871–76. He was an advocate of temperance and it was through his efforts that in 1850 the charter of the town of Media, Pa., passed the legislature, having included in it a clause prohibiting the sale of liquor as a beverage in that town. He was married, May 14, 1844, to Mary Goldsborough, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca (Rodgers) Gray, and their son, James Wilkinson, born Feb. 23, 1856, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania B.S. in 1879, and became a civil and mining engineer at Media, Pa. Their youngest daughter, Annie G. Dale, became a missionary in Persia. He received the degree of D.D. from Hampden-Sidney college in 1867 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. His published works include: *Classic Baptism* (1867); *Judaic Baptism* (1869); *Johannic Baptism* (1871); *Christic and Patristic Baptism* (1874); articles on *Baptism* in Schaff's Encyclopædia, and numerous tracts and magazine articles. A memoir by the Rev. Dr. James Roberts was printed in 1886. He died in Media, Pa., April 19, 1881.

DALE, Richard, naval officer, was born near Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6, 1756. He had few school advantages, going to sea on a merchantman at the age of twelve and gaining command of a ship before he was nineteen. The threatened war with Great Britain caused Virginia to organize a navy for the protection of her coast and Dale enlisted in the service as a lieutenant. His first essay with a British vessel resulted in his capture and imprisonment at Norfolk. Under the influence of a friend of his boyhood, Bridges Gutteridge, he turned royalist, enlisted on a British war vessel, and in an attack on American pilot boats was severely wounded and carried back to Norfolk. While recovering he resolved to return to his allegiance to the colonies and so impressed his patriotic impulse upon Gutteridge as to determine him also to join the American navy. He went to sea on an English merchant ship which was captured by Capt. John Barry, commander of the *Lexington*. He at once proclaimed himself a patriot and was afterward made a midshipman on the *Lexington*. In the next encounter of that vessel, then under Capt. William Hallock, with a British vessel, the *Pearl*, the *Lexington* was captured and a British prize-crew placed aboard. Dale, with seventy-five others of the officers and crew, then prisoners, recaptured the brig and carried her into Baltimore. He was then made master's mate and under Captain Johnston sailed for the coast of France in the spring of 1777, where the *Lexington*, the *Dolphin* and the *Reprisal* were directed by Franklin, then commissioner to that country, to operate against British commerce in British waters. They captured in two months fourteen prizes, and in August, 1777, carried them safely into French waters. The *Lexington* then operated in the Bay of Biscay, fell in with the British cutter *Alert*, and after exhausting her ammunition and losing several of her officers, the *Lexington* surrendered and Dale was a prisoner for the fourth time. The captured officers and crew were carried to England and thrown into Mill prison, whence they escaped through a subterranean tunnel excavated with much difficulty and ingenuity. Dale and a companion found their way to London and shipped on a vessel from which they were pressed into the British navy, but being detected as Americans they were sent back to Mill prison and spent forty days in the "black hole," Dale earning a second forty days in the same dismal place for singing rebel songs. After a year's confinement he escaped in a British uniform. It is supposed that he obtained the disguise, a passport and a considerable sum of money, through a promise never to divulge his benefactor's name. Reaching L'Orient, France, he joined John Paul Jones in fitting out the *Bon Homme Richard* and was made first lieutenant on that vessel. He fought on Sept. 23, 1779, as "Paul Jones's right arm of strength" in the terrible battle between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*, commanding the main deck. He was the first officer to gain the deck of the *Serapis*, and not until the battle was

over did he realize that he had been seriously wounded. He reached America in February, 1781, with Jones, and joined the frigate *Trumbull* which was captured by the *Iris* and the *General Monk* in August, and he became a prisoner for the fifth time, but was soon released by exchange. After the close of the war he went into the China trade, and married a ward of his old commander, Capt. John Barry. On the reorganization of the navy in 1794, he was the first captain afloat under the flag. In 1801 he was on board the flagship *President* as commander of the Mediterranean squadron during the hostilities with Tripoli. He was offended by some action of the secretary of the navy and resigned, Dec. 17, 1802. His son Richard lost his life on the *President* in the war of 1812, and another son was also an officer in the U.S. navy. Commodore Dale organized in Philadelphia a mariners' church, and for thirty years joined with the sailors in worship. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24, 1826.

DALES, John Blakely, educator, was born in Kortright, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1815; son of Hugh and Margaret (Blakely) Dales. He attended the Temple Hill (N.Y.) academy and was graduated at Union college in 1835 and at the theological seminary, Newburg, N.Y., in 1839. He was ordained an Associate Reformed Presbyterian minister and served as pastor of the Second United Presbyterian church in Philadelphia from 1840 until his death. He was professor of pastoral theology and church history at the Associate Reformed seminary at Newburg, N.Y., 1848–50; recording secretary of the Presbyterian historical society, 1852–93; corresponding secretary of the Board of foreign missions of the Associate Reformed church, 1847–59; clerk of the United Presbyterian synod of New York, 1863–93; corresponding secretary of the United Presbyterian foreign missions, 1859–93; and president of the Pennsylvania Bible society, 1887–93. He received the degree of D.D. from Franklin college, Ohio, in 1853, and that of LL.D. from Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa., in 1889. He is the author of: *Roman Catholicism* (1842); *Dangers and Duties of Young Men* (1851); *History of the Associate Reformed Church and Its Missions* (1859); *History of the United Presbyterian Church* (1883); and *Church Manual* (1884). He died in Chautauqua, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1893.

DALL, Caroline Wells Healey, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1822; daughter of Mark and Caroline (Foster) Healey; and descended from members of the *Mayflower* party. She was educated by private tutors and gave two years to classical studies with Joseph Hale. After her father's financial reverses in 1841 she became vice-principal of Miss English's school for young women in Georgetown, D.C. She was married in 1844 to the Rev. Charles Henry Appleton Dall, and had one son, William Healey Dall, the naturalist. She was one of three persons, and by far the most active, to form the American social science association in 1865, framed its original constitution and by-laws, and was for many years a director and vice-president. From this association sprung the Boston art museum, the conference of charities, the civil service reform and the Harvard annex. In 1860 a letter of hers was published simultaneously in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of New York and the *Liberator* of Boston, which broke up the effort of 5000 women to make Frémont President of the United States. For this she received the thanks of President Lincoln. She was the first American woman to receive the degree of LL.D., which was conferred upon her by Alfred university in 1877. Among her published works are: *Essays and Sketches* (1849); *Historical Pictures Retouched* (1859); *Woman's Right to Labor* (1860); *Life of Dr. Marie Zakrzewska* (1860); *Woman's Rights under the Law* (1861); *Sunshine; a Name for a Popular Lecture on Health* (1864); *The College, the Market and the Court* (1869); *Egypt's Place in History* (1868); *Patty Gray's Journey to the Cotton Islands* (3 vols., 1869–70); *Romance of the Association: or One Last Glimpse of Charlotte Temple and Eliza Wharton* (1875); *My First Holiday* (1881); *What We Really Know About Shakespeare* (1885), and many magazine articles.

DALL, Charles Henry Appleton, clergyman, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12, 1816; son of James and Henrietta (Austin) Dall; and a descendant from William Dall of Forfar, Scotland, who settled in Baltimore in 1740. His preparatory education was acquired in the Boston schools and he was graduated from Harvard in arts in 1837 and in divinity in 1840. He labored as minister-at-large under the Rev. W. G. Eliot at St. Louis, Mo., 1840–41, and was ordained a Unitarian minister in 1841. During his work in St. Louis he conducted the first free day school established west of the Mississippi river. He carried on a ministry to the poor at Baltimore, Md., 1842–45, and Portsmouth, N.H., in 1846; was settled at Needham, Mass., 1847–49, and Toronto, Canada, 1849–54. In 1855 he sailed as a missionary to Calcutta, India, being the first foreign missionary to be sent out by his denomination. He remained there, except for short visits home, during the rest of his life, instituting schools and homes, including the first girls' school in Calcutta for natives, and accomplishing much good work. He was married in September, 1844, to Caroline Wells, daughter of Mark and Caroline (Foster) Healey. He is the author of hymns, tracts and pamphlets on various subjects. He died in Calcutta, British India, July 18, 1886.

DALL, William Healey, naturalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1845; son of Charles Henry Appleton and Caroline Wells (Healey) Dall. In 1863 he became a pupil of Louis Agassiz in natural sciences, and of Jeffries Wyman and Dr. Daniel Brainerd in anatomy and medicine.

Wm H. Dall

He was in Alaska as lieutenant in the International telegraph expedition in 1865–68, and was assistant to the U.S. coast survey, 1871–83, making many valuable observations and discoveries. In 1885 he became paleontologist of the United States geological survey and honorary curator of the United States national museum. He was honorary professor of invertebrate paleontology, Wager institute of science, Philadelphia, 1893–98. He was elected a member of most of the scientific societies of America and in 1882 and 1885 was vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science. In 1897 he was elected to the National academy of sciences. His scientific papers, comprising nearly three hundred titles, include descriptions of brachiopoda, chitonidæ, patellidæ, and the molluscfauna and ethnology of Alaska. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan university, Middletown, in 1888. His pubiished volumes include: *Alaska and Its Resources* (1870); *Tribes of the Extreme Northwest* (1877); *Meteorology and Bibliography of Alaska* (1879); *The Currents and Temperatures of Bering Sea and the Adjacent Waters* (1882); *Alaska Coast Pilot* (1883); *List of Marine Mollusca* (1885); *Report on the Mollusca Brachiopoda and Pelecypoda of the Blake Expedition* (1886); *Mollusca of the Southeast Coast of the United States* (1890); *Instructions for Collecting Mollusks* (1892); *Contributions to the Tertiary Fauna of Florida* (4 vols., 1890–98); *Neocene of North America* (1892); *Coal and Lignite of Alaska* (1896). He also edited the Marquis de Nadaillac's *Prehistoric America* (1885).

DALLAS, Alexander James, statesman, was born on the island of Jamaica, W.I., June 21, 1759; son of Dr. Robert Charles and Elizabeth (Carmack) Dallas; grandson of James and Barbara (Cockburn) Dallas; great-grandson of George and Elizabeth (Abercromby) Dallas; and great^2 grandson of William Dallas of Budyatt, County of Moray, Scotland. The family traces its descent from the Barons of Dallas through Sir William de Dolyes, Knight Lord of Dolyes (1289) and John de Dolas, chief of his name and first of Cantray (1442), down through William Dallas (1617), whose son, George Dallas, of Saint Martin's, Ross-shire (1630), was an eminent lawyer and the author of the Scottish law book known as "St. Martin's Styles." He was also keeper of the privy seal of Scotland during the reign of James VII. This seal afterward came into the possession of the family of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, K.C.B. (1757), a cousin of Alexander James Dallas (1759), who, as an officer in the British army, distinguished himself in the Carnatic and later at the siege of Seringapatam. Dr. Robert C. Dallas was a Scotch physician then practising on the island and soon returned to Edinburgh, where, and at Westminster, his four sons were educated. Alexander read law at the Temple in London, but the death of his father, the great depreciation of his Jamaica estates, and the marriage of his mother, determined him to seek employment as a merchant's clerk with an uncle named Gray, with whom he remained two years. He then procured a commission in the army. He was married, Sept. 4, 1780, to Arabella Maria, daughter of Maj. George Smith of the British army and great-granddaughter of Sir Nicholas Trevanion, a wealthy landowner in Cornwall. He then joined his mother's family who had returned to Jamaica, was appointed master in chancery and was promised further advancement, but the continued illness of his wife determined him to take £700, his portion of the patrimony, and find a home in America. On June 8, 1783, he settled in Philadelphia and took the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was not then admitted to the bar on account of a law requiring a two years' residence, and he became clerk in the office of the commissioner for settling the accounts of the commissary and quartermaster's departments in the Revolutionary army. In July, 1785, he was admitted as an attorney and counsellor in the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He added to his income by writing plays for Mr. Lewis Hallam, the theatrical manager, and contributing to several literary periodicals, including the *Columbian Magazine*, which was published under his management. He partici-

A. J. Dallas

pated in the formation of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania under the constitution of 1790; was secretary of the commonwealth by appointment of Governor Mifflin, 1790–99, and while holding the office he edited the laws of the state with notes. In 1794 he assisted in suppressing

the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania as an aide-de-camp to Governor Mifflin, holding rank in the militia of paymaster-general. He made an elaborate report of the campaign to the legislature. He helped to organize and drafted the constitution of the Democratic society of Pennsylvania in 1793. He penned the memorial addressed to George Washington, President of the United States, and signed by fourteen distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania, giving their reasons for asking for his disapproval of the treaty between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay, July, 1795. In 1798–99, with Jared Ingersoll, he successfully defended Senator William Blount of Tennessee in his trial for impeachment. On the accession of Jefferson to the presidency in 1801, Secretary Dallas was appointed district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania and held the office until called by President Madison in October, 1814, to the cabinet office of secretary of the treasury, which he had previously declined as well as the attorney-generalship offered him in February of the same year. He proposed to congress the establishment of a government bank, through which to raise the money necessary to meet the expenses incurred in the war with Great Britain. Congress acted on his suggestion and passed an act authorizing the bank, Jan. 20, 1815, but President Madison vetoed the bill. Secretary Dallas continued to advocate the bank and the issue of treasury notes to meet the emergency of the times, and on April 3, 1816, congress passed a bill incorporating the United States bank with a capital of $35,000,000, and with twenty-five directors, five to be appointed by the government, and the President signed the bill. Treasury notes became popular and soon commanded par, and the credit of the government was re-established. He discharged the duties of secretary of war from March 15, 1815, in addition to his duties in the treasury department, and during the time he reduced the army to a peace footing and provided in the budget for deserving officers who had rendered conspicuous service during the war. He resigned his portfolio in 1816 and was succeeded by William H. Crawford, Oct. 20, 1816. He declined the nomination as Democratic representative in the 15th congress, as his service in the cabinet had impoverished him, the small salary attached to a cabinet office not meeting his family expenses, and he found it necessary to devote himself to the practice of law. Three sons survived him: the eldest, Alexander James, attained the highest rank in the United States navy; George Mifflin, the second son, was vice-president of the United States, and the youngest son, Trevanion, became a judge. Of his daughters, Sophia married Richard Bache, the grandson of Benjamin Franklin; and Matilda married William Wilkins, the colleague of George Mifflin Dallas in the United States senate. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1794–1817. He published: *Features of Jay's Treaty* (1795); *Reports of Cases Ruled and Adjudged by the Courts of the United States and of Pennsylvania before and since the Revolution* (4 vols., 1790–1807, rev. ed., 1830); *The Laws of Pennsylvania from 1700 to 1801* (1801); *Speeches on the Trial of Blount; Addresses to the Society of Constitutional Republicans* (1805); and *Exposition of the Causes and Character of the War of 1812–15*. He left in MS. a history of Pennsylvania. See *Life and Writings of A. J. Dallas*, by his son, George Mifflin Dallas (1871). He died in Trenton, N.J., Jan. 16, 1817.

DALLAS, Alexander James, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1791; son of the Hon. Alexander James and Arabella Maria (Smith) Dallas. He was given a liberal classical education and left school to accept the appointment of midshipman in the U.S. navy, his warrant bearing date, Nov. 22, 1805. He was appointed acting-lieutenant, March 20, 1810, when nineteen years old, and was ordered to the *President*, John Rodgers, commander. In the action with the British man-of-war *Little Belt* in May, 1811, he commanded the gun division on board the *President* and fired the first gun in response

to a shot from the *Little Belt* without waiting for special orders from his superior officer. He was subjected to a court of inquiry as the United States was at peace with Great Britain at the time — May 23, 1811, — and was acquitted of all blame, having acted under general orders. This incident precipitated the war of 1812. He was commissioned lieutenant, March 4, 1811, to take rank from June 13, 1810. He was further honored by Captain Rodgers, June 23, 1812, by being allowed to fire the first gun in the encounter between the *President* and the *Belvidere*, which was the first gun of the war of 1812. In 1813 he served with Commodore Isaac Chauncey on Lake Ontario and with Capt. O. H. Perry on Lake Erie. He was made lieutenant-commander of the *Spitfire*, May 11, 1815, and sailed to Algiers with Commodore Stephen Decatur's fleet to demand indemnity from the Algerians for depredations upon American merchantmen. His commission as master-commandant was given March 5, 1817, and that of post-captain, then the highest rank in the navy, April 24, 1828. He planned and built the U.S. navy yard at Pensacola and on July 16, 1835, was ordered to the command of the West Indian squadron. His presence on the coast of Florida aided Gen. Winfield Scott in suppressing the Seminole Indians, and that general, in recognition of these services, named a government work on the eastern coast of Florida Fort Dallas. He then directed his attention to the protection of American commerce against Mexican war vessels and in 1837 seized the brig *General Urea*, holding it until satisfactory terms of treaty were accorded by the Mexican government. He was returned to the command of the Pensacola navy yard in 1839; was transferred to the command of the Pacific squadron in 1843, and while in this service died while his fleet was stationed in the harbor of Callao, Peru. He was married, Jan. 8, 1821, to Henrietta C., daughter of Richard Worsam Meade, a merchant of Philadelphia, Pa., and sister of Gen. George G. Meade, U.S.A., and after her death he was married, July 16, 1836, to Mary Byrd, daughter of Col. Byrd Willis of Fredericksburg, Va., and great-granddaughter of Col. Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty Washington, only sister of George Washington. Mrs. Dallas was still a resident of Washington, D.C., in 1898. Commodore Dallas died on shipboard in Callao Bay, Peru, S.A., June 3, 1844.

DALLAS, Alexander James, soldier, was born in Georgetown, D.C., March 2, 1830; son of Commodore Alexander James and Henrietta C. (Meade) Dallas; and grandson of the Hon. Alexander James and Arabella M. (Smith) Dallas. He served in the navy as aid to Commodore Perry in the Mexican war, and held the commission of 2d lieutenant in the marine corps. He entered the army in 1861; was commissioned captain, major and lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, and was retired as lieutenant-colonel. He was brevetted major for gallant conduct at Petersburg, Va. He also served as hydrographic aid on U.S. coast survey, and as assistant architect-in-chief of Central Park, New York city. He died in Washington, D.C., July 19, 1895.

DALLAS, George Mifflin, statesman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1792; the second son of the Hon. Alexander James and Arabella Maria (Smith) Dallas. His preparatory education was acquired under Mr. Dorfenille at Germantown and Provost Andrews in Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1810 and was studying in his father's law office when the war with Great Britain interrupted his course and he volunteered in a company then forming to enter the army. He was appointed in 1813 private secretary to the Hon. Albert Gallatin on his mission to Russia to secure through the Czar negotiations of peace with England, and he was thereupon discharged from his military obligations, passed his examinations and was admitted to the bar before he had reached his majority. In April, 1813, he departed with the commissioners and upon reaching Russia it was found that England had declined the offer of the Czar to mediate. Mr. Dallas was thereupon sent by Minister Adams and Mr. Gallatin with despatches to Count Lieven, the Russian ambassador to the court of St. James, to ascertain the wishes of the British government as to further negotiations, and this visit resulted in the designation of Ghent as the place of meeting of the commissioners. He repaired to Ghent, where he was entrusted by the U.S. commissioners with important despatches to the home government, and arrived in New York late in October, 1814. Proceeding to Washington he delivered his papers to President Madison, who soon after appointed him remitter of the treasury, which office he resigned in the spring of 1816 to become solicitor of the United States bank, then just established by act of congress. In 1817 he was appointed representative of the United States attorney-general in Philadelphia. In 1824 he was conspicuous in promoting the election of General Jackson and in securing the consent of Calhoun to take the second place on the ticket. Mr. Dallas shared with the friends of the hero of New Orleans in the disappointment resulting from the action of the house of representatives in selecting Mr. Adams, and in 1828 he was largely instrumental in securing for Jackson 178 electoral votes and a triumphant election. The same year Mr. Dallas was elected mayor of Phila-

delphia, but resigned the office upon his appointment by the President as United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. In 1831 he was elected to the United States senate for the unexpired term of Senator Barnard, resigned, and in that body he supported the recharter of the United States bank and a protective tariff in obedience to the instructions of the legislature of Pennsylvania. He championed the confirmation of the appointment of Edward Livingston, nominated by the President as secretary of state and then before the senate and although the nomination had been opposed by Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, they both withdrew their objections upon hearing his arguments. Upon the expiration of his term, March 3, 1833, he declined a re-election and accepted the position of attorney-general of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, proffered him by Governor Wolf. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him minister to Russia and at his own request he was recalled in 1839. President Van Buren then offered him the attorney-generalship in his cabinet which he declined. In 1844 he was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with James K. Polk for President. As president of the senate he was called upon, by a tie vote, to decide the revenue policy of the government. His vote confirmed the act that was passed by the house of representatives, July 3, 1846, by a vote of 114 to 95, and drawn in accordance with the recommendation of the President. By this vote he violated ante-election pledges by which the vote of Pennsylvania had been secured for his party. In February, 1856, Mr. Dallas was appointed by President Pierce U.S. minister to Great Britain to succeed his political rival, James Buchanan, and on the accession of the latter to the presidency in March, 1857, Mr. Dallas's services were retained. The diplomatic questions, including the Central American question and the request for the withdrawal of Sir John Crampton as British minister to the United States, so carefully outlined by Mr. Buchanan, were carried out to his entire satisfaction by Mr. Dallas. In 1861, upon the appointment of Charles Francis Adams as U.S. minister by President Lincoln, Mr. Dallas returned to America where he used his voice and pen in opposing the act of secession. He was married to Sophia Chew Nicklin. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1854. Among his published speeches are: *An Essay on the Expediency of Erecting any Monument to Washington except that involved in the Preservation of the Union* (1811); *A Vindication of President Monroe for Authorizing General Jackson to pursue the hostile Indians into Florida* (1819); *Nullification and the Tariff* (1831); *Eulogy on Andrew Jackson* (1845); *Speech on giving his Casting Vote on the Tariff of 1846* (1846); *Vindication of the Vice-President's casting vote, in a series of Letters* (1846); speech at Pittsburgh on *War, Slavery and the Tariff* (1847); and a speech at Philadelphia on *The Necessity of Maintaining the Union, the Constitution and the Compromise* (1850). His daughter Julia edited and published in 1869 his *Letters from London.* He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31, 1864.

DALLAS, Trevanion Barlow, manufacturer, was born in Washington, D.C., Sept. 11, 1843; son of Com. Alexander J. and Mary Byrd (Willis) Dallas. His maternal great-grandfather, Dr. Barlow of the Church of England, was a distinguished astronomer, and his great²grandfather was Sir Nicholas Trevanion of Cornwall. He was educated principally in Virginia and before the formation of a Confederacy he joined the forces of General Chase in Florida and was with the state troops who took possession of Forts Barrancas and McRae, Pensacola, in 1860. He then enlisted in the Confederate army as a private and was in the command under Gen. Braxton Bragg. He was one of the detail in the bloody night attack on Santa Rosa Island, and afterward served in the battle of Shiloh. He was commissioned lieutenant of artillery, served in the army of Tennessee, principally on staff duty, and surrendered as captain of artillery at Greensboro, N.C. in 1865. He then visited France as the guest of his aunt, Princess Murat, wife of Prince Achille, eldest son of the King of Naples and Caroline Bonaparte. While in Europe he acted in 1866 as a voluntary aide-de-camp in the Prussian army during the war between Prussia and Austria. He then engaged in banking in New York city and in Virginia, and in 1869 entered the dry goods business in Nashville, Tenn. He afterward became a cotton manufacturer at Nashville, Tenn., and at Huntsville, Ala. He was married, May 11, 1869, to Ella, daughter of Hugh Douglas of Nashville, Tenn. Their son, Hugh Douglas Dallas, became assistant treasurer of the Dallas manufacturing company Mrs. Dallas died in 1870 and Mr. Dallas was married, Jan. 18, 1876, to Ida, daughter of Dr. M. H. Bonner of Nashville. In 1899 his cotton mills operated 70,000 spindles and 2200 looms.

DALTON, Edward Barry, physician, was born in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 21, 1834; son of Dr. John Call and —— (Spaulding) Dalton. He was graduated from Harvard in 1855 and received the degree of M.D. from the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1858. He was house physician at Bellevue hospital, 1858–59; resident physician at St. Luke's hospital, 1859–61; served for four months in 1861 as surgeon on the U.S.S. *Quaker City*, and in November, 1861, was commissioned regimental surgeon to the 36th N.Y. volunteers. He was medical inspector for the 6th corps with the rank of surgeon. Early in 1863 he was married to Sarah Horton, daughter of Warren Colburn, the mathematician. In March, 1863, he was made acting medical director on the staff of General Dix. In May, 1864, he established at Fredericksburg the first hospital depot, collecting and placing under shelter over seven thousand wounded in two days. These were augmented by the wounded from the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and Dr. Dalton was made chief medical officer. He remained in charge of the field hospital, army of the Potomac, until March 25, 1865, when he was appointed medical director of the 9th corps. In April he was made chief medical officer at the depot hospital in Alexandria, Va. On April 24, 1865, he tendered his resignation and on Aug. 15, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services. He resumed the practice of medicine in New York city. He was sanitary superintendent of the board of health, New York city, 1866–69. After his resignation in 1869 he returned to general practice and was clinical assistant to the professor of practical medicine and lecturer on diseases of the nervous system in the College of physicians and surgeons. Early in 1870 he established himself in Boston, Mass., and was appointed visiting physician to the Massachusetts general hospital, and instructor in theory and practice in the Massachusetts medical college. His published writings include: *The Disorder Known as Bronzed Skin* (1860); and *The Metropolitan Board of Health* (1868). He died in Santa Barbara, Cal., May 13, 1872.

DALTON, John Call, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., May 31, 1795. He was prepared for college by Dr. Luther Stearns at Medford academy and was graduated at Harvard in arts in 1841 and in medicine in 1818, having also attended a regular course of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He succeeded to the practice of Dr. Rufus Wyman of Chelmsford, Mass., who had been elected superintendent of the McLean asylum in 1818. He was married in 1822 to a daughter of Deacon Noah Spaulding of Chelmsford, who died in 1846. In 1831 he removed to Lowell, where he practised medicine until 1859. In 1851 he was married to the daughter of the Hon. John Phillips of Andover, and in 1859 they removed to Boston. He was a member of the state medical commission for the examination of surgeons, was senior physician of the new city hospital, and an active laborer in the Sanitary commission during the civil war. His four sons were at one time in the United States military, civil and medical service. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1864.

DALTON, John Call, physiologist, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Feb. 2, 1825; son of Dr. John Call and —— (Spaulding) Dalton. He was graduated from Harvard in arts in 1844 and in medicine in 1847. He was professor of physiology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, N.Y., 1851–54, and there first illustrated physiology by experiments on animals. He removed to Vermont and occupied a similar chair in the medical college at Woodstock, 1854–56. His next professorships were at the Long Island college hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1859–61, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, 1855–83. He was president of the college, 1884–89. His military service included thirty days at the front as surgeon of the 7th regiment N.Y. S.M., after which he served as surgeon in the medical corps of the volunteer army with the rank of brigadier-general, until March, 1864, when he resigned. He was elected a member of the National academy of science in 1864, and he served as member, fellow or correspondent in various medical societies of America and Europe. He received from Columbia the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1887 and a like honor from the College of New Jersey in 1886. Besides numerous contributions to medical periodicals he is the author of: *A Treatise on Human Physiology* (1859, 6th ed., 1882); *A Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene for Schools, Families and Colleges* (1868); *Galen and Paracelsus* (1873); *Experimentation on Animals* (1875); *The Experimental Method of Medicine* (1882); *Doctrines of the Circulation* (1884); *Topographical Anatomy of the Brain* (1885); and *History of the College of Physicians and Surgeons* (1888). He died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1889.

DALTON, Samuel, merchant, was born in Salem, Mass., June 25, 1840; son of Col. Joseph A. and Mary (Fairfield) Dalton; and grandson of Joseph H. Dalton. He was graduated from Salem high school in 1856 and entered his father's leather store. He was afterward employed by other firms until 1861, when he enlisted in the 14th Massachusetts volunteers. After three years of service he was mustered out as 1st lieutenant and entered business under the firm name of Nichols & Dalton. He again joined the Salem cadets of which he had been a member

before the war, and was elected major, May, 1874, and lieutenant-colonel, March, 1877. In 1881 he was appointed by Governor Long inspector of ordnance with the rank of colonel, and in 1883 Governor Butler appointed him adjutant-general with rank of brigadier-general. He was promoted major-general by Governor Robinson. He continued to serve as adjutant-general through the administrations of Governors Ames, Brackett, Russell, Greenhalge and Wolcott, serving as inspector-general, quartermaster-general and paymaster-general. He was married in 1863 to Hannah F., daughter of William F. Nichols of Salem, Mass.

DALTON, Tristram, senator, was born in Newbury, Mass., May 28, 1738. He attended Dummer academy, Byfield, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1755. He inherited from his father a large fortune and studied law as an accomplishment. He devoted his time to the cultivation of a large landed estate called "Spring Hill" in West Newbury, where he entertained, among other eminent men, George Washington, John Adams, Louis Philippe and Talleyrand. He represented his state in the convention of committees of the New England provinces, Dec. 25, 1776. He served in the state legislaturo as representative, speaker of the house, and senator. In 1788 he was elected a U.S. senator, and being assigned by lot the short term he served through the 1st congress, 1789–91. In the latter year, when the city of Washington, D.C., was founded, he invested his entire fortune in land there and lost all, through the mismanagement of his business agent. At the same time a vessel freighted with his furniture and valuable library was lost on the voyage from Newburyport to Washington, and he was left penniless. The government at once tendered him a choice of several official positions and he accepted that of surveyor of the port of Boston. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He died in Boston, Mass., May 30, 1817.

DALY, Augustin, dramatist, was born in Plymouth, N.C., July 20, 1838; son of Capt. Denis and Elizabeth Therese (Duffey) Daly. He was educated in Norfolk, Va., and in New York city, where he was taken in 184 by his widowed mother, with his younger brother, afterward Justice Joseph Francis Daly. In 1859 he obtained employment on the staff of the *New York Sunday Courier* as dramatic editor and afterward filled a similar position on the New York *Express*, *Sun* and *Times*. In 1862 he produced his first play, "Leah the Forsaken," adapted from Mosenthal's "Deborah." This was played first at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and later at Niblo's Garden, New York, and its immediate success encouraged him to prepare with Frank Ward "La Papillone," which was played in 1864. "Lorlie's Wedding" followed close upon it, and later came "Judith" and "The Sorceress." He dramatized Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt" (1866), and the following year wrote his first entirely original drama, entitled "Under the Gaslight." This had long and successful runs in every part of the world and the railroad effect was plagiarized by Boucicault and copied in France and Germany. He dramatized Mr. Beecher's "Norwood" in 1868 and in 1869 resigned his position on the staffs of the various newspapers to begin his career of management. He opened and became manager of the first Fifth avenue theatre in New York, Aug. 23, 1869, his first production being Robertson's comedy "Play," which he followed with his own plays, "Horizon" and "Divorce." He remained there until the destruction of the theatre by fire, Jan. 1, 1873, when he opened the second Fifth avenue theatre on Broadway, on the site of his old "Gaslight" success. In December, 1873, he opened, with Albery's "Fortune," the third Fifth avenue theatre on Twenty-eighth street, which he managed until 1877, running also the Grand opera house, 1872–74. After a year of European travel he returned to New York and resumed his theatrical work by opening Daly's theatre, Sept. 17, 1879, with "Love's Young Dream" and "Newport." Among the actors introduced to the public by Mr. Daly are Ada Rehan, Clara Morris, Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, and John Drew the younger. He was one of the four founders of the Player's club, New York city, the others being his brother, Judge J. F. Daly, Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett. Several years before his death he opened Daly's theatre in London, and was the first American manager to secure a London theatre. His original plays include: *A Flash of Lightning* (1868); *Horizon* (1870); *Divorce* (1872); and *Pique* (written for Fanny Davenport, 1877). His dramatizations include: *Man and Wife*, *Frou Frou* and *The Pickwick Papers*. He revived several famous old English comedies, including *The Belle's Strategem*, *The School for Scandal*, and *The Country Girl*, and many of Shakespeare's dramas, notably *The Taming of the Shrew* which he produced with Ada Rehan as Katherine in London and Paris. His last success

was *The Great Ruby*, a melodrama, first produced in America at Daly's Theatre, New York city, in 1898–99. He wrote *Life of Peg Woffington* (1888). He died in Paris, France, June 7, 1899.

DALY, Charles Patrick, jurist, was born in New York city, Oct. 31, 1816; the son of a master carpenter who emigrated from Omagh in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1814 and settled in New York city. He was educated in a parish school and upon the death of his father he went to Savannah, Ga., where he served as a clerk. Becoming discontented by reason of ill treatment he shipped before the mast and followed the sea for three years. Upon returning to New York he was apprenticed to a quill manufacturer, and while serving his time devoted his evenings to study. His connection with a debating society led him to form the acquaintance of William Soule, a well-known lawyer, who induced him to take up the study of law, offering him a clerkship in his office and a salary of $150 the first year. Within three years he passed a successful examination and the seven-year rule being suspended by the court, he was admitted to practice in 1839. He formed a partnership with Thomas L. McElrath, afterward a partner with Horace Greeley in the founding of the New York *Tribune*. In 1843 he was elected to the state assembly and declined a nomination as representative in the 29th congress in 1844. The same year he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, and was successively reappointed as his own successor until 1846 when the position was made elective and the voters continued him on the bench. In 1857 he was elected first judge and in 1871, when the term was lengthened to fourteen years, all parties placed his name on their respective tickets and he was unanimously elected, being obliged to retire in 1885 under the law of age limit. He served as chief justice of the court during the last twenty-eight years of his service. The bench and bar of New York made the occasion of his retirement a public ovation and presented him with appropriate resolutions and the gavel he had so long wielded encased in gold and duly inscribed. Upon retiring from the bench he established himself in

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chambers and had a large and lucrative practice. He was a friend and advisor of the administration during the civil war and was consulted on important legal state matters, including the rendition of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners. He was lecturer on law in Columbia college, 1860–75, president of the American geographical society from 1866, an honorary member of the Royal geographical society of London, England, of the Berlin geographical society and of the Imperial geographical society of Russia, and did much to promote exploration and polar research. He was also a member of the New York state constitutional convention of 1867; of the New York historical society; of the Philosophical society of Pennsylvania; of the Century association, and of St. Patrick's society, of which he was president for many years. In 1895 he was chosen to respond on behalf of the delegates to the address of welcome to them by the president, the Duke of York, at the opening of the World's geographical congress at London, England. In 1860 Columbia college conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He published: *Historical Sketch of the Judicial Tribunals of New York from 1623 to 1846* (1855); *History of Naturalization and of Its Laws in Different Countries* (1860); *Are Southern Privateersmen Pirates?* (1862); *Original History of Institutions for the Promotion of Useful Arts by Industrial Exhibitions* (1864); *When was the Drama Introduced in America* (1864); *Reports of Cases in the Court of Common Pleas, City and County of New York* (13 vols., 1868–87); *First Settlement of the Jews in North America* (1875, revised 1893); *What We Know of Maps and Map making before the time of Mercator* (1879); *The History of Physical Geography;* and *The Common Law; Its Origin, Sources, Nature and Development, and What the State has done to Improve Upon It* (1894). He died at Sag Harbor, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1899.

DALY, Joseph Francis, jurist, was born in Plymouth, N.C., Dec. 3, 1840; son of Denis and Elizabeth Therese (Duffey) Daly, and grandson of Michael Daly of Limerick and of Lieut. John Duffey of Carlow. His father was at first purser's clerk in the British navy and afterward captain in the merchant service. He built and sailed his own vessels, and in 1836 became a dealer in lumber and a shipping merchant in Plymouth, N.C. He died in 1841 and subsequently his widow, with her two sons, Augustin, aged eleven, and Joseph Francis, aged nine, removed to New York city, where better educational advantages might be afforded the sons. Joseph, after his public school training, was admitted as a law student to the office of S. W. and R. B. Roosevelt in 1855 and gained his diploma as attorney and counsellor-at-law in 1862. On the retirement of the Messrs. Roosevelt in 1865 he succeeded to the business.

He numbered among his clients the Roosevelt family and the Chemical national bank. He was attorney for the Citizens' association and prosecuted for John Hecker and Christopher Pullman their celebrated suits against New York city departments, which suits led to both plaintiffs being at different times personally assailed by ring mobs. Mr. Daly in 1865 conducted proceedings against a number of city officials before Governor Fenton at Albany, and with him were associated John McKeon and Judges Whitney and Emott. He was secretary of the board of legal advisers of the Citizens' association, which board included Charles O'Conor, Charles Tracy, B. D. Silliman, Dorman B. Eaton and others, leaders of the New York bar. In 1870 Mr. Daly was elected a judge of the court of common pleas for fourteen years. At that time the Tweed ring was at the height of its power and Mr. Daly was the conspicuous prosecutor of municipal frauds, but the leaders, in proof of their intention to select good judicial officers under the amended state constitution, placed him and Hamilton W. Robinson, Richard L. Larremore and Charles H. Van Brunt in nomination. In 1884 he was re-elected with Judge R. L. Larremore, they being the only candidates elected on their ticket, and Judge Daly became chief justice of the court upon the retirement of Chief-Justice Larremore in 1890 by the votes of his associates. When the courts were consolidated in 1896, Judge Daly, with the other judges of the court of common pleas, became justices of the supreme court. His term of office expired Dec. 31, 1898.

DALZELL, John, representative, was born in New York city, April 19, 1845; son of Samuel and Mary (McDonnell) Dalzell, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg, Pa., where he was taken during his infancy, and also attended the Western university of Pennsylvania and Yale college, being graduated from the latter in 1865. He studied law in the office of John H. Hampton, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and shortly afterward became the partner of his preceptor. The law firm of Hampton & Dalzell continued for twenty years, representing almost all the railroad companies centring in Pittsburg, and many wealthy corporations. In 1887 the firm became Dalzell, Scott & Gordon. He was elected to the 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1887–1905, serving on committees on Pacific railroads, on elections, on ways and means and on rules. In 1898 and again in 1899 Mr. Dalzell was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator. In 1898 he visited Cuba and Porto Rico to study the conditions of the newly acquired possessions for use in future legislation.

DAMRELL, Charles Lowe, bookseller, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 16, 1826; son of Moses and Elizabeth (Lowe) Damrell. His father was a shipowner and was at one time employed in the revenue service. The son acquired his education in the common schools of his native place. In 1849 he removed to Boston and worked first in the bookstore of James Monroe & Co., and later in that of A. Williams & Co. In 1869 Mr. Williams bought out the business of E. P. Dutton & Co., at the Old Corner bookstore. Mr. Damrell continued business at the old stand of A. Williams & Co., under the firm name Crosby & Damrell, for one year. In 1870 he entered the Old Corner bookstore as a partner, and later Mr. Williams sold out his interest and the firm became Cupples, Upham & Co. In 1886 Mr. Cupples disposed of his share and the firm name was changed to Damrell & Upham. The building known as the Old Corner bookstore was erected in 1712 by Thomas Crease, and was used as a dwelling and apothecary shop by Mr. Crease, and also by Dr. Samuel Clarke, father of James Freeman Clarke. It was first used as a bookstore in 1828, by Carter & Hendee, and then in succession by Allen & Ticknor, William D. Ticknor, Ticknor & Fields, E. P. Dutton & Co., A. Williams & Co., Cupples, Upham & Co., and Damrell & Upham. Mr. Damrell never married. He died in Boston, Mass., March 28, 1896.

DAMRELL, William Shapleigh, representative, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 29, 1809; son of ——— and Catherine (Shapleigh) Damrell. He never attended school, acquiring his education in a printing office. He removed to Boston, where he became the proprietor of what grew to be an extensive printing establishment. He was a representative from Massachusetts in the 34th congress, having been elected by the American party, and in the 35th congress, having been elected by the Republicans. His term of service in congress extended from 1855 to 1859. He was married April 9, 1829, to Adeline Augusta Neef of New Castle, N.H., and their son, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew N. Damrell, U.S. engineer, was stationed at Mobile, Ala., during the war with Spain, 1898. He died in Dedham, Mass., May 17, 1860.

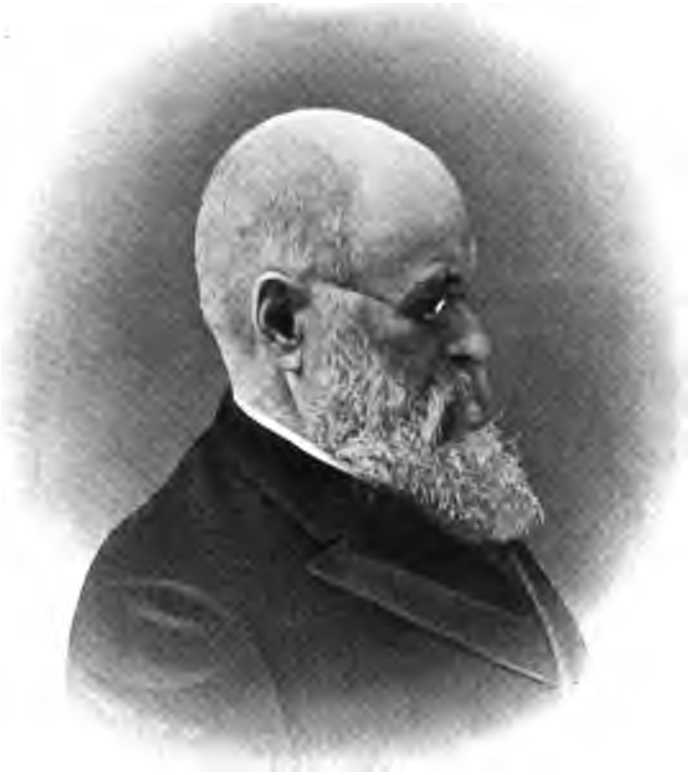
DAMROSCH, Leopold, musician, was born at Posen, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1832. At a very early age his talent for music displayed itself, but as it was discouraged by his parents, he devoted himself to the study of medicine, and was graduated from the University of Berlin, M.D., in 1854. His education as a violinist, which had commenced in 1841, was completed in 1847 under the guidance of Hubert Ries, Dehn and Böhmer giving him, meanwhile, theoretical instruction. In 1856 he made his first public

DAMROSCH

appearance as a violin virtuoso, in Magdeburg, and in the same year, Liszt gave him an engagement in the Weimar Court orchestra. He was married to Helena von Heimburg, a songstress, who was very popular with Weimar audiences. In 1858 he was summoned to direct the Philharmonic society of Breslau and soon won distinction by producing works by Wagner, Liszt and Berlioz. In 1860 he resigned this position and undertook several concert tours with Bülow and Taussig. He retained his residence, however, in Breslau and participated in a series of quartet soirées, previously to organizing, in 1863, the Breslau orchestra. Some of the prominent soloists co-operated in the entertainments given by this body, and on extraordinary occasions Liszt and Wagner honored the performances by conducting their own works. Besides leading the Breslau orchestra he conducted the entertainments of a classical society, directed for two years the representation at the Breslau opera house and made frequent appearances as a violin virtuoso in Leipzig, Hamburg, and elsewhere. In 1871 he accepted a call from the Arion society of New York to become its conductor. His first public appearance in America was at Steinway hall, New York, May 6, 1871, in the triple character of conductor, composer and violinist. He met an enthusiastic welcome. In 1873 he organized the Oratorio society of New York with but twelve singers. A concert given in a private hall served to attract public attention; in the second concert the chorus was doubled, and in the third, given in Steinway hall, it was augmented to one hundred, and had the aid of an orchestra. He also organized in 1878 the Symphony society of New York. As conductor he brought before the American public for the first time many important works, among them Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust" and "Messe des Morts"; Wagner's "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung"; Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel"; Bruch's Symphony No. 2, and Saint-Säens's Symphony No. 2, in A minor. He inaugurated in May, 1882, the first grand musical festival held in New York. In 1884, having been chosen to found a German opera at the Metropolitan opera house, he sailed for Germany, and in five weeks organized a company including such

artists as Frauen Hanfstaengl, Materna, Brandt, and Kraus, and Herren Schott, Staudigl and Robinson. He returned to New York in September, opened the operatic season on October 17, and rapidly produced twelve works, all of unusual proportions. To "Tannhäuser," he gave eight representations; to "Lohengrin," nine, to "The Prophet," nine, and to "Die Walküre," six. At the same time he carried on his labors as director of the Oratorio and Symphony societies. In 1880, Columbia college conferred upon him the honorary degree of Mus.D. He published a concerto and several minor pieces for violin, a *Festival Overture*; *Ruth and Naomi*, a Biblical idyll for solos and chorus; twelve books of songs, and left numerous manuscript works including a symphony. He died in New York city, Feb. 15, 1885.

DAMROSCH, Walter Johannes, musician, was born at Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 30, 1862; son of Dr. Leopold and Helena (von Heimburg) Damrosch. His early instruction in music was received from his father, with additional training in counterpoint from Rischbieter and Urspruch, and in phrasing and conducting from Hans von Bülow. He came to the United States with his father in 1871, and when nineteen years old he was chosen conductor of the Newark, N.J., Harmonic society, producing Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel" and Beethoven's choral fantasie, to which he played the piano part. In the same year the musical festival was given by his father, and young Damrosch, as assistant conductor, prepared several important sections of the chorus. On the death of Dr. Damrosch in 1885, the Symphony society, the German opera company, and the Oratorio society were left without a conductor. During his father's last illness, Walter had conducted the performances of the opera company with such success that he was appointed assistant conductor and director. He also succeeded his father as musical director of the Oratorio and Symphony societies. Under his direction the Oratorio society gave successful performances of Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" and Verdi's "Requiem." In March, 1886, the two societies rendered for the first time in the United States, Wagner's "Parsifal." In the summer of that year Mr. Damrosch visited Europe and was warmly received by the musical élite of the old world. Franz Liszt, in behalf of the



C. A. Dana.

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Deutsche Tonkünstler-Verein, invited him to conduct Dr. Leopold Damrosch's compositions. In 1890 he prepared a series of lecture-recitals explanatory of Wagner's dramas, illustrated by selections on the piano-forte. These he delivered in many large cities in the United States. He was married, May 17, 1890, to Margaret J., daughter of the Hon. James G. Blaine, secretary of state in President Garfield's administration. In December, 1894, he produced in New York city, with the aid of the Symphony society, selections from the original opera, "The Scarlet Letter" founded on Hawthorne's novel. This, his first important composition, won favorable notice from the critics, and was well received in a subsequent operatic tour throughout the principal cities of the United States. On March 2, 1896, he began in New York a season of Wagner opera, with a company including Sucher, Gadsky, Alvary, Brema and others who had never before been heard in America. This tour was so successful that Mr. Damrosch organized a company for the following year on an even larger scale, producing Wagner's "Ring of Nibelungen," "Tristan und Isolde," and others, travelling as far south as New Orleans and as far west as Denver, Col. In 1898 he gradually withdrew from his public duties, resigning from the New York oratorio and symphony societies, in order to devote himself more exclusively to music composition. The first fruit of his retirement was the "Manila Te Deum," written in commemoration of Dewey's victory at Manila Bay in 1898. This work was produced with great success and in the presence of hundreds of United States army and navy officers, by the Oratorio society in New York, December, 1898, and Jan. 10, 1899, in Philadelphia, under the composer's personal direction. Mr. Damrosch was elected, in 1890, a member of the Century association, being one of the youngest members of that society. Notable among his compositions are: *The Scarlet Letter* (1894); *Manila Te Deum* (1898); Kipling's *Barrack Room Ballads*, *Danny Deever*, *Mandalay*, and others.

DANA, Alexander Hope, lawyer, was born in Owego, N.Y., July 4, 1807; son of Judge Eleazer and Polly (Stevens), grandson of Anderson and Susanna (Huntington), great-grandson of Jacob and Abigail, great^2 grandson of Jacob and Patience, and great^3 grandson of Richard Dana, who came from England to Cambridge, Mass., by or before 1640, and Anne Bullard, his wife. Tradition says that the family is of French descent. Alexander was graduated from Union college in 1824 and in 1828 was admitted to the bar, becoming a successful practitioner in New York city. He was married to Augusta Radcliffe. He is the author of all the articles on legal subjects in the *New American Cyclopædia*; and of *Ethical and Physiological Inquiries Relative to Subjects of Popular Interest* (1862); *Inquiries on Physiology, Ethics and Ethnology* (1873); and *Enigmas of Life and Death* (1882). He died in Montclair, N.J., April 27, 1887.

DANA, Amasa, representative, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1792; son of Azael and Rebecca (Corey) Dana; grandson of Anderson and Susanna (Huntington) Dana, and cousin of Alexander Hope Dana. He was admitted to the bar and practised law in Ithaca, N.Y. He represented that city in the state assembly in 1828 and 1829, and his district in the 26th and 28th congresses, 1839–41, 1843–45. His wife was Mary Harper Speed. He died at Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1867.

DANA, Charles Anderson, journalist, was born in Hinsdale, N.H., Aug. 8, 1819; son of Anderson and Ann (Dennison) Dana; grandson of the Hon. Daniel and Dolly (Kibbe) Dana; great-grandson of Anderson and Susanna (Huntington) Dana; and second cousin of Alexander Hope Dana. At an early age he was taken to Buffalo, N.Y.; later removed to Gaines, Orleans county, N.Y., where he received his primary school training, and in 1830 returned to Buffalo, where he clerked in a store till 1837, when his uncle, by whom he was employed, failed in business. He then took up the study of Latin and in two years prepared himself for college. He entered Harvard with the class of 1843 but was compelled to leave before the beginning of his junior year on account of an affliction of the eyes. He then joined the Brook Farm community at West Roxbury, Mass., and there recovered the use of his eyes and at the same time gained an acquaintance with men and women of advanced thought. He was initiated into journalism at Brook Farm by working on the *Harbinger* and afterward on the *Chronotype*, published in Boston by Elizur Wright, which experience was his first school in the direction of reform of social inaccuracies. He was married in 1846 to Eunice, daughter of John Macdaniel of Washington, D.C. In 1847 he removed to New York city to take a position on the staff of the *Tribune* as city editor. He spent eight months of 1848 in Europe as a newspaper correspondent and witness of the French revolution,

and on his return made an arrangement with Mr. Greeley by which he became managing editor of the *Tribune*, remaining in practical control of the circulation and advertising of that journal up to 1862, and making the weekly edition to reach a circulation of 280,000 copies. As his ideas of the conduct of the civil war did not agree with those of Mr. Greeley, he resigned his connection with the *Tribune*, April 1, 1862, and accepted from Secretary Stanton a confidential position in the war department to adjust the accounts of the quartermaster at Cairo, Ill., involving disputed claims amounting to between two and three millions of dollars. In 1863 he was made assistant secretary of war, and during the remainder of the war he was constantly occupied visiting army commanders and personally witnessing the operations in the field. His reports to Secretary Stanton and to President Lincoln were impartial and comprehensive and were of great value in times when party favoritism or personal bias often disguised the conditions of affairs. Mr. Lincoln is said to have designated him "the eyes of the government at the front." He witnessed and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, in the campaigns of northern Mississippi and Tennessee, in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania. After the close of the war he became editor of the Chicago *Republican*, with which journal his connection was brief, owing to financial difficulties and to reasons independent of the editorial management. In 1867–68 he organized in New York city an association which on Jan. 27, 1868, purchased the property and franchises of the *New York Sun*, and issued the first number under his editorship. He supported the principles of the Democratic party, but made the *Sun* an important factor in political journalism independent of party limitations and superior to the dictation of accidental party leaders. Outside of politics the *Sun* was made a model newspaper and remained true to the motto it adopted, "If you see it in the *Sun* it's so!" His personality was stamped on every issue of the paper and his course was sometimes erratic. He looked upon Beecher as guilty in the Beecher-Tilton trial; helped to elect General Grant President and then severely criticized his administration; denounced the election of Hayes as a fraud on the American people; refused the support of his paper to Grover Cleveland, at the same time maintaining his allegiance to the party; supported Gen. B. F. Butler for the presidency in 1884, and in 1896 supported William McKinley in preference to either wing of the Democratic party. His collection of oriental ceramics was, with the single exception of the Walters collection of Baltimore, the largest and most interesting extant, and its distribution by auction after his death brought together the prominent art collectors of the world. He was given the degree of B.A. in the class of 1843 by Harvard in 1863, and the honorary degree of A.M. in 1861. Notre Dame, Ind., gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1889. His earliest contributions to periodical literature were sonnets published 1841–44 in *The Dial*, edited by Margaret Fuller, Ralph W. Emerson and George Ripley. His first

MR. DANAS HOUSE ON DOSORIS ISLAND.

publication was a translation of stories from the German, entitled *The Black Ant* (1848). He planned, and in collaboration with George Ripley, edited *The New American Cyclopædia* (16 vols., 1855–63), which they revised and republished under the title *The American Cyclopædia* (1873–76). His *Life of Ulysses S. Grant* in collaboration with J. H. Wilson, appeared in 1868; his *Household Book of Poetry* was published in 1857, repeatedly revised, and a thorough revision made by him in 1884. With Rossiter Johnson he edited *Fifty Perfect Poems* (1883). He also wrote: *The Art of Newspaper Making* (1895); *Lincoln and His Cabinet* (1896); *Eastern Journeys* (1898); and *Recollections of the Civil War* (1899). On June 9, 1897, owing to failing strength he retired to his summer home on Dosoris Island, near Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y., where he died Oct. 17, 1897.

DANA, Edmund Lovell, soldier, was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 29, 1817; son of Asa Stevens and Nancy (Pruner), grandson of Anderson and Sarah (Stevens), great-grandson of Anderson and Susanna (Huntington) Dana, and second cousin of Alexander Hope Dana. He attended Wilkesbarre academy and was graduated from Yale in 1838. After spending one year as a civil engineer he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was a captain of the Wyoming artillerists, which formed a part of the 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, and served throughout the war. He practised law in Wilkesbarre until 1861, and at the beginning of the civil war was made major-general of the 9th division, Pennsylvania militia. He was chosen colonel of the 143d Pennsylvania volunteers, Oct. 18, 1862, and served at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Hatcher's Run, and the Weldon railroad, besides many minor engagements. At Gettysburg the com-

mand of a brigade devolved upon him, and he rendered distinguished service during the three days' battle. He was wounded at the Wilderness and was taken prisoner, May 5, 1864, being confined at Macon, Ga., and at Charleston, S.C. He was exchanged Aug. 3, 1864. On Aug. 23, 1865, he was mustered out with the rank of brevet brigadier-general. He was judge of Luzerne county, 1867–77, retiring in the latter year to private life. He was a founder and the first president of the Wyoming historical and geological society, president of the Society of the army of the Potomac, and president of the Osterhout free library of Wilkesbarre. He died in Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 25, 1889.

DANA, Edmund Trowbridge, lawyer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1818; son of Richard Henry (1787–1879) and Ruth Charlotte (Smith) Dana. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, and in law from Harvard in 1841. He practised law with his brother, Richard H. Dana, Jr., in Boston, for a short time, when his health failed and he sought restoration in Europe, where he also pursued a course of study at Heidelberg, in history and philosophy in their bearings upon law. He received from the University of Heidelberg the degree of J.U.D. *summa cum laude* in 1854 and returned to the United States in 1856. He was an occasional contributor to periodicals, and translated the works of Von Mohl and other German jurists. He died in Boston, Mass., May 18, 1869.

DANA, Edward Salisbury, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16, 1849; son of James Dwight and Henrietta F. (Silliman) Dana. He was graduated at Yale in 1870, and after a few years of study abroad he returned in 1874 to become a tutor, and a curator of the mineralogical collection in Yale college. In 1879 he was advanced from tutor to assistant professor of natural philosophy, and in 1890 became professor of physics, still retaining the curatorship of the mineralogical collection. In 1884 he was made a member of the National academy of sciences and in 1885 was elected a trustee of the Peabody museum at Yale. He was married in 1883 to Caroline, daughter of William Brooks and Caroline (Bliss) Bristol. Yale conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1874, and that of Ph. D. in 1876. He was an editor of Silliman's *American Journal of Science* from 1875, and is the author of: *A Text-book of Mineralogy* (1877, revised edition 1898); *A Text-book of Elementary Mechanics* (1881); *Dana's System of Mineralogy* (6th edition, 1892); *Minerals and How to Study Them* (1895); and original papers on mineralogical and other scientific subjects.

DANA, Frances Theodora, See Parsons, Frances Theodora.

DANA, Francis, jurist, was born in Charlestown, Mass., June 13, 1743; son of Richard (1700–1772) and Lydia (Trowbridge) Dana. He was graduated at Harvard in 1762, studied law with his uncle, Judge Edmund Trowbridge, and was admitted to the bar in 1767. He joined the Sons of Liberty, where he discussed with his fellow patriots the right of taxation, and his law practice consisted largely of causes involving civil and political rights. In 1773 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Ellery of Newport, R.I., afterward a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In April, 1774, he went to England, ostensibly to visit his brother, the Rev. Edmund Dana, settled there, but primarily to represent the patriots of Massachusetts among their friends in England, hoping thereby to avert a conflict by securing a modification of the oppressive laws. He prolonged his visit to two years, but finding no hope for an adjustment, he returned to America in April, 1776, and so reported to the patriots. He was a member of the Massachusetts council, 1776–80, a delegate to Continental congress after November, 1776, too late to sign the Declaration of Independence, but he affixed his signature to the articles of confederation. He was chairman of the committee on the reorganization of the army, of the committee to visit the soldiers at Valley Forge in 1778, and of the committee to consider the conciliatory proposals of Lord North, which were unanimously rejected. In 1779 he was secretary of legation to France, with power to treat for peace and commerce with Great Britain, and he accompanied John Adams on the mission, arriving at Paris early in 1780. They subsequently visited Holland to negotiate a loan for the United States and on his return to Paris he found his commission as U.S. minister to Russia and proceeded to St. Petersburg in the summer of 1781. The Empress Catherine did not receive him officially, fearing the displeasure of England and wishing to act as mediator between the two countries, but he was accorded access to the minister of foreign affairs and reported the political condition to Robert R. Livingston, the American secretary of foreign affairs. After two years' residence at the court of St. Petersburg, Mr. Dana, considering that he had remained as long as appeared to him compatible with the dignity of his country, obtained leave from congress and left St. Petersburg in September, 1783, returning to Boston. In 1784 he was again in congress as a delegate and at the beginning of 1785 he left congress, having been appointed to a seat on the supreme bench of Massachusetts. He was appointed a delegate to the Philadelphia convention of 1787, which framed the constitution, but ill health prevented his attendance. He was, how-

ever, a member of the Massachusetts convention of 1788 called to decide upon the adoption of the instrument and took a leading part in that historical gathering in advocating the measure. In November, 1791, he was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts. He was a presidential elector in 1789, 1793, 1801 and 1809. He was obliged to decline the appointment made by President Adams in 1797 as envoy to France with C. C. Pinckney and John Marshall, as well as to resign the post of chief justice in 1806, on account of his health. He was a founder of the American academy of arts and sciences and its vice-president. He received from Harvard the degree of A.M. in 1765 and that of LL.D. in 1792. He died in Cambridge, Mass., April 25, 1811.

DANA, Henshaw, musician, was born at West Newton, Mass., Feb. 7, 1846; son of Charles Fuller and Eliza Henshaw (Bates) Smith, and grandson of the Hon. Isaac Chapman Bates, lawyer, representative in congress and U.S. senator. His name was Charles Henshaw Smith until the marriage of his mother in 1860 to John A. Dana, when he adopted legally the name of his stepfather. He was educated in Northampton, Mass., whither he had been taken in 1847, until 1860, when he removed to Worcester, Mass. He studied under Otto Dresel in Boston until 1869 when he went to Leipzig, and placed himself under the tuition of Papperitz. Later he studied four years in Stüttgart, under Lepert, Speidl and Krüger. Mr. Dana made his first public appearance with Krüger, playing with success before an audience comprising the entire royal family. He was soon after given charge of the organ at St. Catherine's, Stüttgart, and there produced his first anthem, "By the Rivers of Babylon." His musical studies were completed in Paris under Delaborde, and he returned to America in 1875, where he made his début at the annual session of the Worcester county musical association, playing Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor with orchestral accompaniment, and winning enthusiastic applause. He became organist and later director of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Boston, Mass. Among his vocal compositions are: *Sing No Sad Songs for Me* (1865); *Marguerite* (1867); *Like a Strain of Wondrous Music* (1870); *Glamourie* (1870); *The Blackbird Sings* (1871); *By the Rivers of Babylon* (1872); *Te Deum in D* (1873); *In the Hushes of the Midnight* (1874); *Among the Lilies* (1875); *Mine* (1875); *Salve Regina, No. 1* (1876); *Ave Maria* (1877); *Night of Aragon* (1877); *Ave Maria* (1877); *O Salutaris* (1878); *Salve Regina, No. 2* (1879); *The Troubadour* (1879); *The Lilies Clustered Fair and Tall* (1881); *As When the Weary Traveler Gains* (1882); and *Edenland* (1883). See *Memoir by C. A. Chase* (1884). He died in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 5, 1883.

DANA, Israel Thorndike, physician and educator, was born in Marblehead, Mass., June 6, 1827; son of the Rev. Samuel and Henrietta (Bridge), grandson of the Rev. Joseph, great grandson of Joseph and Rebecca (Hamblet), great^2 grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Buckminster), and great^3 grandson of Richard Dana, who came from England by or before 1640, and Anne Bullard, his wife. The family is said to be of French origin. His preparatory education was acquired at the Marblehead academy and in his father's study, whence he entered Harvard and was graduated in medicine in 1850. After three years of study in Europe and America he established himself in Portland, Maine, as a general practitioner and heart and lung specialist. He assisted in founding the Portland school of medical instruction, and in 1860 accepted the chair of materia medica in the medical school of Maine, a part of Bowdoin college. The following year he was transferred to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine, which he occupied until 1869, after which he devoted his whole time to his private practice in Portland. He was an active worker in founding the Maine general hospital opened in 1875 and was appointed senior attending physician. In 1880 he returned to his chair at Bowdoin. Bowdoin conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1889. He is the author of: *Report on Defective Drainage and Sewerage as a Source of Disease* (1871); *History of the Portland School for Medical Instruction* (1874), and various articles in medical journals.

DANA, James, clergyman, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 11, 1735; son of Caleb and Phebe (Chandler), grandson of Daniel and Naomi (Croswell), and great-grandson of Richard Dana, who came from England about 1640, and Anne Bullard, his wife. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1753, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1758, having studied theology and literature at Harvard and at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He was settled at Wallingford, Conn., but on account of his liberal theology his ordination was protested against by the New Haven county association. The people of Wallingford remaining loyal to their chosen pastor, a division was the result, Mr. Dana and the ordaining clergy leading one side and the consociation forming the other. This existed until 1772 when the consociation became reconciled to Mr. Dana's views. At the outbreak of the Revolution he sympathized strongly with the colonists, and thus won great popularity. He preached in New Haven, Conn., 1789–1805, and while there became involved in a theological controversy with Jonathan Edwards and Samuel Austin, regarding free moral agency. He was married to Catherine Whittlesey. He

received from Edinburgh university the degree of S.T.D. in 1768. He published: *An Examination of the Late Rev. Pres. Edwards's Enquiry on Freedom of Will* (1770); and *Sermons to Young People* (1806). He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 18, 1812.

DANA, James Dwight, geologist, was born in Utica, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1813; son of James and Harriet (Dwight), grandson of George and Elizabeth (Parks), great-grandson of Caleb and Phebe (Chandler), and grandnephew of the Rev. James Dana (1735–1812). He was graduated from Yale in 1833; was mathematical instructor of midshipmen in the U.S. navy afloat, 1833–35; assistant in chemistry to Professor Silliman at Yale, 1836–37; sailed with Captain Wilkes in the sloop-of-war *Peacock* on the U.S. exploring expedition as mineralogist and geologist, 1838–42, and then was employed for thirteen years by the government in studying and classifying the mineralogical, geological and zoölogical material brought home from the Southern and Pacific oceans. The results appeared in "Report on Zoöphytes" (1846); "Report on the Geology of the Pacific, etc." (1849); and "Report on Crustacea" (1852–54), four quarto volumes with folio atlases, published by the government. He became Silliman professor of geology, natural history and mineralogy at Yale in 1850, the title of the chair being changed in 1864 to that of geology and mineralogy. He was made professor emeritus in 1894. From 1846 until his death he was an editor of the *American Journal of Science.* His services to science were recognized by leading foreign academies and societies, which elected him to membership or awarded to him medals of honor beyond those awarded any other individual scientist in the world, and including the Wollaston gold medal by the Geological society of London. He was married in 1844 to Henrietta Frances, third daughter of Prof. Benjamin and Harriet (Trumbull) Silliman. Their children were, Frances H., who married George D. Coit of Norwich, Conn., Edward S., who became professor of physical science in Yale, Arnold Guyot, connected with the *Financial Chronicle*, New York city, and Maria Trumbull. He was a charter member of the National academy of science in the United States;

James D. Dana

president of the American association for the advancement of science, 1854–55; honorary member of the American philosophical society, and received the Copley gold medal of the Royal society of London, sharing the honor with Count Rumford, Franklin and Agassiz, the only other Americans so honored. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1853; that of Ph. D. from the University of Munich in 1872, and that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1886 and from Edinburgh in 1889. Apart from contributions to periodical publications and to the proceedings of scientific societies, Professor Dana's published works include, besides the four volumes issued by the U.S. government: *A System of Mineralogy* (1837, 6th ed., 1892); *Manual of Mineralogy* (1848, 4th ed., 1887); *Coral Reefs and Islands* (1872, 2d ed., 1890); *Manual of Geology* (1863, 4th ed., 1895); *Text-book of Geology* (1864, 4th ed., 1883); *The Geological Story Briefly Told* (1875); *Characteristics of Volcanoes with Contributions of Facts and Principles from the Hawaiian Islands* (1890); *Genesis and Science* (1890); *On the Four Rocks of the New Haven Region, with Walks and Drives About New Haven* (1891). He died in New Haven, Conn., April 14, 1895.

DANA, James Freeman, educator, was born at Amherst, N.H., Sept. 23, 1793; eldest son of Luther and Lucy (Giddings) Dana, and grandson of Samuel (1739–1798) and Anna (Kendrick) Dana. His father was a midshipman in the U.S. navy early in life, and during and after the war of the Revolution was master of a vessel in the merchant service. The son's preparatory education was acquired at Phillips Exeter academy and he was graduated at Harvard in 1813. His name at that time was Jonathan Freeman Dana, but was changed to James by an act of the Massachusetts legislature in 1820. He studied medicine under Dr. John Gorham, professor of chemistry at Harvard, and in 1815, on the establishment of a new chemical department at Harvard, he was sent by the corporation to England to purchase apparatus. He remained there several months studying operative chemistry and on his return was appointed to superintend the fitting up of the chemical laboratory and lecture room. He was lecturer on chemistry at Dartmouth college, 1816–20, and received the honorary degrees of A.M. and M.D. from that institution in 1821; was assistant to the professor of chemistry and teacher of operative chemistry at Harvard, 1819–20, and received the degree of M.D. from that college in 1819; was professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Dartmouth, 1820–26; and professor of chemistry in the New York college of physicians and surgeons, 1826–27. He was married in January, 1818, to Matilda, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Webber, president of Harvard. In 1824 he was appointed an aide-de-camp to Gov-

ernor Morril of New Hampshire; in 1825 was a representative from Hanover in the general court, and in 1826 visitor to the United States military academy. He was lecturer to the New York Athenæum and a member of the Linnean society. He is the author of: *Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and Its Vicinity* (with his brother, Samuel Luther Dana, 1818); and *An Epitome of Chemical Philosophy* (1825); besides many contributions to scientific periodicals. He died in New York city, April 14, 1827.

DANA, John Cotton, librarian, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 19, 1856; son of Charles and Charitie Scott (Loomis) Dana; grandson of Charles and Mary Gay (Swan) Dana and of Jeduthan and Charity (Scott) Loomis, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Richard and Anne (Bullard) Dana (1640). He was prepared for college at the public schools of Woodstock and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1878. He then studied law in Woodstock and in New York city, and in 1880 removed to Colorado where he engaged in land surveying, 1880–81. Returning to his native place he resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1883; but illness prevented him from practising, and he again went to Colorado where he was a civil engineer, 1886–87. In 1889 the public library of Denver was opened and Mr. Dana was appointed librarian, which position he resigned in November, 1897, to succeed the Rev. Dr. William Rice as librarian of the city library, Springfield, Mass. He was married Nov. 15, 1888, to Adine Rowena, daughter of Stokeley Tolls Waggener of Russellville, Ky.

DANA, John Winchester, governor of Maine, was born in Fryeburg, Maine, Jan. 21, 1808; son of Judge Judah and Elizabeth (Ripley) Dana. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Fryeburg, where he held several local offices. In 1834 he was married to Elizabeth Ann Osgood. He was governor of Maine, 1847–50; *chargé d'affaires* at Bolivia, S.A., 1853, and minister resident, 1854–59. In March, 1859, he returned to his native state but in 1862 again visited South America for the benefit of his health. He died in Rosario, New Grenada, S.A., Dec. 22, 1867.

DANA, Judah, senator, was born in Pomfret, Conn., April 25, 1772; son of John Winchester and Hannah (Putnam), grandson of Isaac and Sarah (Winchester) and great-grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Buckminster) Dana; and second cousin of Judge Samuel Dana (1739–98). He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1795, was admitted to the bar in 1798, and removed to Fryeburg, Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, where he practised his profession. He was government attorney, 1805–11; judge of probate, 1811–22, and judge of the court of common pleas, 1811–23. He was also a circuit judge, and in 1819 represented Fryeburg in the Maine constitutional convention. He was a member of the state executive council and by appointment of the governor was a senator in congress from Maine, 1836–37. He was married in 1810 to Elizabeth Ripley. He died in Fryeburg, Maine, Dec. 27, 1845.

DANA, Napoleon Jackson Tecumseh, soldier, was born in Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, April 15, 1822; son of Capt. Nathaniel Giddings and Mary Ann Langdon (Harris), grandson of Luther and Lucy (Giddings), and great-grandson of the Rev. Samuel (1739–98) and Anna (Kendrick) Dana, and on the maternal side a great-grandson of the Hon. Woodbury Langdon (1739–1805) of Portsmouth, N.H. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1842, serving on garrison duty in the 7th infantry as 2d lieutenant in the southwest until the war with Mexico called him into active service. He was promoted 1st lieutenant and served in the principal battles of the war. While storming the Mexican intrenchments at Cerro Gordo he was severely wounded, and his body, discovered after the battle, was about to be buried, when he revived. He was made captain by brevet "for gallant and meritorious conduct." He was promoted captain on staff and assistant quartermaster in March, 1848, and served on garrison duty in the west, 1848–55. He resigned from the army in 1855 and established himself in the banking business in St. Paul, Minn., serving in the state militia as brigadier-general, 1857–61. He raised and commanded the 1st Minnesota infantry during the first year of the civil war and in February, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general. He fought under McClellan in western Virginia and on the Peninsula, commanding a brigade in Sedgwick's division until July 10, 1862, and was on sick leave until Sept. 2, 1862. At Antietam he received a severe wound, was carried from the field for dead, and was incapacitated for active field service until Nov. 27, 1862. He was promoted major-general of volunteers in November, 1862, and was in command of the defences of Philadelphia during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863. He then joined the army of the Gulf and was given command of the expedition dispatched by sea to the Rio Grande, Texas, to cut off the communication of the Confederate army with Mexico.

He landed the expedition at Brazos, Santiago, and forced the Confederates back as far as Loredo, Texas. He subsequently commanded the 13th army corps, the district of Vicksburg, the 16th army corps, the districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, and the department of the Mississippi, consecutively. He resigned from the volunteer army, May 27, 1865, and engaged in mining in the far west. He was general agent of the American-Russian commercial company of San Francisco in Washington and Alaska, 1866–71, and superintendent of various railroads in Illinois, 1871–78, and of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, 1878. He was made chief of the old war and navy division, pension department, in 1893, was promoted first deputy commissioner of pensions by President Cleveland in 1895, and was removed from the office in 1897, by President McKinley.

DANA, Paul, journalist, was born in New York city, Aug. 20, 1852; son of Charles Anderson and Eunice (Macdaniel) Dana. He attended Gibben's school in New York city, was graduated from Harvard in arts in 1874, and from Columbia in law in 1878. He was appointed major of ordnance on the staff of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of the 1st brigade, N.G.S.N.Y. in 1883, and was also made commissioner of public parks in 1891. In 1880 he became connected with the editorial staff of the *Sun*, edited by his father, and in 1897 on the death of his father, succeeded to the editorship of the paper. He was married in 1884 to May D. B., daughter of William Butler and Jane Percy (Sargent) Duncan.

DANA, Richard, patriot, was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 26, 1700; third son of Daniel and Naomi (Croswell) Dana, and grandson of Richard Dana who came from England to America by or before 1640, and Anne Bullard, his wife. Richard was graduated from Harvard in 1718, and devoted the first years of his life to the law, in which he became a distinguished practitioner and magistrate in Marblehead, Charlestown and Boston. When the Revolutionary troubles began to agitate the public mind, he took a prominent part in the discussions, frequently presided at the famous town meetings held in Faneuil Hall and in the Old South meeting house, and served with the Adamses, Otis, Quincy, Hancock and

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Warren in preparing addresses to the patriots and petitions to the king and parliament. He administered the oath to Secretary Oliver, Dec. 17, 1765, in which the secretary promised not to enforce the stamp act, and by signing the document as a magistrate, he subjected himself to the penalties of treason. He was married, May 31, 1737, to Lydia, daughter of Thomas Trowbridge, and sister of Judge Edmund Trowbridge. He died in Boston, Mass., May 17, 1772.

DANA, Richard Henry, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15, 1787; son of Francis (1743–1811) and Elizabeth (Ellery) Dana. Richard Henry entered Harvard in the class of 1808 but his participation in the "Rotten Cabbage Rebellion" of 1807 caused his dismissal and he received a tardy A.B. degree in 1866. He continued his studies for two years at Newport and then entered upon the study of law in the office of Francis Dana Channing in Boston and later with Robert Goodloe Harper in Baltimore, Md. He was admitted to the bar in 1811, and opened an office in Cambridge where he also engaged in politics as a Federalist, and was elected to the state legislature. In 1814 he joined the Anthology club and became a contributor to the first numbers of the *North American Review* in 1815, of which he was editor with Prof. E. T. Channing, 1818–19. He established *The Idle Man* in New York and published six numbers, 1821–22, when it was discontinued for want of support. "The Dying Raven," his first poem, written in 1825, was published by William Cullen Bryant in the *New York Review*, and his first book "Poems" (1827) was a literary, but not a financial success. In 1833 a volume of his "Poems and Prose Writings" appeared and was partially republished in London in 1844 under the title of "The Buccaneer and Other Poems." "The Buccaneer" was translated into German in 1856. He was brought up a Trinitarian Congregationalist, but afterward joined the Protestant Episcopal church. During the Trinitarian agitation he contributed vigorous articles against Dr. Channing to *The Spirit of the Pilgrims*, 1825–35. A new edition of "Poems and Prose Writings," in two volumes, including his principal contributions to the *North American Review* and making a complete collection of his works, appeared in 1850. He delivered courses of lectures on Shakespeare and the English poets

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in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other places, which have never been published. He was married in 1813 to Ruth Charlotte, daughter of John Wilson Smith of Taunton, Mass. She died in 1822, leaving four children of whom Richard Henry was the second. His health not being strong, he lived a retired life, spending his winters in Boston and his summers at his country seat on Cape Ann. He received from Williams college the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1867. Notable among his prose writings are the stories *Tom Thornton* and *Paul Felton*, and his essay on Kean's acting, which was first published in *The Idle Man*, 1821–22. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1879.

DANA, Richard Henry, lawyer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1815; son of Richard Henry (1787–1879) and Ruth Charlotte (Smith) Dana. He entered Harvard in the class of 1835 but a class "rebellion" caused him to be rusticated for six months, during which time he studied under the Rev. Leonard Woods, Jr., afterward president of Bowdoin college. He returned to Harvard and had finished his sophomore year when an attack of measles left his eyes so weak that he was obliged to leave college. He shipped before the mast on the brig *Pilgrim* bound for California, Aug. 14, 1834, and returned to Boston, arriving in the ship *Alert*, Sept. 22, 1836. In December, 1836, he joined the senior class of Harvard where he took a Bowdoin prize for English prose composition and the first Boylston prize for elocution, his marks making him first scholar of the class, but as his time with it was less than a year, he was graduated in 1837 with no special rank. He then entered the Dane law school, where he was graduated in 1839. He was instructor in the department of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard, 1839–40, and studied the practice of law in the office of Charles G. Loring of Boston in 1840, opening an office in Boston and beginning practice on his own account in September of that year. He defended Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, in May, 1854, as he had Sims in 1851. After the trial he was waylaid and assaulted by a member of the marshal's guard who was arrested, escaped to New Orleans, and was there again arrested and returned for trial to Boston. On Aug. 25, 1841, he was married to Sarah, daughter of William Watson of Hartford,

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Conn. He made a tour of the world, 1859–60. He was for many years a delegate to the conventions of the Episcopal church in Massachusetts. He was a sound money Republican candidate for representative in the 41st congress from the Essex district in 1868, and was defeated by Gen. B. F. Butler. In March, 1876, President Grant named him as U.S. minister to England to succeed General Schenck, but through the personal influence of literary and political enemies, his nomination was rejected by a vote of thirty-one to seventeen. He was one of the counsel of the U.S. government before the international conference at Halifax, 1877, growing out of the Geneva award of 1872 and relating to the fisheries. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1871–77, and lecturer there on international law, 1866–68. He received the honorary degree of J.C.D. from Hobart in 1853 and that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1866. The manuscript of his *Two Years Before the Mast* was sent by his father in 1839 to William Cullen Bryant, who read it, pronounced it as good as "Robinson Crusoe" and then offered it to several New York publishers, finally selling it to Harper & Brothers for two hundred and fifty dollars. It was published by them in 1840 with great success, passed through several editions, was reprinted in England, afterward translated into several European languages, and republished with an additional chapter in 1869. He published *The Seaman's Friend* (1841), reprinted in England as *The Seaman's Manual*, and adopted by the board of admiralty as a book for distribution in the British navy; and *To Cuba and Back* (1859). He also wrote annotations to Wheaton's *International Law* (1866) and biographical sketches of Edward Channing, Washington Allston and others. He went abroad in 1878 for the purpose of pursuing his studies in international law preparatory to an exhaustive work on that subject, and died in Rome, Italy, Jan. 6, 1882.

DANA, Richard Henry, lawyer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 3, 1851; son of Richard Henry (1815–1882) and Sarah (Watson) Dana. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1874, as class orator, and at Harvard law school in 1877. He declined the position of secretary of legation at London offered him by President Hayes in 1877. He was married, Jan. 6, 1878, to Edith, daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He practised his profession in Boston, was a regular contributor to the *Civil Service Record*, and an advocate of tariff and political reform. He drew up the plan of organization of the Boston associated charities and was chairman of its first conference. In 1886 he drafted the Massachusetts civil service law, and in 1888 drew up the Australian ballot law of Massachusetts, the first bill of its kind to pass in the United States. He

was chosen president of the New England conservatory of music in 1891, and in 1898 resigned that office on account of illness. Among his published works are: *Double Taxation Unjust and Inexpedient* (1892); and *Double Taxation in Massachusetts* (1895).

DANA, Samuel, jurist, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 14, (O.S.) 1789; son of William and Mary (Greene), grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Buckminster), and great-grandson of Richard Dana, who came from England in 1640, and Anne (Bullard), his wife. He was graduated from Harvard in 1755, was ordained to the ministry in 1761 and settled in Groton, Mass. In 1762 he was married to Anna, daughter of Capt. Caleb Kendrick of Newton, Mass. On the outbreak of the Revolution his sympathy with the crown brought him into disfavor with his parish and he resigned his charge May 15, 1775. For six years he supported himself by farming, preaching occasionally, and for a short time engaged in business. In 1781 he was admitted to the bar and became a successful lawyer in Amherst, Mass. In 1782 he was a delegate to the convention whose plans resulted in the constitution of 1783, and in the latter year declined a seat on the bench of common pleas. He was registrar of probate, 1785–89, and judge of probate, 1789–93. In 1793 he was a member of the state senate. His daughter, Mehitable Brown, was married in 1797 to the Hon. Samuel Bell (1770–1850). Judge Dana died in Amherst, Mass., April 1, 1798.

DANA, Samuel, representative, was born in Groton, Mass., June 26, 1767; son of Samuel (1739–98) and Anna (Kendrick) Dana. He became a lawyer in Charlestown, Mass., and in 1802–03 and 1825–27 represented that place in the state senate, of which body he was president for eight years. On the resignation of W. M. Richardson, representative in congress, Mr. Dana was elected to fill the vacancy, and served in the 14th congress from Sept. 22, 1814, to March 3, 1815. He was later chief justice of the circuit court of common pleas and a delegate to the state convention in 1820. He married Rebecca Barrett. He died in Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 20, 1825.

DANA, Samuel Luther, chemist, was born in Amherst, N.H., July 11, 1795; son of Capt. Luther and Lucy (Giddings) Dana, and brother of James Freeman Dana. He removed to Exeter, N.H., in 1804 and acquired his preparatory education at Phillips Exeter academy. He was graduated at Harvard in 1813, and then joined the U.S. army as lieutenant, serving until the close of the war of 1812. He was graduated an M.D. from Harvard in 1818 and practised his profession first in Gloucester and later in Waltham, Mass., until 1826, when he founded a laboratory for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and bleaching salt to be used in cotton factories. The Waltham laboratory was later united with the Newton chemical company, and Dr. Dana was chosen chemist. He resigned in 1833 to pursue his studies in Europe, and after his return in 1834 he accepted the position of resident and consulting chemist to the Merrimack manufacturing company, Lowell, Mass. He invented the "American system" of bleaching cotton, and various improvements in the bleaching, dyeing and printing of cotton goods. He also attained eminence as a scientific agriculturist and contributed numerous articles to periodicals on the subject He was married in 1819 to Ann Theodora, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Willard, D.D., president of Harvard, 1781–1804. She died in 1828 and he was subsequently married to her sister, Augusta Willard. Amherst college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1847. Among his published works are: *Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and Its Vicinity* (with J. F. Dana, 1818); *Chemical Changes Occurring in the Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid* (1833); *Muck Manual for Farmers* (1842, 4th ed., 1855); *Essay on Manures* (1843, new ed., 1856); *Lead Pipe, Its Danger* (1848); and *Lead Diseases* (translated, with notes, 1848). He died in Lowell, Mass., March 11, 1868.

DANA, Samuel Whittlesey, senator, was born in Wallingford, Conn., Feb. 13, 1760; son of the Rev. James (1735–1812) and Catharine (Whittlesey) Dana. He was graduated from Yale in 1775, was admitted to the bar in 1778, and practised in Middletown, Conn. He was a Federalist representative in the 4th–11th congresses, 1795–1810. In 1810 he was chosen U.S. senator to succeed James Hillhouse, resigned, and was re-elected in 1815, serving in the senate, 1810–21. Returning to Middletown he resumed the practice of law and was for several years mayor. He died in Middletown, Conn., July 21, 1880.

DANA, William Henry, musician, was born at Warren, Ohio, June 10, 1846; son of Junius and Martha (Potter) Dana; grandson of Anderson and Ann (Dennison) Dana, and second cousin of Charles A. Dana. He received his education at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and later studied in England and Germany. In 1864 he entered the Union army, serving first in the western department, under Gen. S. G. Burbridge, afterward in the valley of the Shenandoah, under General Hancock, and then on the staff of Gen. F. A. Shoup, where he remained until the close of the war In 1869 he established and became president of Dana's musical institute at Warren, Ohio. The Universal exposition of music, held at Bologna, Italy, in 1888, awarded him a diploma and medal for his text-books. He was one of the three who founded the Music teachers' national association, and held for a number of years

the office of treasurer, and custodian of the orchestral fund. He was also elected a fellow in the American college of musicians, and one of its examiners. In 1880 he began a series of tours, travelling extensively in Europe, Russia and the Arctic regions, as well as throughout the principal cities of America. He also became associated with the Chautauqua assembly platform, where he delivered annual lectures on political and social subjects, and on his travelling experiences. He was made a member of the National educational association of the United States, and presented a paper before that body at Nashville, Tenn., in 1889. He was elected a member of the Lincoln club of Chicago, Ill. He is the author of *Dana's Practical Composition* (1873); *Military Band Instrumentation* (1875); *Practical Thorough Bass* (1875); *Orchestration* (1875); *Practical Harmony* (1883); and *National School for Cornet* (1891). He was the American editor of the *Encyclopædia of Music and Musicians*, published in Glasgow, Scotland, assisted in the composition of other works and acted as correspondent for American journals and educational periodicals.

DANA, William Parsons, painter, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 18, 1833; son of Samuel and Nancy (Winchester) Dana; grandson of the Rev. Nathan and Beulah (Winchester) Dana; and a descendant in the eighth generation from Richard and Anne (Bullard) Dana. In early life he became a sailor, and after spending several years at sea he returned to Boston and studied art. He continued his study in Paris, 1852–62, chiefly in the studios of Picot and Le Poitevin. He was elected a National academician in 1863 and resided for a time in New York, later returning to Paris where he opened a studio. He won a third-class medal at the Paris exposition, 1878. His principal works include: *Chase of the Constitution; French Peasant Girl; Land of Nod; Waiting for the Fishing-Boat; Gathering Seaweed; Low Tide at Y port; Maternal Care; Heart's-Ease; Emby's Admirals; English Greyhound.*

DANA, William Starr, naval officer, was born in New York city, April 20, 1843; son of Richard and Juliette H. (Starr) Dana; grandson of the Rev. Samuel and Henrietta (Bridge) Dana, and a direct descendant of Richard and Anne (Bullard) Dana. He was graduated at the U.S. naval academy in 1863; was commended for his conduct as ensign on board the *Hartford* in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, and received regular promotion during his thirty years' service, visiting the principal ports of the world and reaching the rank of commander. He was a member of the military order of the Loyal legion of the United States, and of the New York academy of sciences. He was married May 20, 1884, to Frances Theodora, daughter of N. Denton Smith of New York city. He died in Paris, France, Jan. 1, 1890.

DANCY, John Campbell, educator, was born a slave in Tarboro, N.C., May 8, 1857. He was educated at Howard university, Washington, D.C., and was appointed clerk in the U.S. treasury department. In 1878 he was chosen principal of the Tarboro graded school for colored youth and had four hundred pupils under his charge. He was secretary of the state lodge of Good Templars, a delegate to the Right Worthy grand lodge at Boston, Mass., 1878, and to the one in Liverpool, England, in 1879. He travelled through the British Isles and spoke in all the larger towns and at the Crystal Palace in London. He served two terms as register of deeds for Edgecomb county and as deputy collector of internal revenue in the eastern district of North Carolina. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896, and seconded the nomination of John A. Logan for Vice-President in 1884, and that of John Sherman for President in 1888. He also served the party in his state as a member of the state executive and state central committees. He was editor of *The Star of Zion*, and afterward of the *Quarterly Review*, both organs of the A.M.E. Zion church; was president of the National colored press association; a delegate to the Centennial of Methodism at Baltimore in 1884; a delegate to the Ecumenical council at Washington, D.C., 1891, and general manager of the Centennial jubilee of the A.M.E. Zion church, 1896. He lectured at Livingstone college, N.C.; Tuskegee normal and industrial school, Ala.; Allen university, S.C.; Avery institute, Charleston, S.C., the Congregational seminary, Mobile, Ala., and Lincoln university, Chester county, Pa. In 1898 he was reappointed by President McKinley collector of customs for the district of Wilmington, N.C., having previously held the same office under President Harrison for three years.

DANDY, George Brown, soldier, was born in Macon, Ga., Feb. 11, 1830; son of James Hervey and Charlotte (Collins) Dandy; grandson of Benjamin Dandy; great-grandson of Thomas Dandy; and a descendant of Edmund Dandy of Ipswich, Suffolk county, England. He removed with his parents to New Jersey, where he was educated, and in 1847 enlisted in the 10th U.S.

infantry, serving throughout the Mexican war. He left the U.S. military academy in 1852 and in 1857 he was commissioned second lieutenant, 8d U.S. artillery. He accompanied several expeditions against hostile Indians in the west and received honorable mention for gallantry from General Scott. In March, 1862, he was promoted captain and was stationed at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac until August, 1862, when he was appointed colonel of the 100th regiment N.Y. volunteers. He participated in the capture of Folly Island, Morris Island, and Battery Wagner, S.C., 1863, and in the battles at Port Walthall Junction, Drewry's Bluff, Deep Bottom, Deep Run, Fussell's Mill and the siege of Petersburg, Va., in 1864. In March, 1865, in command of the third brigade, first division, 24th army corps, he took part in the capture of Fort Gregg and was present at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox court house. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field. He built Fort Phil Kearny, Big Horn Mountains, 1866–67; Fort Abraham Lincoln, N.D., 1873–75; was in charge of the depot at Yuma, Ariz., 1868; and after that was stationed at Buffalo, N.Y., Portland, Ore., Vancouver, W.T., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and in 1887 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and placed in charge of the general depot quartermaster's department, Washington, D.C. In 1892 he was transferred to San Antonio as chief quartermaster, department of Texas and to Omaha, Neb., in 1893 as chief quartermaster, department of the Platte. He was retired by operation of law, Feb. 11, 1894.

DANE, Joseph, representative, was born in Beverly, Mass., Oct. 25, 1778; son of Dr. John and Jemima (Fellows) Dane; a nephew of Nathan Dane, delegate in the Continental congress; and of the Rev. Francis Dane, second minister of Andover, Mass.; and a descendant of Dr. John Dane, who immigrated to Agawam, Mass., from England about 1636. Joseph was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, graduated from Harvard in 1799, was admitted to the bar in July, 1802, and practised in Kennebunk, Maine. He was a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1816 and 1819, and was the sole representative from Maine in the 16th congress, succeeding John Holmes, elected to the U.S. senate. He was also a representative in the 17th congress, 1821–23, resigning before the completion of his term. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1824, 1826, 1832, 1833, 1839 and 1840, and a state senator in 1829. He was married in October, 1808, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Joseph, and granddaughter of the Rev. Jonas Clark. He died in Kennebunk, Maine, May 1, 1858.

DANE, Nathan, delegate, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 27, 1752; son of Daniel and Abigail (Burnham) Dane; great^3-grandson of John and Agnes (Chandler) Dane, who came from England in 1636 and settled in Agawam, Mass., with his brother, the Rev. Francis Dane, who was ordained in 1648 second minister of the church at Andover. Nathan was graduated at Harvard in 1778, and in 1782 became a lawyer in Beverly, Mass. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1782–'85; a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental congress, 1785–88, and when Massachusetts and the other states ceded their territorial rights to the general government he was a member of the committee on territory, of which James Monroe was chairman. He introduced in the report of 1786 the right of *habeas corpus* and of trial by jury as conditions of admission of the Northwest Territory. He submitted the report of the committee to congress, amended by a provision for the abolition of slavery, as suggested by Manasseh Cutler and on July 5, 1786, the ordinance was unanimously adopted. In the same ordinance he incorporated a prohibition against laws impairing the obligation of contracts, which was afterward made a part of the constitution of the United States. He was a member of the state senate, 1790–91 and 1794–97. In 1795 he was a commissioner to revise the laws of Massachusetts. He was a presidential elector, 1812, a member of the Hartford convention of 1814, and was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1820, but did not serve on account of deafness. He was a Bible student, devoting his Sabbaths, when not attending public worship, to studying from the original languages. He gave, in 1829, $10,000, increased in 1831 to $15,000, to found the Dane professorship of law in Harvard law school, conditioned on the appointment to the chair of his friend, Joseph Strong, who held it, 1829–45. Dane Hall, erected in 1832, was named in his

honor. He was a member of the Massachusetts agricultural society and president of the Society for the suppression of intemperance. In 1816 Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree

of LL.D. He revised and published: *Charters Granted in Massachusetts* (1811); *The Statutes of Massachusetts* (1812); *A General Abridgment and Digest of American Law* (9 vols. and appendix, 1823–'30). He died in Beverly, Mass., Feb. 15, 1885.

DANFORD, Lorenzo, representative, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1829; son of Samuel and Ellen (Mechem) Danford; and grandson of Peter Danford. He attended college at Waynesburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar at St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1854. He was prosecuting attorney of Belmont county from 1857 to 1861, when he resigned to enter the 15th Ohio volunteer infantry as a private. He served until 1864, reaching the rank of captain. He was a member of the electoral college of Ohio in 1864 and in 1892, being its president in the latter year. He was a representative from the sixteenth district of Ohio in the 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, serving, 1873–'79, and was returned to the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, serving from 1895 until June 19, 1899, when he died, near St. Clairsville, Ohio.

DANFORTH, George Franklin, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 5, 1819. He was graduated at Union college in 1840, and began practising law in Rochester, N. Y. He was elected judge of the Court of Appeals of New York in 1879, and held the office until 1891. He died in Rochester, Sept. 25, 1899.

DANFORTH, John, clergyman, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 8, 1660; son of the Rev. Samuel and Mary (Wilson) Danforth. He was graduated from Harvard in 1677, studied theology, and in 1681 was chosen minister over the Congregational church in Dorchester, where he was ordained in 1682. He was married Nov. 21, 1682, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Minot. He published: *An Almanack* (1679); *Kneeling to God at Parting of Friends* (1697); *The Vile Prophanations of Prosperity by the Degenerate among the People of God* (1704); *The Blackness of Sins Against Light* (1710); *Holy Striving Against Sinful Strife* (1712); *Judgment Begun at the House of God: and the Righteous Scarcely Saved* (1716); and many sermons. He died in Dorchester, Mass., May 26, 1730.

DANFORTH, Joshua Noble, clergyman, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., April 1, 1798; son of Joshua Danforth, an officer of the Revolution and for a time aide to General Washington. He was graduated at Williams college in 1818, attended Princeton theological seminary for two years, and was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Nov. 30, 1825. He was pastor at Newcastle, Del., 1825–'28; stated supply at Washington, D.C., 1828–'32; agent of the American colonization society, 1832–'34: pastor of the Congregational church at Lee, 1834–'38; and pastor of the second Presbyterian church, Alexandria, Va., for a number of years. He resumed the agency of the colonization society in 1860, in which he continued until his death. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Delaware college in 1855. He wrote *Gleanings and Groupings from a Pastor's Portfolio* (1852). He died in Newcastle, Del., Nov. 14, 1861.

DANFORTH, Moseley Isaac, engraver, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 7, 1800. He learned bank-note engraving and in 1821 removed to New Haven, where he engraved a plate of the "*Parce somnum rumpere*" after Raphael Morghen, so well-executed that the publisher for whom the work was done suppressed it for a long time, intending finally to sell the proofs as original Morghens. Later he studied drawing in New York and was one of the founders of the New York drawing association, 1825, and of the National academy of design, 1826. While in New York he won recognition by a full length engraving of "Lafayette," which also secured his welcome by the London artists when he went to England in 1827. He spent ten years in London studying at the Royal academy and working principally on small plates for books. At this time he reproduced in steel Leslie's celebrated portraits of Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving and his "Sentry Box," also an excellent "Don Quixote." Upon his return to New York he again took up bank-note engraving and became partner in a firm which was incorporated in 1858 as the American bank-note company, of which he was vice-president. He died in New York city, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1862.

DANFORTH, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Framlingham, Suffolk, England, in September, 1626; son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Danforth. He was brought to America in 1634, was graduated from Harvard in 1643 and remained there as tutor until 1649, and as fellow of the college until 1654. On Sept. 24, 1650, he was ordained colleague of John Eliot, "The Apostle to the Indians," at the First church in Roxbury and remained there until his death. He was married Nov. 5, 1651, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Wilson of Boston. Many of his sermons were published, several almanacs, and *An Astronomical Description of the Late Comet or Blazing Star, as it appeared in New England in the 9th, 10th, 11th and in the beginning of the 12th month, 1664, together with a brief Theological Application thereof* (1665). He died in Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 19, 1674.

DANFORTH, Thomas, colonial governor of Massachusetts, was born in Framlingham, Suffolk, England, in 1622; son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Danforth. His mother died in 1631 and he was brought by his father to America in 1634, with three sisters and two brothers, the family settling in Cambridge, Mass. His father died in April, 1638. In 1643 Thomas was made a free

man, and in 1644 he was married to Mary, daughter of Henry Withington. He was treasurer of Harvard college, 1650–68; was deputy from Cambridge in the Massachusetts general court, 1657–59; a member of the governor's council, 1659–78; deputy governor, 1679–92 (with the exception of the brief administration of Governor Andros) and a counsellor and associate judge of the superior court, 1692–99. He was a Massachusetts commissioner of the New England confederacy, 1662–82. His sister, Elizabeth, became the wife of Andrew Belcher, and the grandmother of Jonathan Belcher, governor of Massachusetts. His wife died in 1697. His son, Samuel, was graduated from Harvard in 1671 and died in 1676. His daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Francis Foxcroft, and their great-granddaughter, Phœbe Foxcroft, became the wife of the Rev. John Phillips, who founded the academies at Exeter and Andover. Governor Danforth died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 5, 1699.

DANIEL, Henry, representative, was born in Virginia about 1782–83; son of James and Elizabeth (Montague) Daniel; grandson of Charles and James (Mickelborough) Daniel and of Thomas Montague; and great-grandson of James and Margaret (Vivian) Daniel of Middlesex county, Va. He removed to Mt. Sterling, Ky., where he practised law; was a representative in the Kentucky state legislature, 1812; captain in the 8th U.S. infantry, 1813–15; representative in the Kentucky legislature, 1819 and 1826; and representative from Kentucky as a Jackson Democrat in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1827–33. He was a partisan of Andrew Jackson; had a bitter personal debate with Tristam Burges of Rhode Island; and was a Harrison presidential elector in 1837. He was married to a sister of the Hon. Clifton Tompson, and shot his brother-in-law in a quarrel at Mt. Sterling in 1845. He died at Mt. Sterling, Ky., Oct. 5, 1873.

DANIEL, John Moncure, journalist, was born in Stafford county, Va., Oct. 24, 1825; son of John Moncure and Aiza (Mitchell) Daniel; grandson of Dr. John Moncure and Margaret Eleanor (Stone) Daniel; and a nephew of Judge Raleigh Travers Daniel. His grandfather studied medicine in Scotland, was appointed hospital surgeon July 9, 1809, and was surgeon U.S.A. in the war of 1812. John Moncure, 3d, was sent to school in Richmond, Va., and studied law in the office of Judge Lomax in Fredericksburg. In 1845, on the death of his father, he returned to Richmond, where he became librarian in the public library, contributed to the press, and for a time conducted *The Southern Planter*. He became an editorial writer on the newly established *Richmond Examiner*, and a few months later editor-in-chief and part proprietor. He was elected a member of the council of state as a Democrat. The *Examiner* became a political power in the Democratic party and in the campaign of Pierce and King in 1852 Editor Daniel contributed largely to the success of the ticket. President Pierce appointed him in 1853 *chargé d'affaires* near the court of Turin and three years thereafter in accordance with act of congress he was made minister resident to Sardinia, where he remained until December, 1860, when information of South Carolina's secession reached him and he returned to America. He resumed editorial control of the *Examiner* and joined in the movement for the maintenance of southern rights. He was a major on the staff of Gen. J. B. Floyd in western Virginia in 1861 and subsequently on the staff of Gen. A. P. Hill. Being wounded at Mechanicsville, he was forced to retire from active service and resumed the editorship of his paper. In 1864 he was wounded in a duel with Mr. Elmore, treasurer of the Confederate States, in answer for severe criticisms of Jefferson Davis and his cabinet in the *Enquirer*. He predicted the fall of the Confederacy but died a few days before the surrender at Appomattox and the last number of the *Examiner*, printed the day before the evacuation of Richmond, contained the announcement of his death. See *The Richmond Examiner During the War, or the Writings of John M. Daniel, with a Memoir*, by his brother (1868). He died in Richmond, Va., March 30, 1865.

DANIEL, John Reeve Jones, representative, was born in Halifax county, N.C., in 1802; son of Wiley and Judith (Jones) Daniel. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1821, studied law and was admitted to the bar in his native state. He was a member of the house of commons in the state legislature, 1832–34; attorney-general, 1834–40, and a representative in the 27th–32d congresses, 1841–53, serving several sessions as chairman of the committee on claims. He removed later in life to Louisiana, where he died in 1865.

DANIEL, John Warwick, senator, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 5, 1842; son of Judge William, Jr., and Sarah A. (Warwick) Daniel; grandson of Judge William, Sr., and Margaret (Baldwin) Daniel, and of John M. and Caroline (Norvell) Warwick; great-grandson of William and Pattie (Allen), great^2 grandson of William and Elizabeth (Watkins) Woodson, and great^3 grandson of James and Margaret (Vivian) Daniel. His paternal grandfather was a judge of the Virginia general court, and an ardent supporter of Jefferson and of the revolution of 1798. His father was a judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, an elector for Van Buren in 1840, a distinguished orator, and a cousin of Peter Vivian Daniel of the U.S. supreme court and of John

Moncure Daniel, journalist, (1825–1865). John Warwick was educated at Lynchburg and at Dr. Gessner Harrison's university school, and upon the secession of Virginia left his studies to accept the commission of 2d lieutenant in the 27th Virginia regiment, which became part of the Stonewall brigade. He fought in the first battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861; at Boonesboro, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 16–17, 1862, and in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5–7, 1864, in which he held the rank of major and was adjutant-general of Jubal A. Early's division, and where he had his leg broken and shattered. He fell from his horse between the firing lines and was saved from bleeding to death by the fortunate possession of a scarf with which a soldier bound his limb and stopped the flow of blood. While recovering from his wound he studied law, attending lectures at the University of Virginia, 1865–66. He was admitted to the bar in 1866 and practised with his father, who had retired from the bench. He was president of the bank of Lynchburg, Va., for ten years. In 1869 he was married to Julia E. Munnell of Lynchburg, and they had two sons and three daughters. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates, 1869–72, and of the Virginia senate, 1875–81, resigning in 1881 to enter the canvass for governor of the state, having received the unanimous Democratic nomination. He was defeated in the election by W. E. Cameron, the readjuster candidate. In 1885 he was elected a representative in the 49th congress and during his first month in the house he was elected by the general assembly of Virginia to the U.S. senate to succeed Senator Malone, whose term was to expire March 3, 1887. In the 49th congress he urged the abolition of the internal revenue system, advocated the free coinage of silver, and as a member of the committee on foreign affairs, supported the retaliatory measures proposed for Canadian invasion of the rights of harbor due to United States fishermen. He took his seat in the U.S. senate March 4, 1887, and in the regular session, beginning Dec. 5, 1887, he opposed the force bill and advocated tariff reform and the free coinage of silver. He was re-elected to the senate in 1892 without a party nomination and having every vote in both branches of the legislature, and he was again re-elected in 1898 for the term expiring March 3, 1905. He was an elector-at-large on the Tilden ticket in 1876 and seconded the nomination of Hancock in the Democratic national convention of 1880, and that of Thurman for vice-president in 1888. He delivered the oration at the unveiling of General Lee's monument at Lexington, Va., in 1883; the address at the dedication of the Washington monument in 1885 by invitation of congress; and the oration at the memorial exercises upon the death of Jefferson Davis in 1890, by invitation of the general assembly of Virginia. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee university in 1883 and by the University of Michigan in 1887. He is the author of *Daniel on Attachments* and *Daniel on Negotiable Instruments*, the latter of which passed through four editions and was largely quoted in English and American courts.

Jno. W. Daniel.

DANIEL, Junius, soldier, was born in Halifax county, N.C., June 27, 1828; son of John Reeve Jones Daniel. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1851 and served on garrison duty in Kentucky and Missouri, 1851–52; and on frontier duty and scouting in New Mexico, 1853–56. He was promoted first lieutenant May 31, 1857, and was on sick leave of absence, 1856–58. He resigned from the army Jan. 14, 1858, and became a planter in Shreveport, La. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army as colonel and was the organizer and commander of several brigades. He was promoted brigadier-general Sept. 2, 1862, and was placed in command of five battalions of North Carolina troops operating on the James river. In May, 1863, he was transferred to General Lee's army and fought at Gettysburg, Wilderness and Spottsylvania. On May 12, 1864, he was wounded at the "bloody angle" in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., and died May 13, 1864.

DANIEL, Peter Vivian, jurist, was born at "Crow's Nest," Stafford county, Va., April 24, 1784; son of Travers and Frances (Moncure), grandson of Peter and Sarah (Travers) Pierson Daniel; and great-grandson of James and Margaret (Vivian) Daniel. He was prepared for college by private tutors and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1805. He studied law under Edmund Randolph, the first attorney-general of the United States, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. He was a member

P V Daniel.

of the Virginia legislature in 1809–10, and of the privy council, 1812–30, being at times lieutenant-governor of Virginia and president of the council *ex officio*. In 1830 a new constitution was adopted, reducing the council from eight members to three, and he was again elected, serving until 1835, when he retired. In 1836 he was appointed by President Jackson judge of the United States district court, to succeed Philip P. Barbour, elected to the supreme bench. On the death of Justice Barbour in 1840, Mr. Daniel succeeded him as associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, holding the office until his death. He was married in 1809 to Lucy Nelson, daughter of the Hon. Edmund and Elizabeth Carter (Nicholas) Randolph. She died in 1847 and he married in 1853 Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Harris. He died in Richmond, Va., May 30, 1860.

DANIEL, Raleigh Travers, jurist, was born in Stafford county, Va., Oct. 15, 1805; son of John Moncure and Margaret Eleanor (Stone) Daniel; grandson of Travers and Frances (Moncure) Daniel; great-grandson of Peter and Sarah (Travers) Pierson Daniel; and great[2] grandson of James and Margaret (Vivian) Daniel. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Stone, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He studied law with his uncle, Judge Peter Vivian Daniel, and after gaining admission to the bar was appointed commonwealth's attorney for Henrico county, holding the office until 1852. He was chairman of the state committee of the Whig party in Virginia and was elected a delegate from Richmond to the state legislature in 1842 and several succeeding years. In 1847 he was elected by the Democratic assembly one of the three members of the governor's council, thus becoming lieutenant-governor of the state. He was a Union man until Virginia seceded, when he gave the state his co-operation. In 1865 he was made city attorney for Richmond, but was removed by General Schofield. In 1872 he was elected attorney-general of Virginia and was re-elected Aug. 11, 1877, a few days before his death in Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1877.

DANIELS, Charles, representative, was born in New York city, March 12, 1826, of Welsh parentage. At an early age he was taken to Toledo, Ohio, and learned his father's trade of shoemaker. He removed to Buffalo, N.Y., in 1842, where he was admitted to the bar in 1847, practising law in that city. In 1863 he was elected judge of the New York supreme court as a Republican, and served by re-election until December, 1891, when he was retired, having reached the age limit. In 1886 he was an unsuccessful candidate for judge of the court of appeals. He was a representative in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1897.

DANIELS, Joseph Leonard, educator, was born at Medway, Mass., Aug. 1, 1833; son of Paul and Eliza (Breck) Daniels; grandson of Jeremiah and Pearllee (Richardson) Daniels, and of Daniel and Martha (Learned) Breck; and a lineal descendant of Robert Daniell, who settled in Watertown, Mass., prior to 1636. He was graduated at Phillips Andover academy in 1856 and at Yale college in 1860. He took the full course in the Yale theological seminary, 1860–63, attended a course of lectures in the Yale medical school in 1861, and was principal of the Guilford institute, Guilford, Conn., 1863–65. In 1865 he accepted the chair of Greek in Olivet college, Mich. He was librarian of the college, 1865–74 and 1883–98. After serving several years as college preacher he was ordained in 1876 by the Olivet conference. He was a trustee of Olivet college, 1876–90; acting president of the college, 1892; president of the Michigan home missionary society, 1895–98; and chaplain of the Michigan sons of the Revolution, 1896–98. He was married Nov. 26, 1863, to Julia Burrage Allen of Leominster, Mass., and their son, William Breck Daniels, was graduated at Olivet in 1890 and became a lawyer in Detroit. Professor Daniels received from Yale the honorary degree of D.D. in 1894. He is the author of *History of Olivet College* (1884); and of numerous magazine and newspaper articles.

DANIELS, Josephus, journalist, was born at Washington, N.C., May 18, 1862; son of Josephus and Mary (Cleves) Daniels. His father died in 1864 and he was educated in the public and private schools of Wilson, N.C., and became editor of the *Wilson Advance* at the age of eighteen. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1885, but never practised. In October, 1885, he became editor of the *State Chronicle*, Raleigh, N.C. In January, 1887, he was elected state printer and re-elected by the legislature of 1889, 1891 and 1893. The *State Chronicle*, under his management, attained the largest daily and weekly circulation of any political newspaper in North Carolina. On May 2, 1888, he was married to Addie W., daughter of Maj. W. H. Bagley, granddaughter of Governor Worth and the oldest sister of Ensign Worth Bagley, the first American officer killed in the war with Spain. Mr. Daniels served as president of the Editorial association of his state and twice as a delegate to National editorial conventions. He was a member of the National Democratic executive committee, 1896, and a prominent advocate of bimetallism in the campaign of that year. In 1894 he organized a company, purchased the Raleigh *News and Observer*, and consolidated with it the *State Chronicle* and the *North Carolinian*, making it the leading newspaper in North Carolina.

DA PONTE, Durant, journalist, was born in New York city about 1825; son of Lorenzo da Ponte, and grandson of Lorenzo da Ponte, professor in Columbia college. His mother was a sister of Thomas J. Durant, the famous jurist Durant da Ponte spent his childhood in Kentucky and southern Illinois and his education was limited to a few months at the district school. In 1842 he went to New Orleans, where he became connected with the *Crescent* as reporter in 1844 and as an editor in 1846. He served in the U.S. army in the Mexican war, 1847–48, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, taking part in the capture of that city. He was connected with the *Picayune* as editor and editor-in-chief, established and edited the *Delta*, and was otherwise identified with New Orleans journalism until 1880. In the civil war he served in the Confederate army on the staffs of Generals Van Dorn and Magruder; was wounded in the forearm at the battle of Seven Pines, and was sent to the hospital at Richmond. He rejoined the army of General Lee and took part in the final engagements that ended in the surrender of the army of northern Virginia. He was paroled by Grant in person, having been a friend of the general for years. He studied law and in 1865–66 practised that profession in New Orleans. He was a member of the returning board in 1876 and aided in exposing election frauds. His education was chiefly gained by travel and observation in America and Europe. He wrote and spoke fluently the French, Italian, Spanish, German, Portuguese and Low Dutch languages, and was versed in Latin and Greek. He was also a painter of some note. He was a member of the New Orleans stock exchange and engaged as a dealer in stocks and real estate from 1880 until his death. He acquired a fortune by buying New Orleans city premium bonds when they were not considered sound security. He was married to Sophia Brook of New Orleans, and their sons, Harry and Lorenzo, became interested with their father in business in New Orleans. After the death of his wife he was married in 1883 to Rosa Salomon and they had one son, Serrill, born in 1884. He removed to his summer home at Alameda, Cal., in May, 1894, and died there Aug. 7, 1894.

Durant da Ponte

DA PONTE, Lorenzo, composer and poet, was born in Venice, Italy, March 10, 1749, of an old and influential family, dating back to the early part of the sixteenth century. The name was derived from the occupation of the first Lorenzo, who was keeper of the keys of the Bridge of the Rialto and became Lorenzo of the bridge or Lorenzo da Ponte. He was a teacher of rhetoric and composition in Italy and went to Vienna to become poet laureate to the archduke of Austria. He wrote the text of the operas "Don Giovanni" and "Nozze di Figarro," and was decreed royalties on many of his works by both the French and Italian governments. The royalties were afterward repudiated by the French government. He was secretary and dramatist of the Italian opera and also a collector of rare books. In 1805 he removed with his family to New York city where he taught the Italian language and was professor of Italian at Columbia college, 1826–37. He prepared text-books for acquiring the Italian language which he published and sold. He published *History of the Florentine Republic* (2 vols., 1833). His son, Lorenzo, married a sister of Thomas J. Durant, and removed to Kentucky and thence to New Orleans, La., where their son, Durant da Ponte, became a celebrated journalist and financier. He died in New York city, Aug. 17, 1838.

DARBY, John, educator, was born in North Adams, Mass., Sept. 27, 1804. He was graduated at Williams college in 1831; was teacher of sciences and mathematics at Brahamville female institute, Columbia, S.C., four years; professor of sciences in the Wesleyan female college, Macon, Ga., fourteen years; professor of mathematics in Williams college, 1845–46; founder of the Culloden, Ga., female college; professor of natural sciences in Auburn female institute, Auburn, Ala.; professor of chemistry and natural history in the Eastern Alabama college, and president of the Kentucky Wesleyan college, 1869–75. He removed to New York city in 1875. His publications include: *Manual of Botany* (1841); *The Botany of the Southern States* (1855); and *Chemistry* (1860). He died in New York city, Sept. 18, 1877.

DARGAN, Edmund Spawn, jurist, was born in Montgomery county, N.C., April 15, 1805. His family were Irish Protestant and his father a Baptist preacher and farmer. He was self educated, studied law with Judge Picket, and was admitted to the North Carolina bar at Wadesboro in 1829. He then taught school for a few months in Washington, Ala., and while there was elected a justice of the peace, which preferment determined him to make Alabama his home. He practised law in Washington and in 1833 removed to the state capitol. In 1841 he was elected circuit judge of the Mobile district, which caused

him to remove to that city. He resigned the office of judge in 1842 and in 1844 was elected mayor of the city and was sent to the state senate the same year. He was a Democratic representative in the 29th congress, 1845–47, and was prominent in the debate on the northwestern boundary question, his suggestions for adjustment with the British government being finally adopted. He refused a renomination to congress and in 1847 was elected to the bench of the supreme court of the state to fill a vacancy. He became chief justice in 1849, resigning in 1852 to devote himself to the practice of law in Mobile. He voted for secession in 1861 and was a representative in the 1st Confederate congress. He died in Mobile, Ala., Nov. 22, 1879.

DARGAN, George Washington, representative, was born in Darlington district, S.C., May 11, 1841; son of William Edwin and Sarah (Du Bose) Dargan. He was a lineal descendant on his father's side of the Rev. Timothy Dargan, a chaplain in the Continental army, and on his mother's side of Col. Lemuel Benton, an officer under Gen. Francis Marion and a representative from South Carolina in the 3d, 4th and 5th congresses, 1793–99. He was educated at the academies of his native state and at the South Carolina military academy. He entered the Confederate army and served throughout the civil war. He engaged in farming immediately after the war and then studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1872 and practised at Darlington, S.C. He was a representative in the state legislature, having been elected without opposition in 1877. He was elected solicitor of the 4th judicial district of South Carolina without opposition in 1880 and served as a Democratic representative from the 6th district in the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1883–91. He was married, Jan. 3, 1861, to Ida L. Hunter, and their son, George E. Dargan, became a lawyer, practising at Darlington with his father. He died in Darlington, S.C., June 29, 1898.

DARLEY, Felix Octavius Carr, illustrator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1822; son of John Darley, an English actor, who first appeared on the American stage in 1794, served as lieutenant of marines in the U.S. navy, and returned to the stage in 1801. The *Saturday Museum*, published in Philadelphia. gave Felix his first publicity, and he afterward illustrated the "Library of Humorous American Works." In 1848 he removed to New York city and was engaged by various publishers in executing designs for popular works, then first issued in illustrated editions. His drawings in outline attracted immediate attention and the works of Irving, Hawthorne, Cooper, Dickens, Simms, Longfellow and Judd were greatly popularized through the interest added by his pencil. His illustrations from Judd's "Margaret," a novel of New England life, and another set from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," were published in 1856 and won for him a place in the first rank among book illustrators. He executed for the American art union designs from Irving's "Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle," which gave him a world-wide reputation and resulted in an offer to settle in London, which he declined. He designed over five hundred illustrations for Cooper's works and large engravings of Revolutionary scenes, including "First Blow for Liberty," and the "Massacre at Wyoming." He became a National academician in 1852 and was a member of the Artists' fund society and of the American society of painters in water colors. In 1859 his "Wedding Procession" from Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," further added to his fame and the Emperor Napoleon III. ordered from him four large works: "Emigrants Attacked by Indians in the Prairie," "The Village Blacksmith," "The Unwilling Laborer," and "The Repose." His scenes from the civil war include "Foraging in Virginia," "Dahlgren's Cavalry Charge at Fredericksburg," exhibited in Paris in 1867, and "Sherman's March to the Sea." He visited Europe in 1864–65, and published "Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil" (1868). He painted in water colors "Street Scenes in Rome," which was exhibited at the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, 1876. He prepared five hundred designs from Lossing's *History of the United States* (1876); and outline sketch to illustrate editions of *The Scarlet Letter* (1879); of Longfellow's *Evangeline* (1883); and of *Shakespeare's Plays Illustrated* (1886). He died in Claymont, Del., March 27, 1888.

DARLING, Charles William, soldier, was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 11, 1830; son of the Rev. Charles Chauncey and Adeline E. (Dana) Darling; grandson of Dr. Samuel and Clarinda (Ely) Darling; and great-grandson of Judge Thomas and Abigail (Noyes) Darling. He was educated with a private tutor and at the University of the city of New York. Early in life he connected himself with the National guard of New York and was appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Edwin D. Morgan. During the draft riots in New York on July 13, 14 and 15, 1863, he rendered gallant and efficient service and received the formal thanks of Mayor George Opdyke, Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, commanding the United States troops at New York, and Maj.-Gen. Charles W. Sandford, commanding the 1st division N.G.S.N.Y. He was afterward appointed a volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Charles W. Sandford, retaining his rank of colonel. In 1864 he was appointed addi-

tional volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, then in command of the Army of the James, and was assigned to special duty at his temporary headquarters in New York. In 1865, upon the inauguration of Reuben E. Fenton as governor of New York, he was appointed assistant paymaster-general with headquarters in New York city, and in 1866 he was appointed on the governor's staff as commissary-general of subsistence. On the election of Reuben E. Fenton as governor for a second term, General Darling was appointed on his staff as military engineer-in-chief, with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1868 he visited Europe for travel and study, and made several subsequent trips for the same purpose. He was elected corresponding secretary of the Oneida historical society, Utica, N.Y.; honorary secretary, at Utica, of the Egypt exploration fund, London, England; honorary fellow of the Society of science, letters and art, London, England; and a corresponding member of many historical and scientific associations in the United States and Canada. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hamilton college in 1892. He was married, Dec. 21, 1857, to Angeline E., daughter of Jacob A. Robertson of New York, and granddaughter of Archibald Robertson, the Scotch artist, who painted from life the celebrated miniatures of George and Martha Washington.

DARLING, Henry, educator, was born in Reading, Pa., Dec. 27, 1823; son of the Hon. William and Margaretta Vaughan (Smith) Darling. He was graduated at Amherst in 1842; studied theology at Union theological seminary, 1842–43; at Auburn theological seminary, 1843–45; was ordained by the presbytery of Columbia Dec. 30, 1847; was pastor at Hudson, N.Y., 1846–53; at Clinton street church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1853–61; was an invalid in Philadelphia, 1861–64; had charge of the 4th Presbyterian church in Albany, N.Y., 1864–81; and was president of Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., 1881–91. He was permanent clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly, 1854–63, and moderator of the General assembly, 1881. He received from Amherst the degree of M.A. in 1852; from Union that of D.D. in 1860, and from both Hamilton and Lafayette that of LL.D. in 1881. His published works include: *The Closer Walk* (1862); *Slavery and the War* (1863); *Difficulties of Revelation* (1864); *Conformity to the World* (1873); *Doing Nothing — but Receiving* (1875); and *Preaching and Modern Skepticism* (1881). See memorial of his life and work published by his son, Richard W. Darling. He died at Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., April 20, 1891.

Henry Darling

DARLING, Timothy Grenville, educator, was born in Nassua, N.P., Bahamas, Oct. 5, 1842. He prepared for college at Williston seminary, Mass., and was graduated at Williams college in 1864. He studied at Princeton theological seminary, 1866–68, and was graduated at Union theological seminary in 1869. He was assistant minister at the First Presbyterian church in Baltimore, 1870–73, and on June 18, 1873, was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, N.Y. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Schenectady, N.Y., 1873–87; acting professor of mental philosophy and Hebrew in Union college, 1879–80; acting professor of moral science, 1885; and lecturer on Christian evidences, 1886. In 1887 he was chosen professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in the Auburn theological seminary, and in 1890 was transferred to the chair of Christian theology.

DARLINGTON, Edward, representative, was born in Chester county, Pa., Sept. 17, 1795. He was educated at Westchester academy and taught school, 1817–20. He was admitted to the bar in 1820 and practised law in Chester, Pa. He was several times elected district attorney and was a Whig representative in the 23d, 24th and 25th congresses, 1833–39. He removed, in 1850, to Media, Pa., where he died, Nov. 21, 1884.

DARLINGTON, Isaac, representative, was born in Westtown, Chester county, Pa., Dec. 13, 1781; son of Abraham Darlington; and grandson of Thomas and Harriet (Brinton) Darlington. He was a cousin of Dr. William Darlington, a representative in the 16th congress. He educated himself by private study while working on a farm and in his father's blacksmith shop, and subsequently became a successful lawyer. He was elected to the state legislature, 1807; served as a volunteer lieutenant in the war of 1812; and was a representative in the 15th congress, 1817–19, declining re election. In 1820 he was deputy attorney-general of Chester county, and was president-judge of the county court, 1821–39. He died in Westtown, Pa., April 27, 1893.

DARLINGTON, James Henry, clergyman, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 9, 1856; son of Thomas and Hannah Anne (Goodliffe) Darlington; grandson of Peter and Maria (Wilde) Darlington, and of James and Mary (Jopham) Goodliffe; and a descendant of an old colonial family with ancestors in the Revolution and

others in the Colonial wars. He was graduated with honors from the University of the city of New York in 1877, studied three years at the Princeton theological seminary, at the same time taking the university post-graduate philosophical course. He was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1882, and was assistant at Christ church, Brooklyn, 1882–83, becoming rector shortly after his advancement to the priesthood in the latter year. He was a trustee of Rutgers female college; a member of the New Jersey historical society, and of the New York academy of sciences; and chaplain of the 47th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y. He was archdeacon of northern Brooklyn, 1895–98. He married on July 26, 1888. Ella Louise, daughter of James Sterling Bearns of Brooklyn. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1884, and that of D.D. by the University of the city of New York in 1894. He published several pamphlets and sermons and edited *The Hymnal of the Church*.

DARLINGTON, Smedley, representative, was born in Pocopson township, Chester county, Pa., Jan. 24, 1827; son of Richard and Edith (Smedley), grandson of George, great-grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Brinton) and great² grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth (Hillborn) Darlington. He attended the common schools and the Friends central school, Philadelphia, and was a teacher in the latter school for several years, meanwhile making stenographic reports of sermons and speeches for the papers. In 1851 he established in Ercildoun a school for boys, which in 1854 he changed to one for girls and presided over it for nine years. In 1864 he removed to West Chester, Pa. He was a Republican representative in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91. He died in West Chester, Pa., June 24, 1899.

DARLINGTON, Thomas, surgeon, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1858; son of Thomas and Hannah Anne (Goodliffe) Darlington, and brother of James Henry Darlington. He was graduated from a special course in the scientific department of the University of the city of New York in 1877, and from the College of physicians and surgeons in 1880. He practised medicine for a time in Newark, N.J., and then settled in New York city as surgeon to several public works, including the Croton aqueduct. In 1888 he accepted the appointment of surgeon to the Copper Queen consolidated mining company and to the Arizona and Southwestern railroad company hospital, Bisbee, Ariz. He returned to New York, practised his profession, was attending physician to the Foundling hospital, a member of the staff of the *Mail and Express*, edited the *Hygienic World*, and contributed numerous articles to the *Medical Record*.

DARLINGTON, William, representative, was born in Birmingham, Pa., April 28, 1782; son of Edward and Hannah (Townsend) Darlington; grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Brinton) Darlington and of John Townsend; and great-grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth (Hillborn) Darlington. Abraham, the son of Job and Mary Darlington of Darnall, Cheshire, England, came to Pennsylvania with his brother John at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Darlingtons, as far back as can be traced, were Quakers. William was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1804 and studied botany and languages for two years. In 1805 he was appointed physician to the Chester county almshouse and surgeon to a regiment of militia. The latter appointment caused his disownment by the Society of Friends. He went to India in 1806–07 as a ship's surgeon and on his return to the United States practised medicine in West Chester. On June 1, 1808, he was married to Catharine, daughter of Gen. John Lacey of New Jersey, who had served in the Revolutionary war. In 1811 he was made a trustee and secretary of the newly established West Chester academy. In 1812 he defended the policy of President Madison, assisted in raising a company of volunteers and was major of the first battalion of the regiment in which his company was incorporated. In 1814 he helped to establish and was made a trustee of the bank of Chester county, and became its president in 1830. In 1814, when the British occupied Washington city, he joined a volunteer regiment as major. He was a representative in the 14th, 15th and 17th congresses, 1815–19 and 1821–23, and served on several important committees. He was canal commissioner in 1825 and in 1826 helped to form the West Chester natural history society, of which he was elected the first president. He was a member of more than forty literary and scientific associations of Europe and America, including the American philosophical society. He was honored in England, Switzerland and America by botanists who gave his name to rare plants. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1848 and that of Ph. D. from Dickinson in 1855. He published: *Mutual Influence of Habits and Disease*

Wm Darlington

(1804); wrote *Letters from Calcutta* published in the *Analectic Magazine* (1807); made a descriptive catalogue of the plants growing about West Chester published as *Florula Cestrica* (1826); and an enlarged edition including the plants of the entire county as *Flora Cestrica* (1837, new ed., 1853); edited the correspondence of his friend, Dr. William Baldwin, with a memoir, as *Relinquiæ Baldwiniana* (1843); and published *Agricultural Botany* (1847) and *Notæ Cestrienses* (with J. Smith Futhy, 1863). He died in West Chester, Pa., April 23, 1863.

DARRACH, James, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1828; son of William and Margaretta (Monro) Darrach; grandson of James Darrach and of Dr. George Monro; great-grandson of Thomas Darrach, who emigrated from Antrim, Ireland, in 1768, and purchased land in Georgetown, Kent county, Md.; and a descendant of Col. John Haslet who was killed at the battle of Princeton, and of William Bradford, who came to America in 1682. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1849 and from the Pennsylvania medical college in 1852. He was resident physician at the Pennsylvania hospital, Philadelphia, 1853–54; was elected a member of the Pathological society, 1857; of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, 1858; a fellow of the College of physicians, 1859; and was acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., in charge of the Cuyler U.S. hospital at Germantown, 1862–65. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania historical society and of the Sons of the Revolution, and was elected consulting physician to the Germantown hospital in 1864. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Henry Morris and granddaughter of Robert Morris the financier.

DARRACH, Cornelius, representative, was born in Pittsburg, Pa. in 1809. He was educated at the Western university, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1830, practising law in his native place. He was elected a state senator in 1832 and served several terms; was a U.S. district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania; a Whig representative in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47; and attorney-general of Pennsylvania from Jan. 4, 1849, to April 28, 1851. He declined the mission to England. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1855.

DARRALL, Chester B., representative, was born in Somerset county, Pa., June 24, 1842. He was graduated from the Albany medical college and served in the civil war as assistant surgeon and surgeon of the 86th N.Y. volunteers, resigning in 1867. He then removed to Brashear, La., where he engaged in planting. He was a state senator in 1868, and a Republican representative from Brashear, La., in the 41st, 42d, 43d and 44th congresses, 1869–77, and from Morgan City, La., in the 47th congress, 1881–83. He was defeated for the 50th congress.

DASHIELL, Robert Laurenson, educator, was born in Salisbury, Md., June 25, 1825. He was graduated from Dickinson college in 1846, and engaged in the work of the Methodist ministry, joining the Baltimore conference. He was afterward transferred to the Newark conference, and held various pastorates until 1868 when he was elected president of Dickinson college. This office he resigned in 1872 to become corresponding secretary of the Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a delegate to the general conference in 1872 and 1876. Wesleyan university and Dickinson college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1866. He died in Roseville, N.J., March 8, 1880.

DAUBRESSE, Isidore, educator, was born in Werwick, Cambrai, France, April 22, 1810. He was educated by the Society of Jesus and entered the order, being sent in 1845 by the French provincial, Father Rubilon, with twelve companions to the United States. On his arrival he was appointed by Bishop John Hughes to the chair of philosophy at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., serving that institution, 1846–64. He was transferred to the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, where he was employed in the same capacity, 1864–93, excepting five years' intermission, when he was master of novices at Sault-au-Récollet, Canada, and at Manresa institute, West Park, Ulster county, N.Y. He died at the novitiate of the Society of Jesus, Frederick, Md., Aug. 17, 1895.

DAVEE, Thomas, representative, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 9, 1797. He removed to Maine and became a merchant. He was for several years a member of the state legislature, and was speaker of the lower house in 1835. He was sheriff of Somerset county; postmaster of Blanchard, Maine, and a Democratic representative from Maine in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41. He was again a state senator in 1841 and died in Blanchard, Maine, Dec. 11, 1841.

DAVENPORT, Addington, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 3, 1670. His grandfather, Richard Davenport, colonist (1606–1665), was a fellow voyager with John Endicott on board the *Abigail* which left Weymouth, England, July 20, 1628, was ensign of Governor Endicott's company, cut the cross from the British flag by order of Endicott, was a lieutenant in the Pequot war, and in July, 1645, became commander of the castle in Boston harbor. Addington was graduated at Harvard in 1689 receiving his M.A. degree in 1712. He was registrar of deeds for Suffolk county, a founder of the Brattle street church, 1698, clerk of the house of representatives of

Massachusetts, clerk of the court of common pleas and of the supreme court of the state, a member of the governor's council, a state representative, 1711-13, and a justice of the supreme court of the state, 1715–36. He died in Boston, Mass., April 2, 1736.

DAVENPORT, Addington, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., May 16, 1701; son of Addington Davenport, justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts. He was graduated at Harvard in 1719; was admitted to the bar and was attorney-general of the state, 1728–32. He made the voyage to England to receive holy orders, and while there was honored with the M.A. degree from Oxford, 1732. He was minister of St. Andrew's church, Scituate, Mass., after his return until April 15, 1737, when he became assistant rector of King's chapel, the first Episcopal church in Boston. In May, 1740, he was elected rector of Trinity church, Boston, then first organized. He went on a visit to England, and died in London, Sept. 8, 1746.

DAVENPORT, Edward Loomis, actor, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 15, 1814; son of Asher Davenport, keeper of the "Archway" tavern on North street, Boston. He was educated in his native city, was clerk in a crockery store, and adopted the profession of the stage when twenty-two years old. He made his début in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" at Providence, R.I., supporting the elder Booth in his Sir Giles Overreach. Manager Thomas H. Hamlin then engaged him for the Bowery theatre, New York city, where he was well received and in 1838 he appeared at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, as Count Montalban in "The Honeymoon." He then returned to Boston and worked hard for nine years, mastering the details of his profession. In 1847 Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt made him her leading man and he went with her to England where he appeared at the Manchester theatre, Dec. 6, 1847, as Claude Melnotte. His acting created a profound impression in England and Macready engaged him for a short season in his support. His impersonation of William in "Black-eyed Susan" at the Haymarket theatre, London, was a great success. He was married in London, Jan. 8, 1849, to Mrs. Charles Gill, who was Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Vining, manager of Haymarket theatre, and of Miss Bew, daughter of John Johnstone, the Irish character actor. She was a member of Mrs. Mowatt's company at the time the attachment was formed and later was associated with Mr. Davenport on many of his starring tours. They returned to the United States in 1854 and appeared in various cities under the management of Messrs. Barron, Jarrett, Smith, Wallack and Wheatly, respectively. He was manager of the Howard athenæum, and of the new Tremont theatre, Boston, 1859–61, and while at the Howard supported Edwin Booth in a short run of "Julius Cæsar," taking the character of Brutus. He became lessee of the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1869. His last appearance was in "Daniel Druce" at Booth's. Five daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Davenport. Fanny Lily Gipsy, Blanche Maria, Lily Antoinette (Mrs. Frost Thorne), May (Mrs. William Seymour), and Marion Caroline; and two sons, Edgar Longfellow and Henry George Bryant, adopted the stage as a profession and each gained a considerable success. Mrs. Davenport died at Canton, Pa., July 20, 1891. Edward Loomis Davenport died at Canton, Pa., Sept. 1, 1877.

DAVENPORT, Fanny Lily Gipsy, actress, was born in London, England, April 10, 1850; oldest daughter of Edward Loomis and Fanny Elizabeth (Vining) Davenport. She was brought to America in 1854 and was educated in the public schools of Boston, where her father was settled for many years as actor and manager. Her first speaking part was Prince Charlie in "Faint Heart Ne'er Won Fair Lady," Feb. 14, 1862, at Niblo's Garden, New York, and her first adult character was Mrs. Mildmay in "Still Waters Run Deep," at the Tremont theatre, Boston. In 1869, after playing minor roles at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, she made her début as a member of Augustin Daly's company at the Fifth avenue theatre in New York, appearing there during the first season as Rosie Fanquehere in "Play," Maria in "Twelfth Night," Polly Eccles in "Caste," Lazarillo in "Don Cæsar de Bazan," and other parts. Toward the close of her first season she had become proficient in high comedy, having played Lady Gay Spanker to her father's Sir Harcourt. Among her many noteworthy successes during her second season were Mme. Guichard in "Monsieur Alphonse," Ruth Tredgett in "Charity," Nancy Sykes in "Oliver Twist," Lady Teazle in "School for Scandal," Olivia in "A Bold Stroke for a Husband" and Lou Ten Eyck in "Divorce." In 1877 she created the part of Mabel Renfrew, in Daly's "Pique," which was written for her.

In 1878 she left the management of Daly and shortly afterward began her long series of starring tours, appearing first in "Pique," then presenting a series of Shakesperean and old English comedies, and creating from time to time the heroines of modern French and English plays. In 1888 began the series of Sardou productions which became the leading feature of her repertory. The titles of these comprise "Fedora," "La Tosca," "Cleopatra," and "Gismonda," all of which were staged by herself. She paid to Sardou more than $400,000 in royalties, bonuses and buying his plays outright. In October, 1897, she produced "A Soldier of France" at the Boston theatre without much success. Her last appearance on any stage was as Cleopatra at the Grand Opera house, Chicago, Ill., March 25, 1898. She was married, July 30, 1879, to Edwin H. Price, then a popular actor, from whom she was subsequently divorced. In 1889 she married Melbourne MacDowell, who survived her and who was her leading man for several years. She died at her summer home, "Melbourne Hall," South Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 26, 1898.

DAVENPORT, Franklin, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1752. He became a lawyer in Woodbury, N.J., and served in a New Jersey regiment in the Revolutionary war. He was surrogate of Gloucester county; a presidential elector in 1792 and 1812; U.S. senator from Dec. 19, 1798, to March 3, 1799, and a representative from New Jersey in the 6th congress, 1799–1801. He died in Woodbury, N.J., about 1829.

DAVENPORT, Henry Kallock, naval officer, was born in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 10, 1820. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy in February, 1838, and was made passed midshipman in 1844. His service included sea and coast survey duty, and as officer on the *Columbia*. He was in the mail steamship service, 1849–52. He rejoined the navy as lieutenant in December, 1852, and was present on the Asiatic squadron at the capture of the Barrier forts, Canton river, China, in 1856. He was subsequently stationed at the U.S. observatory, Washington, D.C. He commanded the U.S. steamer *Hetzel* in its operations on the Potomac and James rivers and in the expeditions along the North Carolina coast, his little steamer becoming notorious as a support and defender of the flanks of the Federal army operating along the rivers and sounds of Virginia and North Carolina. He was promoted commander, July, 1862, and was in command of the *Lancaster* and of the *Powhatan* in the Pacific squadron, 1864–66. He was made captain in 1868 and was detailed on navigation duty in the Washington navy yard, 1867–70. He commanded the *Congress* of the European squadron, 1870–72, and died at Franzensbad, Bohemia, Aug. 18, 1872.

DAVENPORT, Ira, representative, was born at Hornellsville, N.Y., June 28, 1841; son of Ira and Lydia (Cameron) Davenport, and a descendant of Thomas Davenport who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1635. He was educated at the Union school, Bath, N.Y., and at Russell's school, New Haven, Conn. He was state senator, 1878–82; state comptroller, 1882–84; the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of New York in 1885, and a representative from Bath in the 49th and 50th congresses, 1885–89.

DAVENPORT, James, clergyman, was born in Stamford, Conn., in 1716; son of the Rev. John and Martha (Gould) Selleck Davenport; grandson of Judge John and Abigail (Pierson) Davenport, and great-grandson of the Rev. John Davenport, the Puritan. He was graduated at Yale in 1732, studied theology in New Haven, and was ordained to the ministry at Southold, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1738. He took an active part in the religious revival of that period, preaching with great effect on Long Island, and in New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The assembly of Connecticut disapproved of his methods and expelled him from the colony. He then went to Boston where he was arrested, imprisoned, tried and declared "*non compos mentis* and therefore not guilty." A council of ministers dissolved his relations with the Southold congregation in 1742 and in 1743 his partisans induced him to organize a church at New London, Conn., and he continued his erratic actions against the use of jewelry, wigs, fine clothes, and certain books which he gathered together and burned. In July, 1744, after his recovery from a severe illness, he published in the *Boston Gazette* a retraction of his errors. The College of New Jersey made him an honorary A.M. in 1749. In September, 1746, he became a member of the New Brunswick (N.J.) presbytery and was transferred to the New York presbytery in 1748. In 1754 he was moderator of the New York synod. He subsequently became pastor at Hopewell, N.J., where he died Nov. 10, 1757.

DAVENPORT, James, representative, was born in Stamford, Conn., Oct. 12, 1758; son of Judge Abraham Davenport and a brother of John Davenport (1752–1830). He was graduated at Yale in 1777; served in the commissary department in the Revolutionary war; was a judge of the court of common pleas; a representative from Connecticut in the 4th and 5th congresses, 1796–97 and a trustee of Yale corporation *ex officio*, while a representative in congress. He died in Stamford, Conn., Aug. 8, 1797.

DAVENPORT, John, Puritan, was born in Coventry, England, in 1597. He was the son of the mayor of Coventry; was educated at Oxford, became chaplain of Hilton castle near Durham

and preached in London where he became minister of St. Stephen's in Coleman street. He resigned about 1633, withdrew from the established church and joined the Rev. John Paget of the English church in Amsterdam, Holland, as colleague. Differing with his superior on the subject of infant baptism, he returned to England in 1635, and having been informed of the success of the Massachusetts colony, he sailed on the *Hector*, reaching Boston June 26, 1637. In August, 1637, he was a member of the synod that met at Cambridge and in March, 1638, with many of the families that had come with him from England, sailed for Quinnipiack, reaching the place April 14, 1638. They afterward named the place New Haven. In June, 1639, "all the free planters" met in constitutional assembly and resolved that only church members should be burgesses and he was elected one of the "seven pillars" to maintain civil government. He continued to preach and govern in New Haven until 1667, when the death of the Rev. John Wilson of the first church in Boston determined that society to call him as their pastor. He was installed Dec. 9, 1668, but on account of his not being willing to accept the "half-way covenant" respecting baptism, as adopted by the synod of 1662, he withdrew from the first church with some of the members and organized the "Old South Church." He died soon after and was buried in the tomb of his old friend, the Rev. John Cotton. Oxford gave him the degrees B.D. and M.A. in 1625. Besides tracts, sermons and controversial pamphlets, he published: *Instructions to Elders of the English Church* (1634); *Catechism Containing the Chief Heads of Christian Religion* (1659); and *Discourse About Civil Government in a New Plantation* (1673). He died in Boston, Mass., March 15, 1670.

DAVENPORT, John, representative, was born in Stamford, Conn., Jan. 16, 1752; son of Judge Abraham Davenport, grandson of the Rev. John and Martha (Gould) Selleck Davenport; great-grandson of John and Abigail (Pierson) Davenport, and great^2 grandson of the Rev. John Davenport, the Puritan. He was graduated at Yale in 1770 and became a lawyer in Stamford. He was major in the commissary department in the Revolutionary war and represented Connecticut as a Federalist in the 6th–14th congresses, 1799–1817. He was married, May 7, 1780, to Mary Silverton, daughter of the Rev. Noah Wells, D.D. He died in Stamford, Conn., Nov. 28, 1830.

DAVENPORT, Samuel Arza, representative, was born near Watkins, Schuyler county, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1834; son of William and Phylance (Tracy) Davenport; grandson of Roswell and Esther (Heminway) Davenport, and a descendant of the Rev. John Davenport, who with

Theophilus Eaton and others, in April, 1638, settled at Quinnipiack, afterward known as New Haven, Conn. He attended the academy in Erie, Pa., and was graduated from Harvard law school in 1855. In 1860 he was elected district attorney in Erie county, Pa., and thereafter practised in the courts of the state and of the United States. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1888 and at Minneapolis in 1892. He was a Republican representative from the state of Pennsylvania at large in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901.

DAVENPORT, Thomas, representative, was born in Cumberland county, Va. He became a lawyer at Meadsville, Va., and was a representative in the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d congresses, 1825–35. He died near Meadsville, Halifax county, Va., Nov. 18, 1838.

DAVENPORT, Thomas, inventor, was born in Williamstown, Vt., July 9, 1802; son of Daniel and Hannah (Rice) Davenport. His father died in 1812, and in 1816 Thomas was apprenticed to a blacksmith with whom he continued until 1823. He acquired his education by committing to memory the contents of a few books as he worked at the forge. He began business for himself in Brandon, Vt., in 1823 and in 1827 he was married to Emily Goss, a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Carver, the celebrated American traveller. In 1833 his attention was drawn to the subject of electro-magnetism by witnessing an exhibition of the power of one of Professor Henry's electro-magnets, at the Penfield iron works, Crown Point, N.Y. He purchased the magnet and on his return home began experimenting. With his one magnet as a model he constructed a number of others, and in a few months, by laboriously working out the principle, common to every successful electric-motor, of repeated changes of magnetic poles, he succeeded in moving a wheel about seven inches in diameter at the rate of thirty revolutions per minute. He improved his invention until he produced a much larger machine which ran with great rapidity, and which he exhibited in 1835 at the Rensselaer institute in Troy, and at the Franklin institute in Philadelphia. Soon afterward he built a small circular railway, the first electric railway on record, which he exhibited in several cities. In 1837 his invention was

Thomas Davenport

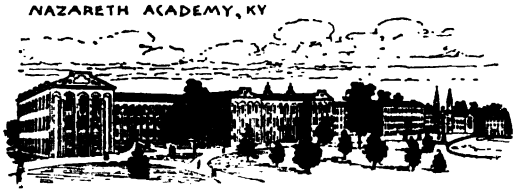
patented, and a company was formed in New York city for the manufacture of electro-magnetic engines and the prosecution of further experiments. By the dishonesty of an agent the company failed, and from his own slender resources he continued his experiments. In 1840 he began the publication of a paper called *The Electro-Magnet*, printed on a press propelled by one of his electric machines. The want of pecuniary means compelled him to suspend operations and in 1842 he returned with his family to his home in Brandon, Vt. Up to 1842 he had built over a hundred machines of different styles and construction. His only source of power was the primary battery and he had practically accomplished all that could be done, until the dynamo came into use forty years later. In the course of the eighteen years of his labors Davenport's experiments covered a wide field. He early discovered that power might be transmitted to a distance by a wire, and he sent telegraphic messages long before he had ever heard of Professor Morse, whose acquaintance he afterward made in New York. He discovered the helix principle, built some engines on that principle, and had it patented in England. After his return to Vermont he removed to a farm in Salisbury, where he began experimenting in sound as affected by the electric current. He applied the current to the strings of a piano, thus prolonging the tones at the will of the player. For this invention he had just filed his caveat in the U.S. patent office when he was stricken with his last illness. His greatest work, however, was the rotary electric motor, of which Franklin L. Pope in the *Electrical Engineer* (1896) said: "If this [Davenport's] patent, which expired in February, 1851, were in force today, it is not too much to say that upon a fair judicial construction of its claim, every successful motor now running would be embraced within its scope." Mr. Davenport died in Salisbury, Vt., July 6, 1851.

DAVES, Edward Graham, educator, was born in New Bern, N.C., March 31, 1833; son of John Pugh and Elizabeth Batchelor (Graham) Daves, and grandson of Capt. John Daves of the 3d regiment, North Carolina Continental infantry, and an original member of the North Carolina society of the Cincinnati. He was fitted for college at the New Bern academy and by private tutors and was graduated from Harvard in 1854, second in his class. He was graduated from Harvard law school in 1856, entered the law office of Brown & Brune, Baltimore, Md., and was admitted to the Maryland bar in the same year. In the fall of 1856 he accepted the chair of Greek in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., and remained there until 1861 when he went abroad. He studied and travelled in Europe until 1871, attended lectures at the University of Bonn, and kept a private school for American boys at Vevey, Switzerland. On his return to Baltimore he devoted his time to lecturing and private teaching. He organized the Roanoke colony memorial association which purchased and preserved Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island, N.C.; was the organizer and first president of the Harvard alumni association of Maryland; one of the charter members of the Society of the sons of the Revolution in Maryland, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland. He was married June 29, 1855, to Mary Grace Foster of Cambridge, Mass. Trinity college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1857. He is the author of numerous monographs and contributions to periodical literature, relating to Colonial and Revolutionary history. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1894.

DAVEY, Robert C., representative, was born in New Orleans, La., Oct. 22, 1853; son of John Cogan and Margaret (Donahue) Davey. He was graduated from St. Vincent's college, Cape Girardeau, Mo., in 1871. He was a member of the Louisiana senate, 1880–88, and 1892–96, being president *pro tempore* of that body in 1884 and 1886. He was judge of the first recorder's court, 1880–88. He was a Democratic representative from Louisiana in the 53d congress, 1893–95, declined renomination for the 54th congress, and was elected to the 55th and 58th congresses, serving 1897–1903.

DAVID, John Baptist Mary, R.C. bishop, was born at Coueron, near Nantes, France, June 4, 1761. He acquired his education at the College of the Oratorians and studied theology at the seminary at Nantes. He received tonsure and minor orders in 1783, and resolving to enter the Order of St. Sulpice he pursued his studies at Issy, 1783–85, and was admitted to the priesthood there, Sept. 24, 1785. He was professor of philosophy, theology and scripture in the theological seminary of the Sulpitians at Angers, 1785–90. He fled from the terrorists during the French Revolution and in 1792 sought refuge in America. He studied English during the voyage and on his arrival was assigned by Bishop Carroll to the service of the mission in lower Maryland. He was a professor in Georgetown college, 1804–06, and in the theological seminary of St. Sulpice and St. Mary's university, Baltimore, 1806–10. In 1810 he accompanied Bishop Flaget to Bardstown, Ky., and organized the theological seminary of St. Thomas, near Bardstown, of which he was the first superior. The seminary was removed to Bardstown in 1819 and Father David remained its superior until 1833. He founded the Sisters of Charity at Nazareth in 1812, and was the ecclesiastical superior of that community until

1833. He was appointed coadjutor bishop of Kentucky, July 4, 1817, and was consecrated at Bardstown, Aug. 15, 1819, titular bishop of Mauricastro, by Bishop Flaget. When Bishop Flaget resigned in 1830 Bishop David was appointed his successor, but at once set to work to



have Dr. Flaget restored to the bishopric and surrendered the administration of the diocese into his hands. He had been regularly appointed successor in November, 1832, and sent his resignation to Rome in favor of Bishop Flaget, which was accepted in April, 1833, and Dr. Chabrat, who had been appointed coadjutor to Bishop David, was reappointed as coadjutor to Bishop Flaget. In 1823 the seminary at Bardstown was made a university, chartered by the legislature of Kentucky through the efforts of Father David, who was made its first president. He wrote able papers in defence of the usages of the Roman Catholic church and published translations and a Catholic hymn book. He died at the Nazareth convent, Bardstown, Ky., July 12, 1841.

DAVIDSON, Alexander, inventor, was born in Pruntytown, Va., Sept. 23, 1826; son of Alexander and Dorothy (Burdett) Davidson; grandson of John and Sarah (Larue) Davidson, and of James and Mary Burdett, and a descendant of Alexander Davidson, who came to America from Scotland early in 1700. He studied at Oberlin, Ohio, paying his way by mechanical work, and later taught school for several years, showing his inventive genius by making appliances for illustrating the studies pursued. In 1864 he formed an alliance with W. D. Rutledge of Springfield, Ill., in the management of a commercial school. Their offices were fitted up with desks representing cities and these were connected by a miniature electric railway, with miniature freight for transportation. This method of teaching became at once popular and increased the patronage of the school. He disposed of his interest in this school in 1869 and entered the United States revenue service, at the same time continuing his inventions which included a paddle-wheel patented in 1881. About 1875 he saw the first Remington typewriter and spent much time in improving that instrument. His chief work in this connection was determining a scale of value of the letters of the alphabet and thus establishing the universal keyboard. He made important additions and improvements to the Densmore and Yost machines and in 1887 sold his patents to the Yost writing-machine company. He is the author of a *History of Illinois* (1873), an edition of which was published for use in schools. He died at Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 12, 1893.

DAVIDSON, Alexander Caldwell, representative, was born in Mecklenburg county, N.C., Dec. 26, 1826. He was graduated from the University of Alabama, in 1848; studied law and became a planter at Uniontown, Ala. He was a colonel in the Confederate army, 1861–64, and a member of the Alabama house of representatives, 1880–81; of the state senate, 1882–86; and was a Democratic representative in the 49th and 50th congresses, 1885–89.

DAVIDSON, Augustus Cleveland, educator, was born in Franklin county, Mo., Dec. 8, 1846; son of Samuel Moman and America (Billups) Davidson; grandson of James and Mary (Johnson) Davidson and of Thomas and Ann (Cleveland) Billups; and of Scotch and English ancestry. He was prepared for college at Georgetown, Ky., and was graduated from Georgetown college in 1871. He was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church, Eminence, Ky., July 30, 1871; and was afterward pastor at Bloomington, Ind., 1876 to 1879; Aurora, Ind., 1879 to 1884; Marion, Ala., 1884 to 1887, and Covington, Ky., 1887 to 1893. He was elected president of Georgetown college, Ky., in 1893 and held the office until 1898, when he resigned and became pastor of the South Side Baptist church, Birmingham, Ala. He was married, Nov. 17, 1874, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Keene of Georgetown, Ky. He was elected a member of the Filson club, Louisville, Ky., in 1895. Howard university, Ala., conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1885.

DAVIDSON, Charles, educator, was born in Streetsboro, Ohio, July 29, 1852; son of David Botsford and Jennette P. (Parker) Davidson; grandson of Treat and Mehitable (Botsford) Davidson, and great-grandson of David and Anna (Sheel) Davidson. He was graduated from Iowa college, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1878; was a student in the graduate department of Yale university, 1876–77, and was a tutor in the academy of Iowa college, 1877–78. In the latter year he became language instructor in Mitchell seminary, Iowa, resigning in 1879 to become principal of the Minneapolis academy, where he remained five years. He was superintendent of public schools, Dalles City, Oregon, 1884–86; master in English, Belmont school, Belmont, Cal., 1887–93; student in English, Yale university, 1891–92; associate professor of English, University of Indiana, 1893–94; associate professor of English and rhetoric, Adelbert college of Western Reserve university, 1894–96, and English inspector for the regents of

the University of the State of New York, Albany, from 1896. He was visiting professor of Chicago university in the summer quarter of 1895. He was married in 1878 to Hannah Amelia Noyes, Iowa college, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881; instructor in Mitchell seminary, Mitchellville, Iowa, 1878–79; lady principal and master in Latin and history, Minneapolis academy, 1879–84; instructor in history, Dalles City, Oregon, 1885; student of economics, University of Minnesota, 1886–87; student of history, University of California, 1887–88; master in history, Belmont school, Cal., 1888–93; and a student of politics and history in the University of Chicago, in the summers of 1894 and 1895. She is the author of "A Reference History of the United States" (1892), and numerous contributions to periodical literature. Professor Davidson received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1892. He published many contributions to *Modern Language Notes* and other periodicals; a volume entitled *English in the Secondary School, with Suggestions Based Upon the Reports of the English Conferences* (1896); *The Phonology of Stressed Vowels in Beowulf*, in the *Publications of the Modern Language Association*, Vol. VI.; and *Studies in the English Mystery Plays*, published by Yale university.

DAVIDSON, George, geodesist and astronomer, was born in Nottingham, England, May 9, 1825; son of Thomas and Janet (Drummond) Davidson of Arbroath and Montrose, Scotland. He was brought by his parents to the United States in 1832, and they settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was graduated at the Central high school in 1845, first in the class. The same year Prof. A. Dallas Bache selected him for duty on the U.S. coast survey, and for the next five years he was engaged on geodetic field work and in astronomical observations between Maine and Texas. He was sent to the Pacific coast in 1850 on special duty in selecting sites for lighthouses, and determining the latitude and longitude of prominent capes and the magnetic elements of the coast. He made the triangulations and necessary astronomical observations for establishing the American claim to the Canal de Haro, as the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia, then popularly known as the San Juan Island question, in 1853–54; and in 1858 took charge of the primary triangulation northward from San Francisco. In 1861 he made resurveys on the Delaware river in the approaches to Fort Delaware and Fort Mifflin for the defence of Philadelphia, and in 1862 commanded the armed coast survey steamer *Vixen* in Florida waters, making among other surveys that of Indian Key. In 1863 when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, he was assistant engineer of fortifications for the defence of Philadelphia. In 1866 he completed the circuit of the line of telegraphy through Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. This connection secured through the Atlantic cable the first determination of the telegraphic difference of longitude between Greenwich and Washington. In 1867 he was chief engineer of a party sent from New York to explore the Isthmus of Darien for a ship canal; and in May of the same year he made a geographical reconnoissance of the coast of Alaska. His report was published and largely influenced the government in consummating the purchase of that territory. He was in general charge of the geodetic, astronomical and magnetic work on the Pacific coast, 1867–95, and made the telegraphic connections for longitude with the centres of triangulation from San Diego to Puget sound; and in telegraphic observation from San Francisco to Cambridge (1869) he determined directly the transmission time of clock signals through 7200 miles of wire. In 1869 he was in charge of the astronomical expedition to Alaska to observe the total eclipse of the sun. He was the first American to ascend the Chilkaht river. In 1871 he reported to the secretary of the treasury an exhaustive examination of coin weights and balances of the mint at San Francisco; and in 1872 made astronomical observations at high elevations in the Sierra Nevadas to test the relative value of high and low stations for steadiness of the atmosphere in astronomical observations. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant one of the three irrigation commissioners for California, and the same year recovered the French transit of Venus station in lower California, established at Chappe de l'Anteroche in 1769. In 1874 he commanded the American transit of Venus expedition to Japan, taking about sixty photographs; and determined the telegraphic difference of longitude between Nagasaki and Tokio and Vladivostok. He then continued his voyage around the world, examining the condition and character of irrigation, reclamation and sewerage works in China, India, Egypt and Italy. The superintendent of the coast survey pronounced his results in the main triangulation of the Pacific coast, "unique in the history of geodesy." In 1880 he determined the coefficient of refraction between Ross moun-

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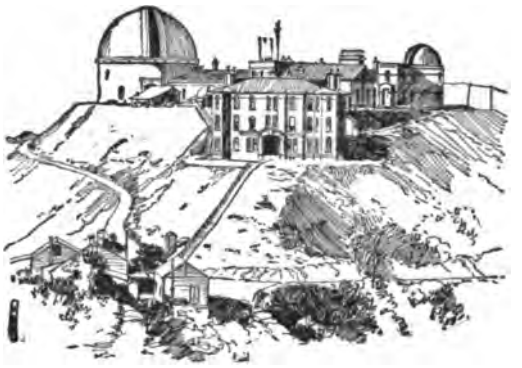
tain, 2200 feet, and Bodya Head, 241 feet. In 1875 he visited the astronomical observatories and instrument workshops of Europe, the field of the great trignometrical survey of India, and of the geodetic work of France, Prussia, Great Britain and Switzerland. In 1878 he was sent to the Paris exposition to examine instruments of precision in geodesy and astronomy and was elected president of the jury of the moving powers of machinery. As such he assisted in the examination of 3800 pieces of machinery and the awarding of 850 prizes, and received for these services a medal and diploma from the French government. In 1879 he made a second series of observations between Round Top, 10,645 feet above the sea and Jackson Butte, 2342 feet, and in 1880 a third between Mt. Diabolo, 3849 feet, and Martinez, 180 feet. In the development of the main triangulation of the Pacific coast the lines reached 192 miles, the longest yet reached in geodetic work, 1879, and in 1892 he established the intervisibility of the stations Mt. Diabolo, 3849 feet above the sea, and Mt. Shasta, 14,440 feet, the length of line being 244 miles. In 1880 he carried his large equatorial telescope to the summit of Santa Lucia, 6000 feet, and observed the total eclipse of January 11. This was the only station at which this eclipse was observed. In 1882 he had charge of the U.S. transit of Venus expedition in New Mexico, 5500 feet above the level of the sea, and in addition to instrumental observations, obtained 216 photographs. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1874, and of the principal scientific societies of America and Europe at various dates. He was president of the California academy of sciences, 1871–86, and was elected president of the "Geographical society of the Pacific" in 1881. He became honorary professor of geodesy and astronomy in the University of California in 1870 and was a regent, 1877–84. He was elected the first honorary member of the San Francisco chamber of commerce for "eminent public services" in 1889. In a single period of nine years he presented seventy-three prepared papers, besides innumerable notes and diagrams, to the California academy of sciences. In addition to his official and field duties, he assisted in mapping the entire Pacific coast of the United States, and determined the geographical position of all the prominent capes, bays and lighthouses of the Pacific coast. In forty-five years of active field service on the survey, he travelled 382,000 miles and always with notebook, instruments and sketchbook in hand. To Jan. 1, 1898, his itinerary was 395,596 miles. In 1890 he had written over 2500 octavo pages of geographical matter, illustrated by 530 views, maps, etc. At his own expense he maintained the first astronomical observatory on the Pacific coast; and in 1873–74 largely influenced Mr. James Lick in establishing the Lick observatory. In 1891–92 he made, on every available night for fifteen consecutive months, a series of observations for the determination of the "Variation of



THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

Latitude," which demonstrated the 430 day period; and also gave a new determination of the "Constant of Aberration." In 1893 and 1894 he observed three other series for the variation of latitude. In 1895 Professor Davidson was removed from his office after more than fifty years' service without a single charge against him, and representatives of influential societies and institutions throughout the country made a strong protest against the act, which was deplored as well by a number of foreign scientific societies as a great loss to geodetic science. In 1898 he accepted the professorship of geography in the new college of commerce established in the University of California. In 1889 he was U.S. delegate to the ninth conference of the Association Géodésique Internationale at Paris, and was by that body elected a member of the permanent commission. In 1894 he was nominated by the French ministry, and elected by the scientific members of the bureau of longitudes, the corresponding member to represent the United States. He was made an honorary member of the American society of civil engineers in 1897 and an honorary corresponding member of the Royal geographical society in 1890. He was married in October, 1858, to Ellinor, daughter of Robert Henry Fauntleroy of Virginia. He received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from Santa Clara college in 1876, and that of D.Sc. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. His published works and papers on geodesy, astronomy, engineering and geography number over one hundred and thirty. He also published four editions of *The Coast Pilot of California, Oregon and Washington* (1858–62–69–88), the last edition embracing 720 quarto pages and 464 illustrations; the *Coast*

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Pilot of Alaska (part 1, 1869); and many special reports are contained in government publications.

DAVIDSON, James Henry, representative, was born in Colchester, N.Y., June 18, 1858; son of James and Ann (Johnson) Davidson, and grandson of William Davidson. He attended Walton (N.Y.) academy and was a teacher in the public schools for several years. He was graduated from Albany law school in 1884 and in 1887 removed to Princeton, Wis., where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He was district attorney of Green Lake county in 1888 and chairman of the Republican congressional committee for the 6th district of Wisconsin, 1890–96. He removed to Oshkosh in 1892, and was city attorney, 1895–97, and a Republican representative from the sixth district in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897–1903.

DAVIDSON, James Wood, author, was born in Newberry district, S.C., March 9, 1829; son of Alexander and Sarah Jones (Weed) Davidson, and grandson of Alexander Davidson, Sr., who was born in Scotland, moved to Ireland, married there, and then immigrated to Craven county (now Newberry county) South Carolina. He studied the languages under private tutors and was graduated at South Carolina college in 1852. He was professor of Greek in Mt. Zion college, Winnsboro, S.C., 1854–59, and principal of Columbia male academy, 1859–61. He served in the Confederate army as adjutant in Jackson's corps in the army of Northern Virginia, 1862–63. In 1865 his home in Columbia, S.C., his manuscripts, — the accumulation of ten years' labor, — and his library had been burned during Sherman's march through the place. He then became a correspondent for the Columbia, Charleston and New York papers, and in his letters exposed the corruption of the reconstruction government of the state. In 1871 he removed to Washington, D.C., and in 1873 to New York city, where he engaged in literary work. He was the American correspondent of the *London Standard*, literary editor of the *Evening Post* and educational editor for a publishing house. In 1884 he was married to Mary Josephine Allen, a native of Bristol, England, and removed to Figulus, Dade county, Fla., where he engaged in the culture of tropical fruits and in literary work. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1885; represented his county in the state legislature of 1887, and removed to Washington, D.C., the same year. His published works include: *Living Writers of the South* (1869); *School History of South Carolina* (1869, new ed., 1886); *The Correspondent* (1886); *The Poetry of the Future* (1888); and *The Florida of Today* (1889). He also edited *Lyrics and Sketches* by William M. Martin (1865); and *The Educational Year Book* (1872). In 1899 he had in preparation *A Dictionary of Southern Authors*, a work on the cause of the war of secession, and a book on theology.

Jas. Wood Davidson.

DAVIDSON, John Wynn, soldier, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Aug. 18, 1824. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S. military academy in 1841, graduating with the class of 1845. He commanded a howitzer battery under General Kearny in California in 1846, and remained with the army in Southern California during the Mexican war, taking part in the battles of December, 1846, and January, 1847, that secured possession of Southern California and New Mexico. He continued on frontier duty and led his command in the fight at Cieneguilla, N.M., March 30, 1854, where he defeated the combined warriors of the Apache and Utah tribes with a loss of three-fourths of his force. This action, in which he was wounded, won for him promotion to the rank of captain, Jan. 20, 1855, and he was promoted major, Nov. 14, 1861, while stationed at Washington in the defence of the national capital. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Feb. 3, 1862, and commanded a brigade in the army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for action at Gaines's Mill and colonel for Golding's Farm, and also distinguished himself at Lee's Mills, Mechanicsville, Savage's Station and Glendale. He was transferred to the department of the Missouri and commanded the St. Louis district, from August to November, 1862; the army of southeast Missouri, December, January and February, 1862–63; and the St. Louis district for five months thereafter. He directed the operations against Pilot Knob and Fredericktown and drove General Marmaduke out of Missouri. He commanded a cavalry division in the operations in Arkansas leading to the capture of Little Rock. On June 26, 1864, he was made chief of the cavalry forces west of the Mississippi and led the cavalry expedition from Baton Rouge to Pascagoula, Nov. 24, 1864. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for his success at Little Rock and major-general for his services during the civil war. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 10th U.S. cavalry, Dec. 1, 1866, was acting inspector-general

of the department of the Missouri, 1866–67; professor of military science in the Kansas agricultural college, 1868–71, and commanded posts in Texas and Idaho, 1871–77, and the district of Upper Brazos, Texas, 1877–78. On March 20, 1869, he was promoted colonel of the 2d U.S. cavalry. He died at St. Paul, Minn., June 26, 1881.

DAVIDSON, Lucretia Maria, poet, was born in Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1808; daughter of Oliver and Margaret (Miller) Davidson. Her father was a physician and her mother an author. The child was remarkably well read before she was twelve years old, and was the author of numerous verses before she was nine. Her propensity for writing verses was checked for a time by her parents who denied her pen and paper. She was largely a creature of impulse and would stop in the midst of pleasure or work to write. In 1824 she attended Mrs. Willard's school at Troy, N.Y., but application to her studies undermined her health and she was taken home. She left in manuscript 278 poems including five of several cantos each. In speaking of her accomplishment, Shelley, the poet, said: "In our own language, except in the cases of Chatterton and of Kirke White, we can call to mind no instance of so early, so ardent and so fatal a pursuit of intellectual advancement." Her sister, Margaret Miller, had a similar sensibility and precocity and her poems were introduced to the world by Washington Irving. She died when fifteen years old. Their brother, Levi P., was a lieutenant in the U.S. army and also "wrote verses with elegance and ease." He died when twenty-five years old. Lucretia's poems were published under the title *Amir Khan and Other Poems* with a sketch by S. F. B. Morse (1828; new edition, illustrated by Darley, 1871); and the works of the two sisters in 1850. She died in Plattsburg, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1825.

DAVIDSON, Robert, educator, was born in Elkton, Md., in 1750. He attended Newark academy, Del., was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1771 as valedictorian, taught for a time, and studied theology. In 1774 he was appointed to the chair of history and *belles-lettres* in the University of Pennsylvania and in the same year was licensed to preach. He was ordained by the presbytery of Philadelphia in 1775 as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Ewing of the First church. He was professor of the Greek and Latin languages in the University of Pennsylvania, 1780–82, and of history, 1782–84. Upon the organization of Dickinson college at Carlisle, Pa., in 1784, he accepted the vice-presidency of the institution, together with the chair of history and *belles-lettres*. He was acting president from its organization to the time of the arrival of President Nisbet from England in June, 1785, and again in 1786 when the president temporarily resigned for a few months pending the adjustment of a difficulty with the faculty. In addition to his duties as vice-president Dr. Davidson was professor of history, geography, chronology and rhetoric, 1785–1804, and of moral philosophy, 1804–09. On the death of President Nisbet, Jan. 18, 1804, he succeeded to the presidency of the college and resigned in 1809, when he was succeeded by Jeremiah Atwater. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church, Carlisle, 1784–1812. He was married to Margaret, daughter of the Hon. John Montgomery of Carlisle. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1783, and received the degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1780, and that of D.D. in 1784. He is the author of: *Epitome of Geography in Verse* (1784); *The Christian's A B C* (1811); and *New Metrical Version of the Psalms* (1812). He died in Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 13, 1812.

DAVIDSON, Robert, clergyman, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 23, 1808; son of Robert (1750–1812) and Margaret (Montgomery) Davidson. He was graduated at Dickinson in 1828 and in theology at Princeton, in 1831. He was ordained by the Cumberland presbytery as pastor of the second Presbyterian church, Lexington, Ky., in 1832, resigning in 1840 to accept the presidency of Transylvania university. He resigned the presidency in 1842 and removed to New Brunswick, N.J., where he was pastor, 1842–59. In 1860 he was made pastor of a church in New York city, in 1864 of the church in Huntington, L.I., and in 1868 removed to Philadelphia. He was a member of the A.B.C.F.M.; permanent clerk of the General assembly, 1845–50; and a delegate to the General assembly, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1869. He received the degree of D.D. He published: *History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky* (1847); *Elijah, a Sacred Drama, and Other Poems* (1847); and *The Christ of God* (1870). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 6, 1876.

DAVIDSON, Robert H. M., representative, was born in Gadsden county, Fla., Sept. 23, 1832. He attended Quincy (Fla.) academy, studied law at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and became a lawyer in Quincy, Fla. He was a member of the Florida house of representatives, 1856–57 and 1858–59; and was a state senator, 1860–62, retiring in the latter year to enter the Confederate army as captain of infantry. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Florida infantry and on May 28, 1864, received a wound which rendered him unfit for duty. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865; a presidential elector on the Greeley and Brown ticket in 1872; and a Democratic representative from the 1st district of Florida in the 45th–51st congresses inclusive, serving, 1877–1891.

DAVIDSON, Thomas, ship builder, was born in Nottingham, England, Aug. 28, 1828; son of Thomas and Janet (Drummond) Davidson of Arbroath and Montrose, Scotland. He came to America with his parents and his elder brother George Davidson in 1832 and settled in Philadelphia. He was apprenticed to Matthew Van Dusen, ship builder, and spent his leisure hours in studying mathematics with his brother George. He became a ship builder on his own account in Philadelphia and his acquaintance with John Lenthall, chief constructor of the U.S. navy, led to his appointment in 1861 as quartermaster in the Philadelphia navy yard with direction over the ship carpenters of the yard. He was made assistant naval constructor in 1863, and naval constructor with the rank of commander in 1866. His skill was exhibited during the civil war in the rapidity with which he conducted repairs on old ships and built new ones. He built the *Tuscorora* in fifty-eight working days, the *Miami* in twenty-seven days and the *Juniata* of 1240 tons, from the live oak frame originally intended for a frigate, and which had seasoned in the yard for twenty-three years, in seventy days. When the U.S. frigate *Monongahela* was thrown upon the beach on the island of Santa Cruz by a great earthquake wave, Nov. 18, 1867, and left forty feet above tide water and over half a mile inland from water sufficiently deep to float her, he succeeded in returning the great ship to deep water, a greater part of the way over a coral bed. He executed the models and drawings for the first torpedo boat constructed by the U.S. navy. He was engaged in developing a series of armored vessels, torpedo boats and cruisers for the United States when he died very suddenly in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

Thomas Davidson Jr.

DAVIDSON, Thomas G., representative, was born in Jefferson county, Miss., Aug. 6, 1805. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, removed to Greensburg, La., where he was register of the land office, and was elected to the state legislature, 1833–46. He was a Democratic representative in the 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, but withdrew from the 36th congress in February, 1861, with other secessionists. After the war he again served in the Louisiana legislature. He died in Livingston parish, La., Sept. 11, 1883.

DAVIDSON, William, soldier, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1746. His parents removed to North Carolina in 1750, settling in Rowan county. He volunteered in one of the first regiments raised in the state for the maintenance of its independence and was elected major of the regiment. Under General Nash the regiment, with the others making up the North Carolina line, joined Washington's army in New Jersey, and he fought at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, gaining promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commandant of his regiment. In November, 1779, the North Carolina line was ordered to reinforce General Lincoln at Charleston, S.C., and Colonel Davidson obtained leave of absence to visit his family. While he was at home the news of the capitulation of General Lincoln emboldened the loyalists of North Carolina to offer aid to the British troops on their progress north, and Colonel Davidson, at the head of a body of militia, met the insurgents near Calson's Mill and gave them a sharp fight. He was badly wounded, being shot through the body, but recovered after two months in hospital and was promoted brigadier-general of the state militia. He co-operated with General Sumter, Colonel Davis and General Greene, in resisting the march of Cornwallis. On the night of Jan. 31, 1781, while Davidson was guarding Cowan's Ford with three hundred men, the British force, many times stronger, crossed the ford. Colonel Davidson gave battle but his force was driven to the woods after he had been shot through the breast with a rifle ball. Congress voted $500 for a monument to the hero, but it was never erected. Davidson college was named in his honor in 1837 and his sword was presented to the college. He died on the battle-field of Cowan's Ford, N.C., Feb. 1, 1781.

DAVIDSON, William, representative, was born in Mecklenburg county, N.C., Sept. 12, 1778; son of William Davidson (1746–1781). He was an extensive planter; a state senator, 1813, 1815–19, 1825 and 1827–30; a Federalist representative in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1818–21; and was defeated for the 17th congress. He died in Charlotte, N.C., Sept. 16, 1857.

DAVIDSON, William Clarence, clergyman, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, March 31, 1848; son of Gideon L. and Mary A. (Bowyer) Davisson; and grandson of Samuel and Eleanor (Lay) Davisson. The family came of Scotch stock, emigrating from Ireland to Pennsylvania, thence to North Carolina, and to Virginia, where the family divided, one section settling in Davidson county, Tenn., and the other in Ohio and Indiana. William was graduated from DePauw university in 1876, and the following year became a missionary to Japan. He also

held the office of U.S. consul in Hakodate, Japan, and was professor of English and mathematics in Too Giguku college, Hirosaki, Japan. He was presiding elder of the Hakodate district, 1878–82, and of Yokohama district, 1882–84. In 1884 he returned to the United States, and was pastor of the First church, Plymouth, Ind., 1885–87. In the latter year he again went to Japan, returning however in 1888 to become pastor of a church at Verona, N.Y. He afterward held charges at Clinton, N.Y., 1889–91; at Herkimer, N.Y., 1891–96; and at Trinity, Oswego, N.Y., from 1897. While pastor in Herkimer he was professor of comparative religion in Folt's mission institute. He published a short *Old Testament History* (Japanese) for use by Japanese preachers. He was married in 1876 to Mary C. McDaniel, who died in 1884; and in 1886 he was married to Helen Marr Oakes.

DAVIE, William Richardson, statesman, was born in Egremont, near Whitehaven, England, June 20, 1756; son of Archibald Davie. He was brought to America in 1763 by his father and placed in the care of his maternal uncle, the Rev. William Richardson, a member of the Waxhaw settlement on the Catawba river in South Carolina, who made him heir to his estate. He was prepared for college at Queen's museum, Charlotte, N.C., and graduated at the College of New Jersey with the first honors on his return from Washington's army in the fall of 1776. He then went to Salisbury, N.C., where he studied law and in 1777 he joined a detachment of volunteers raised by General Jones to defend Charleston. In 1779 he was made lieutenant of a troop of cavalry. Davie was promoted captain and major, and on June 20, 1779, took part in the battle of Stono River, where he was severely wounded. Being unfitted for further service he was licensed to practise law in the courts of the Holston River circuit, North Carolina, and made a temporary settlement at Salisbury, but soon rejoined the patriot army in defending the state against the Tories and the invasion of Tarleton's troops and commanded the cavalry of the western district of North Carolina. In 1780 he was appointed by General Greene commissary-general of the southern army, and upon the approach of Cornwallis to the up-country of South Carolina he mounted and equipped, under the authority of the legislature of North Carolina, but at his own expense, a body of cavalry, procuring the money by selling his estate. In conjunction with Maj. Joseph Graham he operated against the invading army, checking and harassing the troops and rendering the position taken by Cornwallis at Charlotte, N.C., for a time untenable, and not until appealed to by the commanding general did Tarleton's legion return to the onset, finally forcing Davie to retreat to Winsboro. He continued his guerilla warfare against the British with great skill and dash and gained the cognomen, "the hero of Charlotte." He assisted Rutherford at Ramson's Mills and fought valiantly at Hanging Rock, at Flat Rock and at Wahub's plantation. He was at the battle of Gilford and accompanied General Greene into South Carolina, being present at Hobkirk's Hill, at the evacuation of Camden and at the siege of Ninety-Six. In 1781 he became commissary general of the state of North Carolina and held the position till the close of the war. He returned to the practice of his profession in February, 1783, and about this time was married to Sarah, daughter of Gen. Allen Jones of Northampton and settled in Halifax, then practically the capital of North Carolina. He was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States and his influence secured its adoption by North Carolina. He was the founder of the Warrenton academy and of the University of North Carolina. Of the latter institution he procured the act of incorporation in 1789, laid its corner-stone, drew up the act for its establishment and contributed liberally to its support, continuing his interest in the institution up to the time of his death. In 1794 he was commissioned major-general of North Carolina militia; was a member of the house of commons of the state eight years, between 1786 and 1798; and in 1798 was appointed by President Adams brigadier-general in the regular army. He was elected governor of North Carolina in 1798 and resigned in 1799 upon his appointment by President Adams with Oliver Ellsworth and William V. Murray on a special embassy to the French government, and they secured the treaty between the United States and France, Sept. 30, 1800. In 1802 he was appointed by President Jefferson to treat with the Tuscorora Indians, and in 1803 he was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 8th congress. The same year his wife died and he then returned to his plantation at Tivoli, near Landsford, S.C. He declined promotion offered by President Madison in 1813 to the rank of major-general, U.S.A., on account of failing health, and Gen. W. H. Harrison was appointed in his stead. The following year he resigned from

the army and Gen. Andrew Jackson was appointed his successor. He received the degree of A.M. from Princeton in 1779 and that of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1811. See Peele's *Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians* (1898). He died at his home, "Tivoli," near Waxhaw Church, S.C., Nov. 18, 1820.

DAVIES, Charles, mathematician, was born in Washington, Conn., Jan. 22, 1798; the second son of Thomas John and Ruth (Foote) Davies; and a direct descendant of John Davies, who came from Herefordshire, England, in 1735, and purchased land at Davies Hollow, in Litchfield county, Conn. His parents removed to Black Lake, St. Lawrence county, N.Y., where his father was an extensive farmer. In 1813 Charles secured an appointment as cadet at the U.S. military academy through the influence of General Swift, chief of engineers, U.S.A., then stationed at Sacket Harbor, and who was a frequent visitor at the Davies home. After less than two years at the academy he was graduated, Dec. 11, 1815, the exigencies of the time demanding officers for the army, and as brevet second lieutenant of light artillery he was stationed on garrison duty in New England. He was transferred to the engineer corps with the rank of second lieutenant Aug. 31, 1816, and ordered to West Point. He resigned the post Dec. 1, 1816, to accept the assistant professorship of mathematics and natural and experimental philosophy in the military academy, and in 1823 he was advanced to the full chair. He resigned from the army in 1836 and travelled in Europe, his health having become impaired from overwork. He was Seabury professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., 1841–42, resigning on account of continued illness. He was appointed paymaster in the U.S. army with the rank of major and was detailed as treasurer of the U.S. military academy, 1842–46. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of the city of New York, 1848–49. He then devoted several years to the preparation and revision of his text-books on mathematics, and after a short service as professor of mathematics in the normal school, Albany, N.Y., he was professor of mathematics in Columbia college, 1857–59, professor of higher mathematics, 1859–65, and professor emeritus, 1865–76. He was trustee of Trinity college, 1839–41, and a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Williams college and from the College of New Jersey in 1874, and that of LL.D. from Hobart college and from the University of the state of New York in 1840. His text-books include a full series from a primary arithmetic to the higher mathematics, published between the years 1837 and 1867, with an edition of Legendre's *Geometry* (1840), and of Bourdon's *Algebra* (1851). He also published: *Descriptive Geometry* (1826); *Surveying and Navigation* (1830); *Shades, Shadows and Perspective* (1832); *Differential and Integral Calculus* (1836); *Logic and Utility of Mathematics* (1850); *Mathematical Dictionary* (1855); and *The Metric System* (1870). He died at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1876.

DAVIES, Henry Ebenezer, jurist, was born in Black Lake, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1805; son of Thomas John and Ruth (Foote) Davies; and brother of Charles Davies, mathematician. He was brought up on his father's farm, attended the district school, and when fourteen years old was received into the family of Judge Alfred Conkling as a law student. He was admitted to the bar in 1826 and began the practice of his profession at Buffalo, N.Y., becoming prominent as a lawyer and as a Whig politician. In 1830 he was admitted into partnership with his uncle, Judge Samuel A. Foote, in New York city. In 1848 Judge Foote retired from practice and Davies became associated in partnership with Judge William Kent, son of Chancellor Kent. He was a member of the common council of the city in 1840, was elected corporation counsel in 1850, justice of the supreme court in 1855 and of the court of appeals in 1859. He was chief justice of the court for two years, his term expiring in 1867, when he declined re-election. He was the friend and confidential advisor of President Fillmore and accompanied him to Europe in 1855. In 1868 with his son, Julian Tappan Davies, he formed a law partnership with Judge Noah Davis which lasted till Davis's election to the supreme bench of the state in 1872, after which Judge Davies continued in active practice with his son until his death. He was counsel and trustee of the Mutual life insurance company, receiver of the Erie railway in 1861 and a commissioner for the city in the matter of an underground railroad. He was dean of the law department of the University of the city of New York, 1870–81, and president of the Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. He was married to Rebecca Waldo, daughter of John Tappan of Boston, Mass., the brother of Lewis and Arthur Tappan, the noted abolitionists, and a descendant

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of Abraham Tappan of Newburyport, Mass., 1630. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst in 1854 and that of LL.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1860. He died in New York city, Dec. 17, 1881.

DAVIES, Henry Eugene, lawyer, was born in New York city, July 2, 1836; son of Judge Henry Ebenezer and Rebecca Waldo (Tappan) Davies. He was a student at Harvard and Williams colleges and was graduated at Columbia in 1857, gaining admission to the bar in the same year. In August, 1858, he was married to Julia, daughter of John S. and Julia (Van Voorhies) Rich of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N.Y. He entered the volunteer service in April, 1861, as captain in the 5th N.Y. regiment, was made major of the 2d N.Y. cavalry in July, 1861, served in the calvary corps, Army of the Potomac, as colonel and brigadier-general, and was in command of a division at the close of the war. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers Oct. 1, 1864, and became a full major-general May 4, 1865. He commanded the middle district of Alabama during reconstruction, 1865, and resigned from the volunteer army, Jan. 1, 1866. He was public administrator of New York city, 1866–69, assistant U.S. district attorney, 1870–72, and thereafter refused public office. He devoted himself to the practice of law, and made his home at Fishkill-on-Hudson, N.Y., on the family estate. He received his A.M. degree from Columbia in 1860. He died in Middleboro, Mass., Sept. 6, 1894.

DAVIES, John Eugene, educator and scientist, was born at Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, Wales, April 23, 1839; son of Ebenezer and Ann (Lewis) Davies; and grandson of John and Margaret Davies, and of Edward and Ann Lewis. He came with his parents to the United States in 1841, and acquired his early education in the public schools and Free academy of New York city. In 1853 he removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and in 1862 was graduated at Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis. He served from the autumn of 1862 until the close of the civil war in the 14th army corps. As 1st lieutenant, 21st Wisconsin volunteer infantry, he took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and the battle of Bentonville. In 1868 he was graduated at the medical department of the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., having been made lecturer on chemistry in that institution for one year to succeed Dr. Mabla, Ph.D., a pupil of Liebig. In the summer of that year, he was elected professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Wisconsin, and in 1888 he was made professor of mathematical physics, electricity and magnetism in that university. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science at Chicago in 1870; was secretary of the Wisconsin academy of sciences from 1871 to 1880; was made a member of the Wisconsin state medical society in 1869, and of the American mathematical society in 1891; and a fellow of the American academy of medicine, in 1889. He was married in 1866, to Anna Elizabeth Burt of Sacket Harbor, N.Y., who died in 1889. He was married again in 1891, to Olive Merrill Thayer of Madison, Wis. He received the degree of LL.D from the Northwestern university in 1887. In 1878 he was placed in charge of the triangulation of Wisconsin under the superintendence of the coast survey. He published scientific papers in the transactions of the Wisconsin academy of sciences and in various scientific journals. He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22, 1900.

DAVIES, Julien Tappan, lawyer, was born in New York city, Sept. 25, 1845; son of Judge Henry Ebenezer and Rebecca Waldo (Tappan) Davies. He was graduated at Columbia in 1866, and during his college course served in the army as a member of the 22d regiment, N.Y. N.G., in the thirty-days campaign of July, 1863. He studied law in the office of Alexander W. Bradford and in the law school of Columbia college where he graduated LL.B. in 1868, succeeding on the death of Mr. Bradford by the terms of his will to part of his practice. He was associated in the law business with his father after the latter's retirement from the court of appeals in 1868. He became counsel for the N.Y. elevated railroads and for the Mutual life insurance company. He was married in April, 1869, to Alice, daughter of Henry H. Martin of Albany, N.Y. He was elected a member of the American academy of political and social science. He received from Columbia his A.M. degree in 1869.

DAVIES, Samuel, educator, was born near Summit Ridge, Newcastle county, Del., Nov. 3, 1824. When fifteen years old, he entered the classical and theological school of the Rev. Samuel Blair at Fogg's Manor, Del. He was licensed to preach, July 30, 1746, and was ordained an evangelist by the Newcastle presbytery, Feb. 19, 1747. He was sent in April of the same year to Hanover county, Va., where through the influence of the governor, he obtained a license to preach, notwithstanding the fact that he was a dissenter. He met the opposition of the civil authorities, and had a bitter controversy with Peyton Randolph, the king's attorney, before the general court. This was carried by Davies before the king in council while he was on a visit to England and it was there decided that the act of toleration extended to Virginia. In 1753 the synod of New York, at the request of the trus-

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tees of the College of New Jersey selected Mr. Davies and Gilbert Tennant to visit England for the purpose of soliciting funds for the college, and the result of the mission placed the institution on a substantial financial basis. He established the first presbytery in Virginia and in 1758 was elected to succeed Jonathan Edwards as president of the College of New Jersey. He declined to leave his work in Virginia, but on receiving another urgent request the following year he accepted and held the office until his death at Princeton, N.J., Feb. 4, 1761.

DAVIES, Thomas Alfred, soldier, was born at Black Lake, St. Lawrence county, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1809; son of Thomas John and Ruth (Foote) Davies. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1829 and served on frontier duty as lieutenant in the 1st U.S. infantry at Fort Crawford, Wis., and as post quartermaster at West Point. He resigned his commission in 1831 to accept a position in the mercantile house of Goodhuè & Co.. New York city, and in 1837 he engaged as civil engineer on the Croton aqueduct and in the erection of the High bridge across the Harlem river in connection with the aqueduct. On May 15, 1861, he entered the volunteer service of the U.S. army as colonel of the 16th N.Y. regiment, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run, Va., as commander of the 2d brigade, 5th division, army of the Potomac, successfully repulsing an attack upon the left wing after the main body of the Federal army was in full retreat, thus preventing the capture of Washington. At the close of the day of the battle, Colonel Davies was placed in command of the left wing of the army by General McDowell. Afterward he was engaged on fortifications around Washington, D.C., and Alexandria, Va., 1861–62. On March 7, 1862, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, as his commission stated, "for gallant conduct at the battle of Bull Run," and joined the army of Gen. H.W. Halleck at Corinth. He engaged in the siege of that place in April and May, 1862, and took a prominent part in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3–4, 1862, commanding a division. He commanded Columbus, Ky., 1862–63, Rollo, Mo., 1863–64, the district of North Kansas, 1864–65, and that of Wisconsin, 1865. On July 11, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious service" and his services in the district of Wisconsin being no longer needed, he resigned and returned to New York city. His published works include: *Cosmogony: or Mysteries of Creation* (1858); *Adam and Ha-Adam* (1859); *Genesis Disclosed* (1860); *Answer to Hugh Miller and Theoretical Geologists* (1861); *How to Make Money and How to Keep It* (1866); and *Appeal of a Layman to the Committee on the Revision of the English Version of the Holy Scriptures to have Adam and Ha-Adam restored to the English Genesis where left out by Former Translators* (1875). He died at his summer home at Black Lake, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1899.

DAVIES, Thomas Frederick, third bishop of Michigan and 152d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 31, 1831; son of the Rev. Thomas Frederick and Julia (Sanford) Davies; grandson of Dr. Thomas Davies, and directly descended from John Davies who came from Herefordshire, England, in 1735, purchased land at Davies Hollow, in Litchfield county, Conn., and named and endowed St. Michael's parish in 1745, the first Episcopal parish in that section of Connecticut. John Davies's son built at his own expense St. John's church, Washington, Conn. His grandson, the Rev. Thomas Davies, M.A., a missionary of the Venerable society for the propagation of the gospel for Litchfield county, was born in Herefordshire, England, Dec. 21, 1736, was graduated at Yale in 1758, and was ordained by the archbishop of Canterbury, Aug. 23, 1761. The church at New Milford, and several others in the limit of his missionary field were built under his direction. He died in New Milford, Conn., May 12, 1766. Thomas Frederick Davies was graduated at Yale in 1853 and remained as a Berkeley scholar until 1855. He served as professor of Hebrew in Berkeley divinity school, 1856–62. He was made deacon in 1856 by Bishop Williams and by him was advanced to the priesthood in 1857. He was rector of St. John's church, Portsmouth, N.H., 1862–68, and of St. Peter's, Philadelphia, Pa., 1868–89, meanwhile serving on important diocesan committees, on the board of missions, and as a delegate to the general convention. He was consecrated bishop of Michigan at St. Peter's, Philadelphia, Oct 18, 1889, Bishops Williams, Whipple, Tuttle, Whittaker, Scarborough, Gillespie, Potter and Worthington officiating. He was elected a member of the American historical association. He received the degree of M.A. from Yale in 1856, and from Trinity in 1860, the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, and from Yale in 1891, and that of LL.D. from Hobart in 1889.

Thos. F. Davies.

DAVIES, William Gilbert, lawyer, was born in New York city, March 21, 1842; son of Judge Henry Ebenezer and Rebecca Waldo (Tappan) Davies. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in 1860; studied in Leipzig, Germany, one year; upon his return home entered the law department of Columbia college, and was admitted to the bar in 1863, the same year taking part in the Gettysburg campaign as a member of the 22d regiment, New York state militia. In 1864 he began law practice in New York city; and in 1866 became connected with the Mutual life insurance company, being subsequently appointed head of its law department. He was married, Dec. 15, 1870, to Lucie, daughter of the Hon. Alexander Hamilton Rice of Boston, Mass. He was chairman of the board of trustees of the Medico-legal society, 1886–89, and was elected a member of several historical and genealogical societies.

DAVIES, William Walter, educator, was born at Llangybi, South Wales, May 10, 1848. He removed to the United States in 1866, and was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., in 1872, A.M. in 1875, and from Drew theological seminary, B.D. in 1874. He then studied in Europe, receiving the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from Halle university, Prussia, in 1876. He studied theology at the Faculte Libre, Lausanne, Switzerland, and Semitic philology at the École de la France at Paris in 1876–77. In the latter year he entered the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was pastor at Dover, Ohio, 1877–78; instructor in Hebrew and modern languages in Ohio Wesleyan university, 1878–83; adjunct professor of the same branches in 1883, and was advanced to the chair of German and Hebrew in 1884. He was married, Dec. 25, 1878, to Mary E., daughter of George Washington Chase of Auburn, Maine. He revisited the Universities of Halle and Berlin in 1896. He became editor of the archæological department in the *Methodist Review* in 1894; and is the author of critical notes in the *Sunday School Teachers' Journal*, 1895–96. He published: *Authorship of Ecclesiastes* (1884); *Martin Luther as a Bible Translator* (1885); *Is the Book of Jonah Historical?* (1888); *Integrity of the Book of Job* (1890); *Origin and Religious Contents of the Psalter* (1891); *The Levirate Marriage* (1892); *The Chokhmah* (1892); *The Vindictive Psalms* (1892); *The Songs of the Ascents* (1892); *The Unfairness of Lessing in "Nathan the Wise"* (1893); *The Old Testament from the Standpoint of the Higher Critics* (1898); besides many articles for the religious press.

DAVIESS, Joseph Hamilton, lawyer, was born in Bedford county, Va., March 4, 1774. His parents removed first to Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1779, and subsequently to Bogle county, settling near Danville. He was educated at Harrodsburg academy, and in 1793 served for six months as a volunteer soldier in the campaign against the Indians. He was admitted to the bar in 1795, and established himself at Danville when he cut himself off from public office by supporting the Federalists, and gave his entire time to the practice of his profession. He travelled his circuit on foot, dressed in his hunting costume and with his rifle in hand. His appearance at court was always in this garb, and he argued his first cause before the United States supreme court in a similar dress and won the suit, the first western lawyer to appear in that court. He was married to a sister of Chief Justice Marshall about the time of his visit to Washington. In 1799, when the state constitutional convention was in session, he acted as second to John Rowan, — a delegate to the convention and afterward U.S. senator, — in a duel in which Rowan's antagonist was killed. The parties to the meeting all fled to avoid prosecution, but when Daviess learned of the arrest of Rowan, he returned, defended him before the court, and secured his acquittal. On Nov. 8, 1806, in his capacity as U.S. attorney for Kentucky, he moved the appearance of Aaron Burr before the court to answer the charge of levying war against a nation with which the United States was at peace. The court overruled the motion but Burr insisted upon its being granted and appeared to answer, accompanied by Henry Clay as his counsel. Daviess could not secure the attendance of his witnesses and the case was dismissed. This result greatly damaged the legal reputation of Daviess and destroyed his popularity. Even the subsequent revelation of Burr's plot did not restore the prosecuting attorney to popular favor. In 1811 he served as major in a regiment of dragoons raised in Kentucky to support General Harrison in his campaign against the Indians, and was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe in a cavalry charge which he led and which was the point in the battle that determined Harrison's victory. Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and Daviess counties in Kentucky, Missouri and Indiana were named for him. He published: *A View of the President's Conduct concerning the Conspiracy of 1806* (1807). He died on the battle-field of Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 7, 1811.

DAVIS, Alexander Jackson, architect, was born in New York city, July 24, 1803; son of Cornelius Davis, editor and publisher of the New York *Theological Magazine*. He began to study architecture in the antique school in 1823, and opened an office in his native city in 1826. He conducted the business from 1829 to 1843 in partnership with Ithial Town. He was founder of the American institute of architects, and sec-

retary of the American academy of fine arts, afterward known as the National academy of design. Noteworthy among the public buildings designed by him are the executive department and patent office, Washington, D.C.; the capitols at Springfield, Ill. (1837), Indianapolis, Ind. (1837), Columbus, Ohio (1839), and Raleigh, N.C. (1840); the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; and the Virginia military institute, Lexington. He was elected an associate of the National academy of design in 1827. He died at Llewellyn Park, N.J., Jan. 14, 1892.

DAVIS, Andrew Jackson, author, was born in Blooming Grove, Orange county, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1826; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Robinson) Davis. His father, a shoemaker, removed to Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and there the boy developed extraordinary clairvoyant powers about 1843–45. He was able, although entirely uneducated, to converse on subjects pertaining to medicine, psychology and kindred topics. After a trance of sixteen hours he claimed to have received instruction as to his future teaching and he dictated to the Rev. William Fishbough of New York in 1845–46 his first work, "The Principles of Nature, Her Divine Revelations, and a Voice to Mankind," while clairvoyant. In 1883 he was graduated M.D. from the United States medical college of New York city. and became a practitioner in Boston, Mass. His published works include; *The Great Harmonia* (5 vols., 1850); *Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse* (1851); *The Present Age and Inner Life* (1854); *The Approaching Crisis; The Penetralia* (1856); *The Magic Staff, an Autobiography* (1857); *The Harbinger of Health* (1862); *Morning Lectures* (1865); *Death and the After Life; Stellar Key to the Summer Land* (1867); *Arabula, or the Divine Guest* (1867); *Memoranda of Persons, Places and Events* (1868); *The Fountain with New Jets of Meaning* (1870); *Mental Diseases and Disorders of the Brain* (1871).

DAVIS, Andrew McFarland, author, was born in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 30, 1833; son of John and Eliza (Bancroft) Davis. His father was governor of Massachusetts and U.S. senator, and his mother a sister of George Bancroft, the historian. He was graduated from Harvard S.B. in 1854, was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practised in Worcester for a few years, when he joined his brother Horace in San Francisco, Cal., engaging with him in manufacturing. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of sciences. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1893. He published: *Journey of Moncacht-Apé* (1883); *Indian Games* (1886); *An Historical Study of Law's System* (1887); *Provincial Banks, Land and Silver* (1895); and contributed several articles to Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America.*

DAVIS, Arthur Powell, hydrographical engineer, was born in Decatur, Macon county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1861; son of John and Martha (Powell) Davis; grandson of Joseph Davis and of Joseph Powell; and nephew of Maj. J. W. Powell, director of the U.S. geological survey. He was graduated at the Junction City high school in 1878 and at the State normal school of Kansas in 1882. He was assistant topographer on the U.S. geological survey, 1882–84, and full topographer for the survey from 1884. He was engaged in geodetic triangulation and astronomical work, and topographic mapping of territory in New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, 1884–94. He received the degree of B.S. from Corcoran scientific school in 1888. In 1894 he was assigned to duty in the division of hydrography and surveyed and established stations for stream measurements and for investigating hydrographic problems in the arid regions of the United States, and was given charge of all the stream measurements conducted by the U.S. geological survey. In December, 1897, he was detailed by President McKinley as expert hydrographer in connection with the Nicaragua canal commission, having entire charge of stream measurement and water supply, and received from congress an extra allowance of $500 as bonus for his work. He was married in 1888 to Elizabeth Brown. He was elected an associate member of the American society of civil engineers June 7, 1893. He is the author of: *Tables for Obtaining Differences of Altitude* (1893); *Plan of a System of Irrigation for the Gila River Indian Reservation in Arizona* (1895), published by order of the U.S. senate; *Irrigation near Phœnix, Arizona* (1896); *River Heights for 1896* (1897); *Reports of Progress of Stream Measurements* (1898); *Water Supply and Irrigation on the Potomac Basin* (1899); and *Hydrography of Nicaragua* (1899).

DAVIS, Boothe Colwell, educator, was born in Jane Lew, W. Va., July 12, 1863; son of Samuel D. and Elizabeth (Randolph) Davis; grandson of Jacob Davis; and of Welsh and English ancestry. He was prepared for college at the public schools and at the State normal school, Fairmont, W. Va., and was graduated A.B. from Alfred university in 1890. He then took a course in theology and was graduated D.B. from Yale university in 1893. He received the Ph.D. degree from the National normal university in 1897. He was pastor of First Seventh-day Baptist church, Alfred, N.Y., 1893–95; president of Alfred university and professor of philosophy in that institution from 1895; and a member of the college council of the University of the state of New York, 1897–1900. He became a member of the National education association in 1896 and contributed to educational periodicals.

DAVIS, Charles Henry, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1807; son of Daniel Davis (1762-1835), U.S. attorney for Maine, 1796–1801, solicitor-general of Massachusetts, 1800–32, and author of "Criminal Justice" (1828) and "Precedents of Indictment" (1831); and descended from Dolor Davis of Cambridge, 1630, and Barnstable, 1638. Charles entered Harvard in the class of 1825, and left college to become midshipman in the U.S. navy Aug. 12, 1823, making his first cruise on board the U.S. frigate *United States* in the Pacific, 1827–28. With his promotion to the rank of passed midshipman, received in March, 1829, were orders to join the *Ontario* of the Mediterranean squadron. In March, 1831, he was made lieutenant and was on board the *Vincennes* of the Pacific squadron, 1833–35, and in the *Independence* of the Brazil squadron, 1837–41. He then served on the U.S. coast survey, 1842–49. While engaged in the survey of the waters between Massachusetts and Long Island, forming the gate to Long Island sound, 1846–49, he discovered the "New South" and several minor shoals before unmarked, and his services in behalf of coastwise navigation was specially acknowledged by marine insurance companies and merchants and boards of trade in Boston and New York. He was the founder of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* and superintended its publication, 1849–56, and again 1859–61. He commanded the *St. Mary's* of the Pacific squadron, 1856–59. He was a member of the naval board in 1861, having in charge the inspection of the southern Atlantic ports and coast with a view to offensive operations against the seceding states, and he was made captain and chief of staff of the Port Royal expedition of 1861. He succeeded Commodore Foote as flag-officer of the Mississippi flotilla, May 9, 1862, and on May 10 fought the naval battle of Fort Pillow, forcing eight well-equipped Confederate iron-clads to seek the protection of the guns of the fort. On June 5, upon the evacuation of Fort Pillow, he again engaged the fleet in front of Memphis and succeeded in capturing or sinking seven of the eight iron-clads, the *Van Dorn* alone escaping. He then received the surrender of Memphis and joined with the victorious flotilla the fleet of Farragut, operating against Vicksburg. In July, 1862, he was commissioned commodore and ordered to Washington as chief of the bureau of navigation, but did not leave the Mississippi until November. His commission as rear-admiral was given to him Feb. 7, 1863, and he received with it the thanks of congress for the victories of Fort Pillow and Memphis. He was appointed superintendent of the naval observatory, Washington, in 1865, and 1867–69 commanded the South Atlantic squadron. He returned to Washington as a member of the light-house board, next was commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, and in 1874 returned to the naval observatory as superintendent, retaining the position up to the time of his death. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences and a member of the American philosophical society and was one of the incorporators of the National academy of sciences. He received from Harvard the degrees of A.B. and A.M. in 1841, and that of LL.D. in 1868. He published: *The Law of Deposit at the Flood Tide: Its Geological Action and Office* (1852); *Memoir Upon the Geological Action of Tidal and Other Currents of the Ocean* (1849); translated Gauss's *Theoria Motus Corporum Cœlestium* (1858); and was a constant contributor to scientific publications and reviews. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 18, 1877.

DAVIS, Charles Henry, naval officer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 28, 1845; son of Rear-Admiral Charles Henry and Harriette Blake (Mills) Davis; and grandson of the Hon. Elijah Hunt Mills, U.S. senator from Massachusetts. He was graduated from the U.S. naval academy at Newport, R.I., in 1864, and served in the Mediterranean squadron, 1864–67, being promoted ensign Nov. 1, 1866, and master, Dec. 1, 1866. He was on board the *Guerriere* and *Portsmouth* of the South Atlantic squadron, 1867–70, and in the Pacific squadron, 1872–74. He was made lieutenant March 12, 1868, and lieutenant-commander, June 30, 1869. He was married in March, 1875, to Louisa, daughter of John Van Pelt Quackenbush, M.D., of Albany, N.Y. He was engaged in astronomical and geodetical work, first at the naval observatory and subsequently in the north Atlantic ocean, on the eastern coast of South America, 1877–79, in China, Japan and India, 1881–82, and on the western coast of South and Central America, 1883–84. He was promoted commander Oct. 30, 1885, and commanded the training ship *Saratoga*, and the cruising training squadron, 1886–88; the *Quinnebaug* in the Mediterranean, 1888–89; was chief intelligence officer, navy department, 1889–92; commanded the *Montgomery*, 1894–96; and represented the President of the United States in the reception accorded the Infanta Eulalia of Spain as guest of the nation in May and June, 1893. He

was appointed a member of the board of inspection and survey of the navy department in July, 1896, and served on this board up to July, 1897. He was transferred to the naval observatory as superintendent, July 19, 1897. In 1898 he commanded the auxiliary cruiser *Dixie* in the war with Spain, and with this vessel forced and received the surrender of the port and city of Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 27, 1898, thereby securing the landing of General Miles's army and the unopposed occupation of the city. He was promoted captain Aug. 10, 1898. He was made a member of the Philosophical society of Washington, a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, a member (by descent) of the Massachusetts society of the Cincinnati, and a knight commander of the Royal order of Isabel the Catholic of Spain. His publications include: *Chronometer Rates as Affected by Changes of Temperature and Other Causes* (1877): *Telegraphic Determination of Longitudes, embracing the Meridians of Lisbon, Madeira, Porto Grande, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, with the Latitudes of the Several Stations*, with Lieutenant-Commander Green (1880); *Telegraphic Determination of Longitudes in India, China and Japan* (1883); and *Telegraphic Determination of Longitudes in Mexico and on the West Coasts of Central and South America*, with Lieutenant Norris (1885).

DAVIS, Charles Henry Stanley, archæologist, was born in Goshen, Conn., March 4, 1840; son of Dr. Timothy Fisher and Moriva (Hatch) Davis; grandson of Eliphaz Davis; and descendant of Dolor Davis of Barnstable, Mass., 1634. He studied at Harvard college, the University of Maryland, and the University of the city of New York, and was graduated from the medical department of the last-named institution in 1865. He then took post-graduate courses at the hospitals of London and Paris, and after spending some time in hospital work in Boston and New York city, he practised his profession in Meriden, Conn. He was a member of the state legislature in 1873, 1884 and 1885; was defeated as state senator in 1886; was elected mayor of Meriden in 1887 and again in 1888; was president of the board of trade in 1885; city treasurer in 1898; president of the board of education; and for six years a trustee of the State school for boys, and treasurer of the school. His study outside his profession led him in the field of archæology and the oriental languages. He made several trips to Europe and the east and twice crossed the American continent, investigating prehistoric remains. He was elected an honorary secretary of the Egypt exploration fund, edited for ten years *Biblia*, the organ of the Egypt and Palestine exploration funds in America, was elected a member of the American philological society, the American oriental society, the Society of biblical archæology of London, the Royal archæological institute of Great Britain and Ireland, the International congress of orientalists, the Société d' Anthropologie of Paris, the American association for the advancement of science, an associate of the Victoria institute or philosophical society of Great Britain, and of numerous other medical, historical and scientific associations. He published *History of Wallingford and Meriden* (1870); *The Voice as a Musical Instrument* (1879); *The Classification, Education and Training of Imbeciles and Idiotic Children* (1883); *Ancient Egypt in the Light of Modern Discoveries*, with the Rev. Dr. Cobern (1897); *The Egyptian Book of the Dead* (1897); *Introduction to the Study of the Achæmenian Inscriptions, with an Old Persian Grammar* (1898); and in 1899 was engaged in a translation of the Koran from the Arabic. He edited *Index to Periodical Literature* (1878–81); and the first volume of the *Boston Medical Register*.

DAVIS, Charles Wilder, soldier, was born in Concord, Mass., Oct. 11, 1833. He was educated in the public school, became a member of the 5th Massachusetts militia, and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed in a book store, and in 1862 entered the volunteer army as captain in the 51st Illinois infantry. He was made adjutant of the regiment and was promoted to the rank of major in September, 1862. His first battle was at Island No. 10, and his next at Corinth. He was wounded at Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862, and again at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and was severely wounded at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, and confined in hospital for several months. He received promotion to the rank of colonel in May, 1865, and in the same month received the surrender of Gen. M. Jeff Thompson's army of Missouri of 7978 men. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in June, 1865, and returned to Chicago, where he was active as a member of the G.A.R. and of the Loyal legion. He was commander of the Illinois commandery of the Loyal legion at the time of his death, which occurred at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1898.

DAVIS, Cushman Kellogg, senator, was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, N.Y., June 16, 1838; son of Horatio N. and Clarissa F. (Cushman) Davis; grandson of Roswell Davis and of Peter Newcomb Cushman; and a descendant of Robert Cushman, the Puritan, who was prominent in fitting out the *Mayflower*; and of Mary Allerton, the last survivor of the Pilgrims. He removed with his parents to Waukesha, Wis., when a child; was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1857; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, practising in Wauke-

sha, Wis. He served in the civil war as 2d lieutenant in the 28th Wisconsin infantry, 1861–62; was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1862; and was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Gorman, 1862–64. At the close of the war he removed to St. Paul, Minn., and was elected a member of the state legislature in 1867. He was U.S. district attorney for Minnesota, 1868–73. He was elected governor of the state in 1873, serving one term from Jan. 7, 1874, and declined a renomination. He was an unsuccessful candidate before the legislature of Minnesota for United States senator in 1875, but was elected in 1887, and re-elected in 1893 and 1897. He was chairman of the committees on foreign relations, territories and pensions, and a member of the judiciary, Pacific railroads, relations with Cuba, and Philippines committees. He was a member of the commission which negotiated the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain in 1898. He received from the University of Michigan the degree of LL.D. in 1886. He wrote *Modern Feudalism* (1870); *The Law in Shakespeare* (1884). He died in St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 27, 1900.

C. K. Davis.

DAVIS, Daniel Franklin, governor of Maine, was born in Freedom, Waldo county, Maine, Sept. 12, 1843; the first son of the Rev. Moses Franklin and Mary (French) Davis. His father was of English descent and one of the pioneers and leaders of the Christian church in eastern Maine, and his mother was of the Brewster and French families of Massachusetts Bay colony. The son was educated at the East Corinth academy and at Kent's Hill seminary, teaching during the winter terms. He served as a volunteer in the Union army, 1863–65, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, practising his profession in East Corinth. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature in 1874 and a state senator, 1876–80. In 1879 he was elected governor of the state after a spirited personal canvass, in which he addressed over one hundred audiences, and a contest in the courts and in the state legislature which finally confirmed the will of the people and declared him governor. He was the unsuccessful candidate in 1880, being defeated by the fusion of Greenbackers and Democrats, resulting in the election of General Plaisted of Bangor, and in 1881 he established himself in the practice of law in Bangor. He was married in 1867 to Laura, daughter of William and Mary (Ireland) Goodwin of East Corinth, and five of their eight children were living at the time of his death: William Franklin, Frederick Hall, Margaret Ellen, Edmund Ireland and Willis Roswell. He engaged largely in the lumber business in Bangor and was collector of the port during President Arthur's administration. He died in Bangor, Maine, Jan. 9, 1897.

DAVIS, David, jurist, was born at the Rounds, Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815; son of David Davis, a physician of Cecil county; and grandson of Naylor Davis of Prince George county. He attended the schools of his native county, an academy in Delaware, and Kenyon college, from which last he was graduated in 1832. He then studied law with Judge Henry W. Bishop at Lenox, Mass., and at the law school at New Haven, Conn., under Judges Daggett and Hitchcock, and was admitted to practice in 1835. He located in Pekin, Ill., but ill health soon led him to remove to Bloomington, Ill. In 1844 he was elected to the legislature of Illinois as a Henry Clay Whig, and in 1847 was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. Upon the adoption of the new constitution in 1848 he was elected judge of the eighth judicial district of Illinois, without opposition, and at a time when the circuit was strongly Democratic. He gained the friendship of Abraham Lincoln and for years they rode the circuit, which extended over fourteen counties He was re-elected judge in 1855; supported Mr. Lincoln in his canvass against Judge Douglass for U.S. senator in 1858, and in 1860 was sent by the Republican state convention to Chicago as a delegate-at-large to the national convention, where his leadership brought about the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. After the election Judge Davis was a chief councillor of the President and accompanied him to Washington in February, 1861. After the inauguration he returned to his duties on the circuit and used his efforts toward a peaceable adjustment of the questions at issue between the states. He was re-elected a second time judge of the eighth circuit in 1861. President Lincoln appointed him with Hugh Campbell of St. Louis and Joseph Holt, former secretary of war

D Davis.

in Buchanan's cabinet, as a committee to adjust the war claims against the department of Missouri and to investigate the conduct of General Frémont in the administration of the affairs of the department. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed Judge Davis a visitor to the U.S. military academy and the same year to the seat on the bench of the United States supreme court made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice McLean. He became a firm friend of Chief Justice Taney and this friendship was maintained up to the time of the death of the latter. He administered the estate of Abraham Lincoln in 1865. In 1870 he signed the minority report of the supreme court, giving as his opinion that the act of congress making government notes a legal tender for the payment of debts, was constitutional. At this time the *ex parte* Mulligan case, one of the most important cases of the period and one exciting wide public interest, was assigned to him. It involved the question of individual liberty and the power of the government in times of war. The leading thoughts of Mr. Justice Davis's decision are: "The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people in war and in peace and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times and under all circumstances. The government within the constitution has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to overthrow it." In 1872 he accepted the nomination of the Labor Reform party as its candidate for President, and his name was also presented at the Liberal Republican national convention at Cincinnati, where he received ninety-two and a half votes on the first ballot. On the nomination of Mr. Greeley, however, he withdrew from the field as the candidate of the Labor Reform party. It was in first accepting the nomination that Justice Davis made use of the oft-quoted expression: "The chief magistracy of the republic should neither be sought nor declined by any American citizen." In 1876 the Independents in the Illinois legislature united with the Democrats and elected Justice Davis to the United States senate. He resigned his seat on the bench of the U.S. supreme court and took his seat in the senate, March 4, 1877. He served on the committee of the judiciary and in 1881, on the reorganization of the senate, under the administration of President Garfield, he declined the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. Upon the accession of Vice-President Arthur to the presidency, Senator Davis was elected president of the senate at the convening of the 47th congress, Dec. 5, 1881, and accepted the position with the frank statement that "if the least party obligation had been made a condition, directly or indirectly, he would have declined the compliment." He resigned from the senate in 1883 and retired to his farm near Bloomington, Ill. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Beloit college in 1863; from the Illinois Wesleyan university in 1865; from Williams college in 1873; and from St. John's college in 1874. He was married, Oct. 30, 1838, to Sarah W., daughter of Judge William Perrin Walker of Lenox, Mass., and had one son, George Perrin, who was graduated from Williams in 1864 and from the University of Michigan law school in 1867, practising in Bloomington, Ill.; and one daughter, Mrs. Sarah D. Swayne. Mrs. Davis died Nov. 9, 1879, and on March 14, 1883, Judge Davis was married to Adeline E. Burr of Fayetteville, N.C. He died in Bloomington, Ill., June 26, 1886.

DAVIS, Edmund Jackson, governor of Texas, was born in St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 21, 1830; son of William Goodwin and Mary Ann (Channer) Davis. He removed to Texas in 1848 where he practised law; was collector of customs, 1850–52; district attorney, 1853–54, and district judge, 1854–60. He joined the Union army as colonel, 1st Texas cavalry; was promoted brigadier-general, Nov. 10, 1864; and mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865. He was a member of the first and president of the second reconstruction conventions, and Republican governor of Texas, 1870–74. He died in Austin, Texas, Feb. 8, 1883.

DAVIS, Edwin Hamilton, archæologist, was born in Ross county, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1811. His brother, Werter Renick, M.D., D.D., was a celebrated Methodist elder. Edwin attended Kenyon college and the Cincinnati medical college, where he was graduated M.D. in 1838. He located at Chillicothe in the practice of his profession and in 1850 removed to New York city to take the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the New York medical college. He was also connected with the editorial management of the *American Medical Monthly*. He aided Charles Whittlesey in exploring ancient American mounds in 1836. In 1845–47, with the assistance of Ephraim G. Squires, he surveyed about one hundred groups of pre-historic mounds and opened, at his own expense, two hundred mounds. His accumulation of relics thus obtained was offered for sale, but found no purchaser in America and was transferred to Blackmore's museum, Salisbury, England. This is by far the largest collection of mound relics ever made in America. His subsequent collection, with duplicates from his first, was subsequently deposited in the American museum of natural history in New York city. He delivered a course of lectures on archæology before the Lowell institute, Boston, Mass., in 1854, which he repeated in Brooklyn and in New York city. The first volume of the *Smithsonian*

Contributions to Knowledge (1848) contains the results of his extensive explorations, under the title *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. He died in New York city, May 15, 1888.

DAVIS, Emerson, clergyman, was born in Ware, Mass., July 15, 1798. He was graduated at Williams college in 1821 valedictorian of the class. He was tutor at the college two years and preceptor of Westfield academy until his installation as pastor of the Congregational church at Westfield, June 1, 1836, having studied theology and been licensed to preach in 1824. He was a trustee of Williams college, 1833–66, and its vice-president, 1859–66, presiding at the commencement of 1861. He was a member of the state board of education and received the degree of A.M. from Williams in 1850 and the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1847. His published works include: *Historical Sketch of Westfield* (1829); *The Teacher Taught* (1839); *The Half Century* (1851). He left unpublished manuscript of an elaborate biography of Trinitarian Congregational clergymen of New England, for a five volume work, afterward deposited in the library of the Congregational association, Boston, Mass. He died in Westfield, Mass., June 8, 1866.

DAVIS, Garrett, senator, was born in Mount Sterling, Ky., Sept. 10, 1801. He received a fair school training and was employed in the county and circuit courts of his district in copying and other clerical work. His association with the law determined him to adopt it as a profession and he was admitted to practice in 1823. He served for three terms from 1833 as a member of the state legislature from Paris, Ky., and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1839. He represented Kentucky as a Henry Clay Whig and the personal friend of that statesman in the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th congresses, 1839–47, declining further election and devoting his time to his profession and to the cultivation of his plantation near Paris, Ky. In 1861 he was again called to the public service by the legislature of Kentucky, which body elected him as a senator in congress to succeed John C. Breckinridge, who had resigned to join the Confederate army. He was a prominent Unionist and his influence largely decided his state against secession. He was made a member of the committees on foreign relations, territories, claims and pensions. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed him a regent of the Smithsonian institution and in 1866 he was designated as one of the senators to attend the funeral of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott. He was re-elected to the U.S. senate in 1867. He was an eloquent debater and while he sustained the administration of Mr. Lincoln in all measures toward putting down rebellion, he disapproved of emancipation and confiscation, claiming the slaves to be property and the proposed confiscation acts, as affecting the rights of 6,000,000 persons to $5,000,000,000 in property, as unconstitutional. His brother, Amos Davis, was a member of the Kentucky house of representatives, 1819, 1825, 1827 and 1828; a Whig representative in the 23d congress, 1833–35, and died at Owingville, Ky., June 5, 1835. Garrett Davis died at Paris, Ky., Sept. 22, 1872.

DAVIS, George Royal, representative, was born at Three Rivers, Palmer, Mass., Jan. 3, 1840; son of Benjamin and Cordelia (Buffington) Davis; grandson of Benjamin and Theodosia (Barnes) Davis, and of Royal and Eunice (Morse) Buffington; and a descendant of William Davis, who emigrated from Carmathan, Wales, in 1635 to Oxford, Mass. He was graduated from Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1860, and began the practice of law, but at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the 8th Massachusetts volunteer infantry, rising to the rank of captain, Oct. 30, 1862. He resigned his commission, Aug. 7, 1863, and organized a battery of light artillery in Massachusetts. He then became a captain in the 3d Rhode Island cavalry and was promoted to the rank of major, Sept. 12, 1863. As senior major he commanded that regiment in its field service. After the war he served in the west in a civil capacity under Sheridan, whom he accompanied to Chicago in 1869. He also took part in many Indian fights under General Custer. In 1867 he was married to Gertrude Schulin of New Orleans, La. In 1871 he resigned from service in the army and made his home in Chicago, where he became a member of the state militia and senior colonel of the 1st Illinois national guard. He was treasurer of Cook county, was defeated for representative in the 45th congress, and was a representative in the 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1879–85. He was director-general of the World's Columbian exposition. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25, 1899.

Geo. R. Davis.

DAVIS, George Thomas, representative, was born in Sandwich, Mass., Jan. 12, 1810. He was graduated from Harvard in arts in 1829 and in law in 1832, was admitted to the bar, and practised law in Greenfield, Mass. In 1832 he established the *Franklin Mercury*, which he edited, 1832–36. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives for one year; was a

state senator, 1839 and 1840, and a Whig representative in the 32d congress, 1851–53. He was a member of the Massachusetts historical society and a corresponding member for many years. He died in Portland, Maine. June 17, 1877.

DAVIS, George Trumbull Moore, soldier, was born at La Valetta, Malta, May 24, 1810; son of Dr. George and Ann Tucker (Pennock) Davis of New York city; and grandson of Matthew and Phebe (Wells) Davis of New York city and of William and Ann (Tucker) Pennock of Richmond, Va. His father was appointed a surgeon in the U.S. navy by President Jefferson and in 1805, on the resignation of Gen. William Eaton, U.S. consul-general for the regency of Tripoli, he was appointed to the vacancy and resigned in 1810. The son was educated at Yonkers, N.Y., and in 1824 went as a clerk to Syracuse, N.Y., where he was married in 1828 to Susan Minerva, daughter of Judge James Webb. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and opened the first law office in Alton, Ill. He aided in the expulsion of the Mormons from the state and defended Governor Ford, charged with complicity in the murder of Joseph and Hiram Smith. As aide-de-camp to General Shields he engaged in recruiting soldiers for the Mexican war at Alton, Ill., and on July 29, 1846, he departed for Mexico to join his chief. He was made brigade ordnance officer and was appointed quartermaster and commissary on the march to join General Wool at Monclara. He made a hazardous journey to the national capital with secret dispatches to the President from General Shields, leaving camp Nov. 2, 1846, arriving at Washington December 5, and on his return reaching camp Feb. 5, 1847. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and was appointed by General Scott judge-advocate of the military commission. He received from General Scott on April 15, 1850, acknowledgment of his service as well as an expression of appreciation of "zeal and gallantry displayed in the campaign of 1847 from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico." He was with Shields at Cerro Gordo and detailed the men who carried that officer from the field desperately wounded, and prevented their obeying the despairing orders of the wounded officer, to let him lie down and die, long before they had accomplished their two-mile journey through the woods to the temporary hospital at Jalapa. Here he nursed his chief back to life and they left that place on June 27, reaching Puebla on July 8. He then accompanied the army on its historical march to Mexico as quartermaster and as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. J. A. Quitman, taking part in all the battles leading up to the occupation of the Mexican capital. He accompanied General Quitman on his march through the streets of the ancient city, where he raised the American flag over the palace. He was made military secretary to General Quitman, the civil and military governor of Mexico. On Oct. 26, 1847, he was mustered out of the U.S. service with the brevet rank of colonel. He was appointed by President Taylor first clerk of the military bureau in the general land office at Washington, and by Secretary of War Conrad, chief clerk of the war department, where he remained until March 4, 1851. During his term of office he gave employment to the widows and daughters of deceased army officers who had taken part in the Mexican war, and thus introduced a custom afterward largely employed. He had editorial charge of the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier*, 1851–52. He was elected in 1868 a member of the governing board of the Woman's hospital, New York city; was its vice-president, 1881–84, and its president, 1884–88. See his autobiography published in 1888, in which he has preserved valuable information as to the early history of the West, the Mexican war, and the development of transportation in the West. He died in New York city, Dec. 20, 1888.

DAVIS, George Whitefield, soldier, was born in Thompson, Conn., July 26, 1839; son of George and Betsey (Grow) Davis; and grandson of Thomas and Rebecca (Bracket) Davis, and of James and Elizabeth (Edmunds) Grow. He was educated at Nichols academy, Dudley, Mass., and taught school in Connecticut and Georgia, 1858–61, returning to Connecticut in September, 1861, and enlisting in the 11th Connecticut volunteers. He was commissioned lieutenant in April, 1862, and captain and major in the staff in 1865. He was commissioned captain in the 14th U.S. infantry in 1867 and was an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Sheridan in 1885. He was engaged in engineering construction of military posts and from 1878 to 1885 was engineer in the completion of the Washington monument, Washington, D.C., as assistant to General Casey. He was a member of the Greely relief board in 1883. From 1890 to 1893 he was on leave of absence without pay, by special act of congress, with permission to accept position in the work of constructing the Nicaragua canal, and was general manager of the work and vice-president of the

Geo. W. Davis.

corporation. He was promoted major in 1894; was on duty in the office of the secretary of war, 1893–98; and was president of the board of publication of the "Official Record of the War of the Rebellion" (1893–98). In 1898 he was lieutenant-colonel of the 14th U.S. infantry and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in the war with Spain, commanding the 2d division, 2d army corps. After the close of hostilities he was placed in command of the military department of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. In February, 1899, he was a member of the court of inquiry to investigate allegations of General Miles respecting the quality of food issued to the army in the war with Spain. In April, 1899, he was appointed military governor of Puerto Rico, and was retired July 26, 1903. He was elected a life member of the Metropolitan club, Washington, D.C., in 1880, and was elected a member of the Loyal Legion in 1888. He was married, April 30, 1870, to Carmen Atocha.

DAVIS, Hasbrouck, soldier, was born in Worcester, Mass., April 18, 1827; son of the Hon. John and Eliza (Bancroft) Davis; and a brother of John Chandler Bancroft Davis. He was graduated at Williams college in 1845; studied in Germany, 1846–47; taught in Worcester high school, 1847–48, and was pastor of the Unitarian society, Watertown, Mass., 1849–54. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, where he practised his profession, but soon removed to Chicago. In 1862 he joined the 11th Illinois cavalry as lieutenant-colonel. He was with the army of the Potomac under McClellan on the advance on Richmond in 1862 and his regiment made up a portion of Stoneman's command which pursued the Confederates on their retreat from Yorktown in April, 1862. He was in command of the cavalry operating against Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry; led his command through the Confederate lines to Greencastle, Pa., on the night of Sept. 14, 1862, and in the raid captured an ammunition train. He was promoted colonel, Jan. 5, 1864, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general. He was elected city attorney of Chicago in 1866. In 1870 he sailed for Europe from New York city on board the steamer *Cambria*, and was lost at sea with that steamer, Oct. 19, 1870.

DAVIS, Henry, educator, was born in East Hampton, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1771; son of John and Mary (Conkling) Davis. His first ancestors in America came from Kidderminster, England, and settled in New Haven, Conn., removing thence across the sound to East Hampton, Long Island. He was prepared for college at Clinton academy, was graduated at Yale in 1796, and was a tutor at Williams college, 1796–98. He then studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Charles Backus at Somers, Conn., and was licensed to preach by the association of Tolland county. He was tutor at Yale, 1798–1803, and professor of Greek at Union in 1807. He was ordained in 1809; was president of Middlebury college, Vt., 1809–17, resign-

ing in 1817 to accept the presidency of Hamilton college made vacant by the death of President Backus, Dec. 28, 1816. He served Hamilton as its president, 1817–33. He declined the presidency of Yale and the chair of Greek in Union. He aided largely in the establishment of the Auburn theological seminary, of which institution he was a trustee, 1820–34, and president of the board, 1820–24. He was a promoter of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. He was married, Sept. 22, 1801, to Hannah Phœnix, daughter of Judge Thomas Treadwell of Plattsburgh, N.Y., and their son, Thomas Treadwell Davis, was graduated from Hamilton in 1831 and became a lawyer. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Williams college in 1799, and that of D.D. from Union in 1810. He published: *Narrative of the Embarrassments and Decline of Hamilton College* (1833). He died in Clinton, N.Y., March 8, 1852.

DAVIS, Henry Gassoway, senator, was born in Howard county, Md., Nov. 16, 1823; son of Caleb and Louisa (Brown) Davis. His education was acquired in the neighboring schools and at the age of twenty he found employment on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In 1858 he removed to Piedmont, Va., where he was president of the Piedmont national bank. He soon became prominent in local politics, and in 1865 was elected as a Democrat a representative in the West Virginia legislature. He was a state senator, 1868–71; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1868 and 1872, and in 1870 was elected a U.S. senator, serving by re-election

two terms, 1871-83. He was afterward elected president of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway Co., the Piedmont & Cumberland Railway Co., and the Davis national bank, at Piedmont, W.Va., and became a large stockholder in the Davis coal and coke company, as well as other enterprises along his line of railroad.

DAVIS, Henry Lyon, educator, was born in Elkton, Md., about 1775; son of Naylor Davis of Prince George's county, Md. He was graduated from Dickinson college in 1794, and was teacher of mathematics and vice-principal at Charlotte Hall academy, Md., 1790–1802. He was ordained a deacon in the P.E. church, and was advanced to the priesthood in 1802. He was rector of Trinity parish, Charles county, 1802–04; St. Stephen's, Cecil county, 1804–15; and St. Anne's parish, Annapolis, Md., 1815–26. He was vice-president of St. John's college, Annapolis, 1816–18; professor of mathematics, 1818–20; and president, 1820–24. He was removed from office by the board of Democratic trustees, as he was an avowed Federalist. In 1826 he accepted the presidency of a college at Wilmington, Del., and in 1827 returned to Maryland and settled in Anne Arundel county, where he served as rector at Elkton and Georgetown. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Maryland for twenty-two years, and president of the committee for eleven years; secretary of the Maryland diocesan convention for eight years; and a delegate to the General convention in 1803. He was married in 1819 to Jane Brown Winter of Fredericktown, Md., and Henry Winter Davis, representative in congress, 1855–65, was their son. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Dickinson college in 1820. He died at Georgetown, Md., in 1836.

DAVIS, Henry Winter, representative, was born in Annapolis, Md., Aug. 16, 1817; son of the Rev. Henry Lyon and Jane Brown (Winter) Davis, and grandson of Naylor Davis of Prince George's county, Md. His father was president of St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., and his mother a lineal descendant of the Wynters or Wyntours of Charles county, Md., who settled in the province with the earliest immigrants. David Davis, associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, was his cousin-german. He was placed in the care of a maiden aunt, Elizabeth Brown Winter, shortly after his birth, and she became the director of his childhood education. He then attended the Wilmington college, of which his father was president, 1826–27, and on his return to Anne Arundel county he spent his time with the slaves on his father's plantation in hunting and fishing, to the neglect of his studies. He leaves record of this association as follows: "They [the slaves] spoke with freedom before a boy what they would have repressed before a man. They were far from indifferent to their condition; they felt wronged and sighed for freedom; they habitually spoke of the day when God would deliver them." He was graduated at Kenyon college in 1837. His father had died the year before, leaving a small estate comprised mostly of slaves. These the young abolitionist refused to sell, and his only income with which to complete his law course was derived from the sale of some land by his aunt, which enabled him to attend the University of Virginia, and he further contributed to the sum by acting as tutor there. While at the university he took up the French and German languages and increased his knowledge of Latin and Greek. He was graduated in law in 1841 and began practice in Alexandria, Va., removing in 1850 to Baltimore, Md. He made a brilliant canvass for Scott and Graham in 1852, and in 1854 was elected a representative from the 3d district of Maryland in the 34th congress, and was returned in 1856 to the 35th congress. In the political changes that destroyed the Whig party, Mr. Davis joined the American party, supported Fillmore and Donelson in 1856, and was re-elected to congress in 1858. In the contest for the speakership of the 36th congress, upon the withdrawal of John Sherman after the fortieth ballot, he voted for the Republican compromise candidate, William Pennington, who was elected by one vote, and he received for this act the censure of the legislature of Maryland, in answer to which he said to his constituents: "You can send a slave to congress, but cannot send me." In 1860 he declined to allow his name to go before the Republican national convention as its candidate for Vice-President, and when Mr. Lincoln was making up his cabinet he urged the President to name John A. Gilmer rather than himself for a cabinet officer. He accepted John Bell as his candidate for President and in 1861, after the Baltimore mob had attacked the Massachusetts troops in the street, he announced himself, on April 15, 1861, as an unconditional union candidate for representative in the 37th congress. He conducted a bold and fearless canvass, and in spite of the bitter opposition polled nearly 6000 votes, but not enough to secure election. In 1862 he was elected to the 38th congress and was made chairman of

Jefferson Davis

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the committee on foreign affairs. He favored emancipation and the enlistment and arming of the negroes. He supported President Lincoln during the early part of his administration, but joined with Senator Benjamin Wade, Representative Thaddeus Stevens and others in opposing the extraordinary powers assumed by the executive, and in the second session of the 38th congress he bitterly attacked the administration as compromising its position in the interest of reconciliation. He demanded that congress, when in session, should direct the executive department of the government in conformity with the statute law. At his death congress set apart a day in which to commemorate his memory, an honor never before paid to a representative in congress when death occurred after the expiration of his term of office. He was married, Oct. 30, 1845, to Constance T., daughter of William C. Gardiner, who died a few years later, and he married, as his second wife, Nancy, daughter of John B. Morris of Baltimore, Md., Jan. 26, 1857. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution. Hampden-Sidney conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1864. He published: *War of Ormuzd and Ahriam in the Nineteenth Century* (1853). He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30, 1865.

DAVIS, Horace, representative, was born in Worcester, Mass., March 16, 1831; son of Gov. John and Eliza (Bancroft) Davis. He was graduated at Harvard in 1849 and began the study of law but removed to San Francisco, Cal., in 1852, where he engaged in manufacturing. He represented his adopted state in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877–81, and served as president of the University of California, 1888–90. He was married in 1875 to Edith S., daughter of the Rev. Thomas Starr King. He received from the University of the Pacific the degree of LL.D. in 1889. He published: *Likelihood of an Admixture of Japanese Blood in the North West* (1872); *Dolor Davis: a Sketch of His Life* (1881); *American Constitutions*, in the Johns Hopkins series (1884); *Shakspere and Copyright* (Atlantic, 1893); *California Breadstuffs* (Chicago Journal and Political Economist, 1894); and other magazine articles.

DAVIS, Isaac, patriot, was born at West Acton, Mass., Feb. 23, 1745; son of Ezekiel and Mary (Gibson) Davis. In November, 1774, he was made commander of a company of minute men consisting of about forty young men of Acton. On the morning of April 19, 1775, on hearing of the approach of the British, he called his company together and marched to the North bridge, at Concord. Captain Davis was assigned to the post of danger, saying, "I haven't a man that's afraid to go." At the first volley from the British three men fell, Captain Davis being instantly killed. He thus headed the first column of attack on the king's troops in the Revolutionary war. After his death his widow was twice married, and died in 1841, at the age of ninety-five years. In 1851 a monument was erected to Captain Davis and the two other patriots who fell on the same day: Abner Hosmer and James Hayward. In 1895 a tablet was placed in front of the Davis homestead, bearing this inscription: "This farm was the home of Capt. Isaac Davis, who was killed in battle by the British at the old North Bridge in Concord, April 19, 1775."

DAVIS, Isaac, statesman, was born in Northboro, Mass., June 2, 1799. He was graduated at Brown university in 1822, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1825, and practised his profession in Worcester. He was state senator, 1843–54; member of the governor's council, 1851; state representative, 1852; delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1853; mayor of Worcester, 1856, 1859 and 1861; delegate to the successive Democratic national conventions, 1828–60; member of the Massachusetts state board of education, 1852–60; member of the board of visitors, U.S. military academy, 1832; president of the board of trustees of Worcester academy, 1843–83; trustee of Brown university, 1838–51, and fellow, 1851–79; trustee of Columbia college, 1847–72; of Waterville college, 1847–55; president of the Massachusetts Baptist convention, 1838–40; of the American Baptist convention, 1838–40; of the American Baptist home mission society, 1848–55; colonel of the 6th regiment, Massachusetts state militia, 1828–31; president of the Quinsigamond bank, 1836–45, 1854–78; of the Mechanics savings bank, 1851–55; director of the Providence & Worcester railroad, 1857–78, and of the Worcester & Nashua railroad, 1848–53, 1874–79. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbian college, D.C., in 1846, and from Brown university in 1860. He died in Worcester, Mass., April 1, 1883.

DAVIS, Jefferson, soldier and statesman, was born in Christian county, Ky., June 3, 1808; son

of Samuel and Jane (Cook) Davis, and grandson of Evan Davis. The exact place of his birth is known as Fairview, Todd county, and a Baptist

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church occupies the site of the weather boarded double log cabin in which he was born. His father was in the military service of Georgia and South Carolina in the war of the American Revolution and commanded a company of infantry which he had recruited. He settled on a farm near Augusta, Ga., after the war, was clerk of Richmond county; married Jane Cook, a beautiful young woman of Scotch-Irish descent; removed to the Green river country of Kentucky, and there engaged in tobacco planting and in raising blooded horses. Samuel's father, Evan Davis, married a widow by the family name of Emory, and was one of the three brothers who came from Wales to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and removed to Georgia, then a colony of Great Britain. Jefferson was the youngest of ten children, five sons and five daughters, and of the sons three served in the war of 1812, the fourth being drafted to stay at home. The fifth, Jefferson, was then but five years old. Samuel Davis carried his family to Bayou Têche, La., but finding the place unhealthful removed to a plantation near Woodville, Wilkinson county, Miss., where he was an extensive planter. Jefferson attended the log schoolhouse until 1815, when he was sent to St. Thomas college, in Washington county, Kentucky. He made the journey on the back of a pony, and the company of which he was a member stopped with and were entertained by Andrew Jackson at the "Hermitage," for several weeks. While there General Jackson asked young Davis what he would like to be, and the lad answered, "a soldier"; and subsequently, through Jackson's influence, he received his appointment to the U.S. military academy. St. Thomas college was in charge of Dominican monks and he remained there two years, the youngest and most of the time the only Protestant boy in the school. He then attended Jefferson college, Adams county, Miss., and afterward the county academy of Wilkinson where he was fitted to enter Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., by the master, John A. Shaw of Boston, Mass. He entered the sophomore class of Transylvania university in September, 1821, where he was the first scholar in the class, passed examination for admission to the senior class, and left before graduating, having been appointed to a cadetship in the U.S. military academy in November, 1823, by President Monroe. He was graduated from the academy in 1828 as brevet 2d lieutenant of infantry and was ordered to report to the school of practice at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, Mo. In 1829 he directed the rebuilding of Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, cutting and sawing the timber and rafting it down the river at great risk from many attacks of hostile Indians. This was the first lumbering done in Wisconsin. He took part in the Black Hawk war, 1830–31, and the conquered Indians, including their chief, were prisoners under his care. He subsequently received the thanks of Black Hawk for his courtesy to the conquered. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in the first dragoons, March 4, 1833, "for gallant service," and resigned from the army, June 30, 1835. He then went directly to Louisville, Ky., where he was married to Sarah Knox, daughter of Col. Zachary Taylor, to whom he had been engaged for two years but had failed to secure her father's permission to marry. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's aunt, a sister of Colonel Taylor, and in the presence of the colonel's two sisters, his brother and his son-in-law. The marriage was in no way an elopement, although not sanctioned by the father, and the estrangement between Colonel Taylor and Lieutenant Davis was not healed during the lifetime of Mrs. Davis, who only lived three months. They located on the Brierfield tract, a part of the plantation of his brother, Joseph E. Davis, near Vicksburg, Miss., which he accepted in exchange for his interest in his father's slaves who had passed into the service of his older brother. The young couple contracted malarial fever and while on a visit to Locust Grove plantation near Bayou Sara, La., owned by his sister, Mrs. Luther Smith, Mrs. Davis died, Sept. 15, 1835. Mr. Davis spent the winter of 1835–36 in Havana, Cuba. He returned to Mississippi by way of New York in 1836 and visited Washington, where he met President Van Buren and many other distinguished national men, among them Franklin Pierce. He remained on his plantation, the Brierfield, and at the Hurricane, the home of his brother, for the next nine years. In 1843 he was urged, as the most popular man of the county, to be a candidate for the Democratic or State Rights party for representative of Warren county in the state legislature. He ran only to poll the vote, as the county gave always a large Whig majority. He was unsuccessful, but closed the canvass with a notable fifteen-minute debate with S. S. Prentiss, the popular Whig orator, and came off very well in the argument.

BRONZE STATUE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In 1844 he was chosen a presidential elector at large from Mississippi on the Polk and Dallas ticket. He was married at "The Briers," near Natchez, Miss., Feb. 26, 1845, to Varina, daughter of William Burr Howell, who served with honor in the battles on the lakes in the war of 1812, and granddaughter of Gov. Richard Howell of New Jersey. Mr. Davis was elected a representative in the 29th congress, and was an earnest supporter of war measures in determining the Mexican question. He resigned his seat in congress in June, 1846, having in his absence been elected to the colonelcy of the 1st Mississippi volunteer rifles. He joined the regiment in New Orleans, July 21, 1846, and there shipped on the steamship *Alabama* to reinforce General Taylor on the Rio Grande, landing at Brazos and marching thence to the mouth of the Rio Grande. His command was transported by steamer to Comargo where General Taylor was encamped, preparatory to marching upon Monterey. After the three days' storming of Monterey, in which Colonel Davis greatly distinguished himself, he was appointed with Governor Henderson of Texas and General Worth of the U.S. army, a commissioner, to meet a like number appointed by the Mexicans to arrange the terms of capitulation. He twice saved the day at Buena Vista and was the leader of a brilliant charge in which his regiment, when only 280 strong and unsupported, resisted the attack of a Mexican brigade of lancers, numbering more than ten to one of the Mississippians. Colonel Davis was severely wounded in the foot and was reported to General Taylor as among the killed. In his dispatch of March 6, 1847, announcing the victory at Buena Vista, the commanding general complimented Colonel Davis for his coolness and gallantry. The 1st Mississippi rifles with its colonel and lieutenant-colonel severely wounded and its nine hundred and twenty-six men reduced to three hundred and seventy-six, were ordered to New Orleans, which port they reached, June 9, 1847. Their term of enlistment had just expired and they were given an ovation in which S. S. Prentiss delivered the address to which Colonel Davis replied. While he was still in Mexico he was appointed by President Polk brigadier-general of volunteers in recognition of his valor and efficiency, which honor he declined on the ground that the constitution provided for such appointments to be made by the states and not by the Federal government. The death of Senator Jesse Speight left a vacancy in the U.S. senate and Governor Brown of Mississippi at once named Colonel Davis to the position, and the legislature unanimously confirmed the appointment. He took his seat in the United States senate, Dec. 6, 1847. He was appointed on the committees on military affairs, the library, and pensions, and was made a regent of the Smithsonian institution then in process of organization and had a formative influence on that board. He advocated in committee and on the floor of the senate the Cass "Ten regiment bill" devised to provide a police force to maintain peace on the Mexican border and prevent the calling out of the volunteer militia of the states except on extraordinary occasions. In this measure he was opposed by Calhoun and Webster. The treaty of peace, copies of which were laid before congress by President Polk, July 6, 1848, rendered this increase of the army unnecessary. Mr. Davis was made chairman of the committee on military affairs during the session of the 31st congress, receiving thirty-two votes to five for all other candidates. During this congress he refused the command of an expedition to liberate Cuba, proffered by General Lopez and accompanied by a deposit of $100,000 to provide for his family and the premium of $100,000 more when the expedition succeeded. When asked to name the officer who he thought promised the wisest conduct of the expedition, Senator Davis suggested Major Robert E. Lee, who, however, after consulting with Mr. Davis, also declined, on the ground that his acceptance would be inconsistent with his duties as an officer of the U.S. army. In the senate Mr. Davis was a decided state rights advocate. He opposed the compromise measures advanced by Mr. Clay and the nullification principles of Mr. Calhoun as departures from the constitutional rights of the states, but continued to maintain the most friendly relations with both statesmen. Nevertheless he always expressed his willingness to meet any practicable compromise which would be guaranteed to be a finality. He accompanied the remains of Mr. Calhoun to Charleston, S.C., as one of the escort of honor, appointed by the senate. He was reelected to the U.S. senate in 1851 and resigned in October, 1852, to take up the canvass for governor of Mississippi, in order to test the will of the people. He declined to be nominated as the candidate for governor and it was accepted by General Quitman, who after the disasters to the Democratic party in the September election for delegates to the state convention, declined to finish the canvass. With only three weeks intervening before the election, Mr. Davis, though confined to his room with acute amaurosis, agreed to enter the canvass as the Democratic candidate. In three weeks he changed fifteen thousand votes, but was defeated and returned to his plantation expecting to enjoy some years of private life. President Pierce, with whom he had been domesticated for a winter when they were both young, in making up his cabinet in

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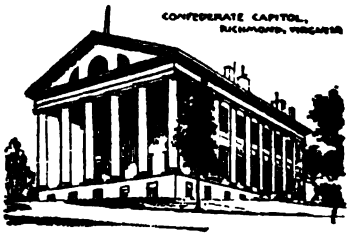
1853, urged upon Mr. Davis the acceptance of the portfolio of war and he reluctantly took his place in the executive family, March 4, 1853. His conduct of the department is a matter of public record. The army was judiciously but emphatically strengthened; the coast was more fully defended; the coast survey and geodetic observations were extended; and the fields of astronomy, zoölogy, botany and meteorology were fully exploited. He ordered the survey for the construction of the Pacific railways, added to the fortifications of the New England and Pacific coasts; repressed Indian hostilities; and provided for the more speedy transportation of guns and ammunition in case of need. He recommended national armories, urged the extension of the pension system to widows and orphans of soldiers and took the initiatory measures for a retired list. He also had charge of the enlargement of the national capitol by the addition of the two wings to provide a new senate chamber and hall of representatives and the construction of a more imposing dome to the structure. Under his administration the Washington aqueduct and Cabin John Bridge was built, the largest single span arch in the world. President Pierce's cabinet presents the only instance in the history of a presidential administration in which no change was made in the *personnel*. Mr. Davis was returned to the U.S. senate by the legislature of Mississippi in 1857 and took his seat, March 4, immediately on leaving the cabinet. On a visit to Boston he spoke at Faneuil hall on Oct. 12, 1858, on the condition of the country and the dangers besetting it. He pleaded for the protection of the independence of the states for which New England and all the states fought, and for a strict construction of the constitution, framed and adopted by the founders. In his speech he instanced, as an evidence of the dignity and individuality of the states, the refusal of Governor Hancock to call upon President Washington when on a visit to Boston, an early and emphatic testimonial in favor of state rights and the privileges of states as superior to the union formed by the states. He congratulated Massachusetts as being among the earliest advocates of state rights and community independence. In the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S.C., in 1860, the delegates from Massachusetts gave him their forty-nine undivided votes in unbroken succession as their candidate for the presidency. On Jan. 9, 1861, Mississippi passed the ordinance of secession, but Senator Davis was not officially notified of the act until January 21, during which time he was straining every nerve to prevent secession, but when South Carolina seceded, he, in company with Senators Yulee, Mallory, Fitzpatrick and Clay, withdrew after explaining his purpose to the senate. He remained some time in Washington to test the question of whether the seceding senators would be arrested, and then went to Mississippi. He reached Jackson, Miss., where he found Governor Pettus's commission, making him major-general of the state militia, dated Jan. 25, 1861, awaiting him, and at once proceeded to organize the state into militia districts and to secure arms and ammunition. At the convention of the seceding states at Montgomery, Ala., while Mr. Davis was on his plantation arranging his affairs preparatory to taking the field, on Feb. 9, 1861, he was elected provisional president and Alexander H. Stephens vice-president of the Confederate States and he was notified of the election while in his rose garden at Brierfield, Miss. He delivered his inaugural address at the capitol, Montgomery, Ala., on Monday, Feb. 18, 1861, and at once began the direction of a Confederate government organized on the basis of state rights, under a constitution largely copied from that of the United States, which was not sufficiently specific on the reserved rights of the states. He appointed as his cabinet: Robert Toombs of Georgia, secretary of state; Leroy P. Walker of Alabama, secretary of war; Charles G. Memminger of South Carolina, secretary of the treasury; Stephen R. Mallory of Florida, secretary of the navy; Judah P. Benjamin of Louisiana, attorney-general; and John H. Reagan of Texas, postmaster-general. When Virginia seceded, Mr. Davis urged the removal of the capital to Richmond, as the salient point of attack, and the seat of government was removed, July 20, 1861. The battle of Manassas was fought July 21, 1861, and he was on the field throughout the engagement, witnessing the first victory of the Confederate army. A general election was held in the Confederacy in November, 1861, and Mr. Davis was chosen president for six years without opposition. The 1st congress of the Confederate States under the constitution met at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18, 1862,



and Mr. Davis was inaugurated president of the Confederate states, Feb. 22, 1862. On Feb. 27, 1862, the Confederate house of representatives created the office of commanding-general of the Confederate forces, with the approval of the president. On May 31, 1862, President Davis was present on the battle-field of Seven Pines, Va., and after Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was wounded he assigned Gen. Robert E. Lee to the command

of the army of northern Virginia. On March 1, 1862, Gen. Leroy Pope Walker resigned the portfolio of war, and Judah P. Benjamin was appointed his successor. In April a general reorganization of the cabinet followed. Judah P. Benjamin was confirmed as secretary of state and of war; C. G. Memminger as secretary of the treasury; S. W. Mallory as secretary of the navy; J. H. Reagan as postmaster-general; and Thomas H. Watts as attorney-general. The only change before this official one had been the appointment of R. M. T. Hunter as secretary of state, early in 1861, to succeed Secretary Toombs, who resigned to enter the army, and when Secretary Hunter soon after resigned to enter the Confederate senate, Judah P. Benjamin took his place. Upon the resignation of Charles G. Memminger, secretary of the treasury in 1864, President Davis appointed George A. Trenholm of South Carolina to succeed him, and when dissatisfaction arose as to the conduct of the war department by Secretary Benjamin he was succeeded by John C. Breckinridge in March, 1865. President Davis visited the army operating in the west, and directed the general conduct of the war with much skill, keeping the expectations of the people at a high point by his cheerful assurances of the hopeful condition of affairs. He left Richmond when Lee's lines were broken, and while making his way to the trans-Mississippi under escort of a small party, hoping to rally the southwestern army, he was captured at Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865, taken to Fort Monroe and confined as a state prisoner for two years, first in a gun casemate heavily ironed, and afterward he was allowed more freedom. On May 8, 1866, he was indicted for treason by the grand jury of the U.S. court for the district of Virginia under Judge Underwood, at Richmond, and on June 5, 1865, Charles O'Conor and James T. Brady of his counsel urged before the court then in session at Richmond, that the trial proceed, or the prisoner be bailed. The court refused either, and on May 13, 1867, the prisoner was brought before the court at Richmond on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Underwood at Alexandria, Va., May 1, 1867, and on May 14 he was delivered to the civil authorities and admitted to bail on the sum of $100,000. The bail bond was signed by many prominent public men including Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, Augustus Schell, and Horace F. Clark, the last two also representing Cornelius Vanderbilt. He was brought to trial at Richmond, Va., Dec. 3, 1867, and after hearing the arguments, Chief Justice Chase was in favor of quashing the indictment. Judge Underwood opposed, and the case was certified to the supreme court to decide, when a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the government. His name was included among those under the general amnesty of December, 1868. Mr. Davis declined always to take the oath of allegiance or ask pardon, consequently he had no vote. He returned to Mississippi and was for a time interested in the Mississippi valley company, a project for encouraging trade between New Orleans and South America and European ports, which proved premature and he then repaired to Beauvoir where he commenced the preparation of *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*. His constituents were very desirous to test the question of his disfranchisement by sending him to the senate, but he did not desire to raise disturbing questions in the country and declined their urgent appeals. He rented a cottage known as the Pavilion, in the grounds of Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey's residence. She was a schoolmate of Mrs. Davis, and he subsequently purchased the place. Upon the death of Mrs. Dorsey he was made executor of the estate and found by the terms of her will that he was her legatee, and in order to render it impossible for him to refuse the gift the reversion was made to his youngest daughter. In November, 1889, he visited his plantation, Brierfield, where he was attacked with the grippe and when he became very ill he attempted to return to Beauvoir house on a steamer, by way of New Orleans, but could not be moved from the house of his friend, I. U. Payne. He was followed to his grave at Richmond by thousands of his people. He published: *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* (2 volumes, 1881); and his wife, Varina Jefferson Davis, who for purposes of identification assumed his name at his death, finished an autobiography begun by him and published it as *Jefferson Davis, Ex-President of the Confederate States of America: A Memoir* (2 vols., 1891). He died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1889.

DAVIS, Jefferson Clarke, soldier, was born in Clarke county, Ind., March 2, 1828. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Kentucky and Southern Indiana at the falls of the Ohio, and had been celebrated as Indian fighters. He was educated at the county academy and enlisted in the Indiana regiment recruited by Colonel Lane for the Mexican war. He won at Buena Vista a commission as 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery which he received June 17, 1848. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1852. In 1858 he was stationed with the 1st U.S. artillery in Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S.C., an officer under Major Anderson and took part in the evacuation of the fort and the occupation and defence of Fort Sumter through a bombardment of thirty-six hours. In recognition of his bravery in this trying ordeal he was promoted captain and allowed leave of absence to recruit the 22d

Indiana volunteers, which he commanded as colonel. He was assigned to the department of the Missouri as acting brigadier-general and for his action at Milford, Mo., Dec. 18, 1861, was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a division at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862, and took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, and the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place by the Confederates, May 29, he was assigned to the department of the Tennessee. During this campaign he had received, as he alleged, harsh treatment from Maj.-Gen. William Nelson, his superior officer. The two officers chanced to meet in the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 29, 1862, and a quarrel ensued, in which General Davis shot and instantly killed General Nelson. An arrest but no trial followed and General Davis was soon after assigned to duty in Covington, Ky. He commanded his division forming a part of the 20th army corps, at the battle of Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862, when he greatly distinguished himself, and General Rosecrans recommended him for promotion to the rank of major-general. He commanded the 14th army corps in the Georgia campaign of General Sherman, including the march to the sea. At the close of the war he was brevetted major-general of volunteers and on July 23, 1866, he was promoted colonel of the 23d U.S. infantry. He served on the Pacific coast, in Alaska and after the murder of General Canby by the Modoc Indians in 1873 he succeeded to the command of the department and forced the tribe to surrender. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, 1879.

DAVIS, Jessie Bartlett, singer, was born in Morris, Ill.; daughter of Elias and Rachel (Conklin) Bartlett. Her parents, who were musicians of some renown, were both natives of New York state. Jessie attended the public schools, and at an early age began the study of music. She studied under eminent teachers in America and Europe, and in 1880 made her professional début as Buttercup in "Pinafore." After one year's study in Europe she went into grand opera but it did not prove sufficiently remunerative and she entered light opera, singing contralto parts in the Carleton opera company. In 1888 she was engaged as leading contralto in the "Bostonians," her most successful part being Alan-a-Dale in "Robin Hood." She was married in 1880 to W. J. Davis, and had one son, W. J. Davis, Jr., born in 1884.

DAVIS, John, jurist, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Jan. 25, 1761. He was graduated at Harvard in 1781, was a tutor in the family of James Otis and became a lawyer in Plymouth in 1786. He was a delegate to the Federal constitutional convention of 1789, and the youngest member and last survivor of that body. He was a representative in the state legislature for several terms; a state senator in 1795; comptroller of the U.S. treasury, 1795–96; U.S. district attorney for Massachusetts, 1796–1801; U.S. district judge, 1801–47, and member of the state constitutional convention, 1820. He was a fellow of Harvard college, 1803–07; treasurer, 1810–27, and overseer, 1827–37; president of the Massachusetts historical society, 1818–43; a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences and a member of the American philosophical society. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1802 and from Harvard in 1842. He published an edition of *Morton's New England Memorial* (1826); *Eulogy on George Washington*, and *An Attempt to Explain the Inscription on Dighton Rock*. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 14, 1847.

DAVIS, John, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Northboro, Mass., Jan. 13, 1787; son of Isaac and Anna (Brigham) Davis; grandson of Simon Davis of Rutland, Mass., and descended from Dolor Davis of the County of Kent, England, who emigrated in 1634. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, was admitted to the bar in 1815, and practised law at Worcester, Mass. He was a representative in the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, serving from Dec. 5, 1825, to Jan. 1, 1834, when he resigned to assume the duties of governor of Massachusetts to which office he had been elected in November, 1833. He was elected to the U.S. senate by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1835 and served until Jan. 1, 1841, when he resigned to resume the duties of governor. In 1845 he was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Isaac C. Bates, deceased, and in 1847 he was elected for the full senatorial term expiring March 3, 1853. In the senate he opposed the Clay compromise tariff bill of 1833, and the sub-treasury plan of 1840 and was a protectionist in all financial and commercial questions. He opposed the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren; was a constant and earnest protestant against war with Mexico, opposed the admission of slavery in the territories, supported the Wilmot proviso, and opposed the compromise acts of 1850. He became popularly known as "honest John Davis." He was married to Eliza, sister of George Bancroft, the historian, and had sons: John Chandler Bancroft, George Henry, Hasbrouck, Horace and Andrew McFarland. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He received from Yale the degree of A.M. in 1822 and from Harvard that of LL.D. in 1834. He died in Worcester, Mass., April 19, 1854.

DAVIS, John, representative, was born in Sangamon county, Ill., Aug. 9, 1826; son of Joseph and Sarah (Myers) Davis, and grandson

of James Davis of Virginia and of Henry Myers. He was brought up on his father's farm in Macon county, and was educated at Springfield academy, and Illinois college, Jacksonville. He opened a farm in Macon county, ten miles east of Decatur, in 1850, which he cultivated for many years. He was married in 1851 to Martha, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Powell of Wisconsin. He removed in 1872 to Kansas where he took up a large farm two miles west of Junction City, and immediately became interested in the farmers' movement to secure a measure of protection from monopolies. In 1878 he was elected president of the first distinctive farmers' convention ever held in Kansas. He joined the grange movement and in February, 1874, was president of the convention that organized the new party. In 1875 he became proprietor and editorial writer on the *Junction City Tribune*. He also spoke and wrote extensively on economic subjects as correspondent of the journal of the Knights of Labor and other reform mediums. He was elected a representative from the 5th Kansas district in the 52d and 53d congresses by the People's party, serving 1891–95, and was defeated for the 54th congress with his party. In congress he made able speeches on finance, tariff reform, transportation and the income tax. He was the solitary representative before the senate and house committees, and on the floor of the house to advocate woman suffrage, and he introduced and supported the bill which placed two women on the school board in the District of Columbia. In the 52d congress the bill allowing to the state of Florida a claim amounting to over $567,000 for alleged services rendered by the Florida militia from 1849 to 1857, in the war against the Seminoles, had passed the senate and had been favorably reported by the house, when Mr. Davis attacked and defeated the bill. It came up again in the 53d congress, with a favorable report from the majority of the committee, but Mr. Davis, in a speech delivered July 27, 1894, killed the bill by reciting the history of the Seminole troubles, the causes of the war, and the injustice of the claim. He published: *Napoleon Bonaparte: a Sketch Written for a Purpose* (1895); *Public Ownership of Railroads*; *The Conquest of the Prairies*; *The Bank of Venice*. He died in Topeka, Ks., in 1901.

John Davis.

DAVIS, John, jurist, was born in Newton, Mass., Sept. 16, 1851; son of Hasbrouck and Martha W. (Stickney) Davis; grandson of Gov. John and Eliza (Bancroft) Davis, and of Josiah and Elizabeth (Searle) Stickney, and a descendant of Dolor Davis, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., toward the end of the 17th century. He was educated in Boston and at the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Paris, and returning to America in 1870 was appointed a clerk in the state department at Washington. In 1872 he was appointed secretary of the agent of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, and later in the same year private secretary to Hamilton Fish, secretary of state. In 1874 he was commissioned clerk of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, and was admitted to the bar in the following year, practising his profession in New York city and in Washington, D.C. He was appointed assistant counsel for the United States before the French-American claims commission in January, 1881; assistant secretary of state in 1882, and was several times acting secretary of the state in the absence of Secretary Frelinghuysen. At this time he rendered conspicuous service in the speedy settlement of complicated questions arising out of the Chili-Peruvian war. In January, 1885, he was appointed by President Arthur associate judge of the United States court of claims. He was married Oct. 14, 1875, to Sarah Helen, daughter of Theodore Frelinghuysen, then U.S. senator. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1891.

DAVIS, John Chandler Bancroft, diplomatist, was born in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 29, 1822; son of Governor John and Eliza (Bancroft) Davis. His mother, who was born Feb. 17, 1791, and died Jan. 24, 1872, was a daughter of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft of Worcester, Mass., and a direct descendant from Thomas Bancroft of Reading, Mass., the first immigrant. He was graduated from Harvard in 1840, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1844 and to the New York bar in 1853. He was secretary of legation at London from August, 1849, to December, 1852, when he resigned. He served as American correspondent of the London *Times*, 1854–61. He gave up the

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practise of law in 1862, underwent a course of medical treatment and in 1863 settled on a farm in Orange county, N.Y. He was a member of the state assembly from Orange county in 1869. On the 25th of March of that year he was appointed by President Grant assistant secretary of state, and while holding that office served also in 1871 as American secretary to the joint high commission that made the treaty of Washington. He resigned in November, 1871, at the request of Secretary Fish, to accept the position of American agent before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva. He prepared the case for the United States for submission to that tribunal. On Jan. 24, 1873, he was reappointed assistant secretary of state and was selected as arbitrator between Great Britain and Portugal for the settlement of a dispute. In July, 1874, President Grant appointed him U.S. minister to the German empire and after his return at the close of Grant's administration he was made U.S. judge of the court of claims by President Hayes, serving from December, 1877, to December, 1881, when President Arthur appointed him assistant secretary of state. This position he resigned upon being reappointed to the bench of the court of claims in December, 1882, and on Nov. 5, 1883, he resigned to accept the position of reporter of the decisions of the U.S. supreme court. He received from Columbia the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1887. He is the author of: *The Massachusetts Justice* (1847); *The Case of the United States Laid Before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva* (1871); *Treaties of the United States, with Notes* (rev. ed., 1873); and vols. 108–170 of *United States Reports;* and of the additional notes in Mr. Justice Miller's *Lectures on the Constitution.* He classified and arranged neglected matter of historical interest in the clerk's office of the U.S. supreme court and in the Centennial Appendix in Vol. 131, and also historical data relating to the judicial functions of the government prior to the adoption of the Federal constitution.

DAVIS, John G., representative, was born in Fleming county, Ky., Oct. 10, 1810. He lived on a farm with his parents and attended the district school during the winter months. He removed to Rockville, Ind., was sheriff of Parke county, 1830–31; clerk of the superior and inferior courts of the county, 1833–51, and was a representative from Indiana in the 32d, 33d, 35th and 36th congresses, 1851–55, 1857–61. He died in Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 18, 1866.

DAVIS, John Lee, naval officer, was born in Carlisle, Ind., Sept. 3, 1825. He entered the U.S. naval service in 1841, as midshipman, and was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847. He was on blockade duty off the Mexican ports, 1845–46, acting lieutenant on the *Preble* of the East Indian squadron, and in November, 1849, distinguished himself by manning a boat with sixteen men from the *Preble* and capturing a Chinese junk off Macao, while engaged in a piratical exploit. He was commissioned master, Sept. 14, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1855, and was attached to the Gulf squadron at the outbreak of the civil war as executive officer of the *Water Witch.* With this vessel he successfully engaged the Confederate ram *Manassas* and the squadron near Pilot Town, Oct. 12, 1861. He declined the command of the *Water Witch* in favor of his senior officer, was made lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and was with Du Pont's fleet in the attack on Fort McAllister Nov. 19, 1862. He successfully repaired the damage made by a solid shot piercing the iron clad *Montauk* below the water mark, and again engaged the fort, Jan. 27–Feb. 1, 1863, and with the *Montauk* destroyed the Confederate privateer *Nashville,* Feb. 28, 1863. He then was transferred with Du Pont's fleet to Charleston and on March 19 sank the blockade runner *Georgiana,* as that steamer undertook to enter the harbor. He next commanded the *Montauk* and with that vessel engaged Forts Sumter, Gregg, Moultrie and Battery Bee in September, 1863, and Fort Sumter, Nov. 5–10 and Fort Moultrie, Nov. 16, 1863. He was transferred to the command of the *Sassacus* of the North Atlantic squadron and was delegated to tow Butler's powder ship *Louisiana* from Norfolk to Fort Fisher, N.C., with the design of destroying the fort by explosion. He engaged in the unsuccessful attack of Dec. 24–25, 1864, and in the reduction and capture of the fort, Jan. 13–14, 1865. He was also engaged in the capture of Fort Anderson on Cape Fear River, N.C., Feb. 18, and of Fort Strong, N.C., Feb. 20–21, 1865. He was commissioned commander, July 25, 1866; captain, Feb. 14, 1873, and commander, Feb. 4, 1882. He was on the lighthouse board, 1876; commanded the flagship *Trenton* of the European squadron for three years, and was on the board of inspection, 1882. He commanded the Asiatic squadron, 1883–86, receiving his commission as rear-admiral, Oct. 30, 1885; and was retired in November, 1886. He died in Washington, D.C., March 12, 1889.

DAVIS, John Merrill, educator, was born in Harrisonville, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1846; son of William and Samantha (Chase) Davis; and grandson of Jacob and Nancy (Hedrick) Davis, and of Thomas Jefferson and Rebecca (Romine) Chase. He served in 1863 in the transportation department of the Union army in West Virginia and Ohio and in 1865 for seven months as private in the 188th Ohio volunteers. He was graduated at Ohio university in 1873. He was principal of the preparatory department, Ohio

university, 1872–74; acting president of Ridgeville college, Ind., 1874–78; professor of Latin in Rio Grande college, Ohio, 1879–87, and was elected president of the same in 1887. He was ordained a Baptist minister in 1875; was president of the Ohio Free Communion Baptist association, 1892–93; school examiner, Gallia county, Ohio, 1886–89; city school examiner, Gallipolis, Ohio, 1898; member of the Free Baptist conference board, 1892–95; and associate editor of *The Free Baptist*, Minneapolis, Minn., from 1890. He was married, June 22, 1876, to Jane Elliott Boyd, A.B., Ohio university. He received the degree of D.D. from Ohio university in 1896.

DAVIS, John W., representative, was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 17, 1799. He was graduated at the Baltimore medical college in 1821; located in Carlisle, Ind., in 1823; and was elected surrogate of the county in 1829, and a member of the state legislature several terms, serving in that body as speaker in 1832. He was a Democratic representative in the 24th, 26th, 28th and 29th congresses; was chairman of the committee on public lands, and was speaker of the house in the 29th congress. After his service in congress he was re-elected to the state legislature, was again speaker in 1847, and also served as a commissioner to the Indians. In 1848 President Polk appointed him U.S. commissioner to the Empire of China, and he was succeeded in 1851 by T. A. R. Nelson. He presided over the Democratic national convention of 1852 at Baltimore and President Pierce appointed him governor of Oregon Territory in which capacity he served, 1853–54. He died at Carlisle, Ind., Aug. 22, 1859.

DAVIS, John William, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., March 7, 1826; son of John and Nancy (Davis) Davis; grandson of William and Mary (Peck) Davis, and of Daniel (3d) and Anna (Bullock) Davis; and great-grandson of Daniel Davis, Jr.; of Capt. Stephen Bullock; of Capt. Peleg Peck; and of John Davis, father of William. His first ancestors in America were John Davis, a son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Davis, Kt., Lord mayor of London, 1676, who settled in Newport, R.I., in 1680, where he was a merchant and store keeper; John Howland of the *Mayflower*; and James Davis, who came from Marlboro, England, was admitted a freeman of Newbury, Massachusetts Bay, 1636, and was one of the original twelve settlers of Haverhill in 1640. John William Davis acquired a good education, and in 1844 apprenticed himself to learn the trade of mason in Providence, R.I. He worked at his trade and taught school in other states for three years, and then engaged in the grain business in Providence, 1850–90. He resided in Pawtucket, where he was president of the town council, 1882 and 1885; a state senator, 1885–86; customs appraiser by appointment of President Cleveland in 1886; and governor of the state, 1887 and 1888. He introduced many reforms in the state prisons and reformatories, secured the passage of the act giving the right of the elective franchise to all citizens upon uniform qualifications, and ended the bitter quarrel that had divided the people of the state for fifty years. He served as mayor of Pawtucket in 1897; was again a state senator in 1898; was a commissioner in charge of the construction of the new state house, and a member of the advisory board of the Rhode Island law school.

DAVIS, John Woodbridge, engineer, was born in New York city, Aug. 19, 1854; son of Dr. Edwin Hamilton and Lucy (Woodbridge) Davis; grandson of Henry and Avice Slocum (Town) Davis, and of John and Elizabeth (Buchanan) Woodbridge; and a descendant of John Woodbridge (born in Stanton, Wiltshire, England, in 1614; died in Newbury, Mass., in 1691), who married Mercy, daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley. He was prepared for college, and after attending the College of the city of New York, 1869–71, he left to serve as transitman in an engineer corps on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, 1871–74. He entered the school of mines of Columbia college in 1875, and was graduated in 1878 with the degree of C.E., receiving that of Ph.D. in 1880. He conducted, 1879–82, the survey of 900,000 acres of land in Tennessee, the domain of the Grundy mining company, extending into eleven counties of that state. In 1882 he instituted and assumed the presidency of the Woodbridge preparatory chemical, technical and scientific school in New York city, named in honor of Benjamin Woodbridge of Harvard, the first graduate of the first college in America. He was appointed in 1884 civil service examiner of civil engineers for the Croton aqueduct and other city departments, and was the first civil service examiner of engineers in New York city. In 1892 he invented a foldable kite of remarkable tractional power, capable of being deflected from the wind, and with it hauled boats, wagons, buoys and life-lines. This kite was placed on the Brenton Reef light-ship in the spring of 1893, and at the first trial by the crew carried a ser-

J. Woodbridge Davis.

viceable life-line one and a half miles to the nearest shore. His earliest publication, prepared when he was an undergraduate, entitled, *Formulæ for the Calculation of Railroad Earthwork and Average Haul* (1876), was at once adopted as a text-book by six engineering schools in the United States. Other notable mathematical works, originally published in *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine* (1879), include: *A New Rule for Calculating the Contents of Land Surveys; The Prismoidal Formula; A New Centre of Gravity Formula of General Applicability; A New and General Moment of Inertia Formula*, and *A New Graphical Method for Finding the Centre of Gravity of a Polygon.* They have all been copied and are to be found in standard works. The first of these essays was received in late editions of Davies's, Gillespie's and Johnson's surveying, in Halsted's mensuration, and in Newcomb's geometry and trigonometry. This method superseded the Pennsylvania or Rittenhouse method invented by Thomas Burgh of Ireland about 1780, for the discovery of which Mr. Burgh received from parliament 20,000 pounds sterling. Mr. Davis published: *Dynamics of the Sun* (1891); *Behavior of the Atmospheres of Gas and Vapor Generating Globes in Celestial Space;* and *The Condensing Nebula* (1898).

DAVIS, Joseph Emory, lawyer, was born near Augusta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1784; the eldest son of Samuel and Jane (Cook) Davis. He was an elder brother of Jefferson Davis. He removed with his father to Christian county, Ky., in 1796, but did not remain on the farm, taking a position when quite young in a mercantile house. He studied law at Russellville, and upon his father's removal to Wilkinson county, Miss., in 1811, he settled there in the practice of law with an office in Pinckneyville, and afterward in Greenville. He represented Jefferson county in 1817 in the constitutional convention which organized the state government, and was prominent in the committee charged with the framing of the constitution. He removed to Natchez in 1820, and for seven years practised law in partnership with Thomas B. Reed, at that time the leader of the Mississippi bar. In 1827 he removed to his father's large estates at Hurricane Bend on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, and engaged in planting. His place, known as "The Hurricane," was one of the most productive on the river and was celebrated for the hospitality extended by the owner. "Brierfield," the plantation of the president of the Confederate States, was a part of this tract. Both places were made the objects of special depredation by the Federal army during the civil war, and Mr. Davis's fine horses were confiscated by the Union officers, one becoming the favorite war horse of General Grant. He regained his landed property from the Freedmen's bureau after the war, but made his residence in Vicksburg, Miss., where he died Sept. 18, 1870.

DAVIS, Joseph John, jurist, was born in Franklin county, N.C., April 13, 1828. He attended Wake Forest college, and was graduated in law at the University of North Carolina in 1850. He was admitted to the bar and practised at Oxford, N.C., removing thence to Louisburg, N.C. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army and was appointed a captain. He served with the 47th North Carolina regiment until the battle of Gettysburg, where he was taken captive and imprisoned at Fort Delaware. He was later transferred to Johnson's Island and there carried on law classes among his fellow prisoners. After the close of the war he returned to Louisburg, and was representative in the state assembly in 1866. He was a representative in the 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1875–81. He was a justice of the North Carolina supreme court from Feb. 12, 1887, until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1887. He died at Louisburg, N.C., Aug. 7, 1892.

DAVIS, Lowndes Henry, representative, was born in Jackson, Mo., Dec. 14, 1836; son of Greer W. and Elizabeth (McGuire) Davis, and grandson of David Davis. He was graduated from Yale in 1860 and from Louisville university law school in 1863, and practised law in his native city. He was states' attorney for the 10th district of Missouri, 1868–72; a presidential elector in 1872; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875; a member of the Missouri assembly in 1876; and a Democratic representative in the 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1879–85.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, physician, was born in the township of Greene, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1817; son of Dow and Eleanor (Smith) Davis. He was graduated in medicine from the College of physicians and surgeons of the western district of New York (Fairfield) in January, 1837, and practised at Binghamton, N.Y., 1837–47. He removed to New York city in 1847, and in addition to general practice, he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the College of physicians and surgeons of New York, and editor of the *Annalist*, 1847–49. He was professor of physiology and pathology in the Rush medical college, Chicago, Ill., 1849–50, and of principles and practise of medicine, 1850–59; and held a similar position in the Chicago medical college, afterward the Northwestern university medical school, 1859–92, officiating as dean of the faculty, 1865–98. He was one of the chief founders of the Messy

hospital of Chicago in 1850, and was one of the attending physicians and clinical instructors until 1892. He was also professor of medical jurisprudence in the Union college of law, afterward Northwestern university law school, 1875–96. He was one of the chief founders of the American medical association in 1846–47, of the Illinois state medical society, and of the Chicago medical society, both in 1850. He took an active part in the international medical congress in connection with the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, 1876, giving the address on the progress of medical education during the first century of our national history. He also took a leading part in organizing the ninth international medical congress held in Washington, D.C., 1887, first as secretary-general and subsequently as president. He was one of the organizers and active supporters of the Chicago academy of sciences, the Northwestern university, the Chicago historical society, the Relief and aid society, and the American medical temperance association. He edited the Chicago *Medical Journal*, 1855–59; the Chicago *Medical Examiner*, 1860–73, and the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1883–89. He was married to Anna M., daughter of John and Alvira (Wadhams) Parker. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the Northwestern university in 1871, and that of LL.D. from the Illinois Wesleyan university in 1878, and from the Northwestern university in 1897. Besides numerous contributions to medical periodicals, the transactions of medical societies and other medical works, he is the author of: *A Text-book on Agricultural Chemistry Designed for use in the Public and High Schools* (1848); *A History of Medical Education and Institutions in the United States* (1850); *A History of the American Medical Association* (1855); *Clinical Lectures on Various Important Diseases* (1873); and *Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine* (1884, 2 ed., 1886).

Nathan S. Davis.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, physician, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1858; son of Dr. Nathan Smith and Anna M. (Parker) Davis, and grandson of Dow and Eleanor (Smith) Davis, and of John and Alvira (Wadhams) Parker. He prepared for college at private schools in Chicago, and at the academy of Northwestern university; was graduated at Northwestern university in 1880, and at Chicago medical college in 1883; and studied medicine at hospitals and laboratories in Heidelberg and Vienna in 1885. He was associate professor of pathology in Northwestern university medical college, 1884–86; became professor of principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine there in 1886, and secretary of the faculty in 1895. He was appointed physician to Mercy hospital in 1884; was a member of the American medical association; of the 9th International medical congress; of the Pan-American medical congress; chairman of the section of practice, Illinois state medical society, 1893; trustee of Northwestern university; member of the board of management of the Y.M.C.A. of Chicago; of the American climatological society; the American academy of medicine; the Illinois state medical society; the Chicago medical society; the Chicago medico-legal society; the Chicago academy of sciences; the Illinois state microscopical society, and the Chicago literary club. He was married in 1884, to Jessie B., daughter of Judge James C. Hopkins of Madison, Wis. He is the author of: *Consumption: How to Prevent It, and How to Live with It; Diseases of Lungs, Heart and Kidneys;* and of numerous contributions to periodical medical literature.

DAVIS, Nathaniel French, educator, was born in Lakeport, N.H., June 11, 1847; son of John and Rhoda French (Maxfield) Davis; grandson of Nathaniel Davis of Gilford, N.H., and of Ezra Maxfield of Chichester, N.H., and great[2] grandson of Nathaniel Davis of Madbury, N.H. He was graduated at Brown university in 1870, and for two years taught in the Riverview military academy at Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He was vice-principal and professor of mathematics at the Keystone state normal school, Kutztown, Pa., 1873–74. Returning to Brown university he was instructor in mathematics, 1874–79; assistant professor, 1879–89; associate professor, 1889–90, and in 1890 he was appointed professor of pure mathematics. He was elected to membership in the American mathematical society, and was president of the Barnard club of Rhode Island, 1895–96. Colby university gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1894.

DAVIS, Nelson Henry, soldier, was born in Oxford, Mass., Sept. 20, 1821. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1846, and assigned to the 3d infantry. He saw service in the Mexican war and was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He was also engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the capture of the capital city. He was afterward on frontier service and was promoted 1st lieutenant Jan. 8,

1849. He was made captain March 3, 1855, and at the outbreak of the civil war was given command of the 7th Massachusetts volunteers. On Nov. 12, 1861, he was promoted major and assistant inspector-general in the regular service, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Gettysburg. In September, 1863, he was transferred to New Mexico and was brevetted colonel, May 29, 1864, for services in the expedition against the Apache Indians, and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for services during the civil war. He was inspector-general in the district of New Mexico, 1868, and in the district of Missouri, 1868–72; was on inspection duty, 1872–76, and inspector-general in the division of the Atlantic, 1867–85. He was made brigadier-general, March 11, and retired Sept. 20, 1885. He died on Governor's Island, New York harbor, May 15, 1890.

DAVIS, Noah, jurist, was born in Haverhill, N.H., Sept. 10, 1818; son of Noah and Freelove C. (Arnold) Davis; and grandson of Dr. Jonathan Arnold of Providence, R.I., who represented that state in the Continental congress at Philadelphia, and also served as a surgeon in the army under Washington. In 1825 Noah was taken by his parents to Albion, N.Y., and was sent to the common school, subsequently attending for a short time the seminary at Lima, N.Y. He studied law and upon his admission to the bar of the common pleas of Orleans county began practice at Gaines, removing, after admission to the supreme court in 1843, to Buffalo. He then formed a law partnership with Sanford E. Church, and returned to Albion, N.Y., where they practised, 1844–57. In March, 1857, he was appointed by the governor a justice of the New York supreme court, and afterward was twice elected in the 8th judicial district to the office. He resigned his judgeship in November, 1868, and was elected a representative in the 41st congress. He resigned his seat in congress at the close of the long session, July 20, 1870, and accepted the appointment of U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York. In this office he served until Dec. 31, 1872. In 1872 he was elected in the city of New York a justice of the supreme court of the state for a term of fourteen years. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Dix presiding justice of the court for the residue of the term. Upon his retirement from the bench at the end of his term he resumed the practice of his profession. A committee of the New York bar caused his portrait to be painted by Daniel Huntington for the supreme court chamber. He served as a member of the council of the University of the city of New York, 1885–90. He died in New York city, March 20, 1902.

DAVIS, Noah Knowles, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1830; son of the Rev. Noah and Mary (Young) Davis. His father died soon after the birth of the son, and his mother married the Rev. J. L. Dagg. The family soon removed to Alabama, and in 1843 to Penfield, Ga., where Dr. Dagg was president of Mercer university, from which institution the boy was graduated in 1849. He was professor of natural science in Howard college, Marion, Ala., 1852–59; principal of the Judson institute, Marion, 1859–68; president of Bethel college, Russellville, Ky., 1868–73; and professor of moral philosophy in the University of Virginia from 1873. Mercer university conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1853, and that of Ph.D. in 1885; and he received the degree of LL.D. from Baylor university in 1872. He edited the *Model Architect* (1850); and the *Carpenter's Guide* (1851); and published *The Theory of Thought* (1880); *Elements of Psychology* (1892); *Elements of Deductive Logic* (1894); *Elements of Inductive Logic* (1895); *An Essay in Ethics* (1898); and numerous articles in reviews and magazines.

DAVIS, Oscar Franklyn, educator, was born in Cabot, Vt., March 21, 1861; son of S. W. and Lucy (Luther) Davis, and grandson of J. E. and Polly (Kimball) Davis. He was educated at the public schools, Barre academy, and at the University of Vermont, but was not graduated. He was principal of the Bellows Falls high school, 1880–86; of McCallom institute, 1886–91; and president of Salt Lake college, Utah, 1891–94. He was ordained a Congregational minister in 1894, and was pastor of the Chiltonville Congregational church, Plymouth, Mass., 1894–97. He was married Nov. 26, 1895, to Anne M. Dickerman of Wait River, Vt. In 1897 he was elected president of Gates college, Neligh, Neb. He received the degree of D.D. in 1899.

DAVIS, Raymond Cazallis, librarian, was born at Cushing, Maine, June 23, 1836; son of George and Katharine (Young) Davis, and grandson of Cornelius and Hope (Adams) Davis. He attended the district school until 1849, when he sailed with his father, a shipmaster, for San Francisco, Cal., continuing the voyage around the world and returning in 1851. He was prepared for college at New Hampton, N.H., and

entered the University of Michigan in 1855. His course was interrupted in 1857 by an illness which lasted ten years. In 1868 he returned to the University of Michigan as assistant librarian, and in 1877 was advanced to the position of librarian. He was elected a member of the American library association in 1878. In 1880 he began a systematic course of lectures on bibliography in the university which he continued annually. He was married in 1880 to Ellen, daughter of Eli and Sarah Jane (Sabin) Regal. The University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1881. He is the author of *Reminiscences of a Voyage Around the World* (1879).

DAVIS, Rebecca Blaine Harding, author, was born in Washington, Pa., June 24, 1831; daughter of Richard William and Rachel (Wilson) Harding, and granddaughter of George Harding. Her parents resided first in Alabama and later in Virginia. Her first published writing was "Life in the Iron Mills," written in 1861, and produced in the *Atlantic Monthly* and later in book form. "A Story of To-day" followed soon in the same periodical, and appeared in book form under the title *Margaret Howth* (1861). In 1862 she married Lemuel Clarke Davis, editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and later of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and went to that city to live. Among her works are: *Waiting for the Verdict* (1867); *Dallas Galbraith* (1868); *John Andross* (1874); *Kitty's Choice* (1876); *A Law Unto Herself* (1878); *Natasqua* (1886); *Kent Hampden* (1892); *Silhouettes of American Life* (1892); *Dr. Warrick's Daughters* (1896); and *Frances Waldeaux* (1897); besides numerous contributions to periodical literature.

DAVIS, Reuben, representative, was born in Tennessee, Jan. 18, 1818. He was self educated and studied medicine and law. He removed to Aberdeen, Miss., where he was district attorney for the 6th judicial district, 1835–39; served four months of 1842 as judge of the high court of errors and appeals; and at the time of the Mexican war was colonel-commandant of the Mississippi rifles, but was obliged to resign on account of illness. He was in the lower branch of the state legislature, 1855–57; and a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army as brigadier-general, commanding a brigade of Mississippi militia. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law. He was shot in a quarrel with the prosecuting attorney while defending a prisoner in the court-house at Columbus, Miss., Dec. 15, 1873, and his death was at the time reported and credited by biographical writers. He published in 1889, *Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians*, dedicated to the lawyers of Mississippi by "one who is not only the oldest Mississippian now in the profession, but who is the sole survivor of the bar of fifty years ago." He died in Huntsville, Tenn., Oct. 14, 1890.

DAVIS, Richard Harding, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 18, 1864; son of Lemuel Clarke and Rebecca (Harding) Davis. He entered Lehigh university in 1882, and left at the close of his freshman year to take a course at Johns Hopkins university. He became a reporter on the Philadelphia *Press*, and in 1888 was employed on the editorial staff of the New York *Evening Sun*. In 1890 he became managing editor of *Harper's Weekly*. He was a special war correspondent in Cuba for the New York *Journal* in 1897, and as such accompanied Frederic Remington, the artist, on the battlefields, where his pen greatly aided the pencil of the artist in giving to the world a graphic view of passing events. He was made a Fellow of the Royal geographical society in 1897. He was married, May 4, 1899, to Cecil, daughter of John M. Clark of Chicago. He is the author of: *Gallagher and other Stories* (1891); *Stories for Boys* (1891); *The West from a Car Window* (1892); *Van Bibber and Others* (1892); *Our English Cousins* (1894); *The Rulers of the Mediterranean* (1894); *The Exiles and Other Stories* (1894); *The Princess Aline* (1895); *About Paris* (1895); *Cinderella and Other Stories* (1896); *Soldiers of Fortune* (1897); *A Year from a Reporter's Note Book* (1898); *The King's Jackal* (1898); *The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns* (1898); besides many contributions to periodical literature.

DAVIS, Robert Means, educator, was born in Fairfield district, S.C., April 9, 1849; eldest son of Henry Campbell and Isabella Harper (Means) Davis; grandson of Dr. James and Catherine (Ross) Davis of Columbia, S.C., and of Robert and Sarah (Means) Means; great-grandson of Solomon Davis of Sinapuxent, Md., and a descendant of John Means of Ireland who lived in Boston, Mass., from 1767 to 1789, and his wife Isabella Harper. He attended the Mt. Zion institute, Winnsboro, S.C., where he organized in 1867 the first graded public school in the state supported by special taxation, outside the city of Charleston. He was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1869. After teaching in the King's Mountain military institute, 1869–70, he went to California and taught there, 1870–72, filling temporarily the chair of classics in the Pacific Methodist college, and positions in the Santa Rosa public schools and in the preparatory school of the University of California. He returned to South Carolina and was graduated from the University law school in 1872. After practising law and conducting the Winnsboro *News*, 1872–74, he served on the editorial

staff of the Charleston *News and Courier*, 1875, and was principal of Mt. Zion institute, 1876–80. In 1877 he was married to Sallie E., daughter of Dr. Joseph Le Conte of the University of California. On the reopening of the South Carolina college of agriculture and mechanics in 1880 he was elected to the chair of history and political science and civics, and as a resident of Columbia, was elected in turn a member of the county, state, and city school boards. He published the *History of Education in South Carolina* (1883), and numerous articles on economic subjects.

DAVIS, Robert Thompson, representative, was born in County Down, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1823; son of John and Sarah (Thompson) Davis. He was brought to America in 1826, and acquired his early education in the schools of Amesbury, Mass., and at Friends school, Providence, R.I. He was graduated in medicine from Harvard in 1847, and practised in Waterville, Maine, 1847–50, and in Fall River, Mass., after 1850. He was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1853, and in 1858 and 1860 was elected a state senator. He served as a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1860 and 1876, and in 1873 was mayor of Fall River. He was a representative in the 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1883–89. His first wife, Sarah Congden Wilbur, died in 1856, and he was married in 1862 to Susan A., daughter of Moses Haight of Westchester county, N.Y.

DAVIS, Robert Wyche, representative, was born in Lee county, Ga., March 15, 1849; son of the Rev. Jesse M. and Elizabeth (Dickerson) Davis, and grandson of the Rev. William Davis, a pioneer Baptist minister of Georgia. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1863 entered the Confederate army, serving until the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and practised law in his native state until 1879 when he removed to Florida. He was a representative in the Florida state legislature in 1885 and 1886, and speaker in 1886. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1888. He was a Democratic representative from Florida in the 55th–58th congresses, 1897–1903.

DAVIS, Thomas, representative, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 18, 1806. He was brought to America in 1817 by his parents who settled in Rhode Island, where he was educated. He learned the trade of jeweller and extended the business to that of a manufacturer of jewelry, organizing the firm of Sackett, Davis & Co., Providence. He represented North Providence in the General assembly, 1845–53, was a representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55, and a state senator, 1877–78. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the 34th, 36th, 42d, 43d and 46th congresses. In 1878 his firm became financially embarrassed and in 1883 went into liquidation. The laws of Rhode Island deprived him of the right of citizenship, as he held no property, and as an alien he lost his right to vote. This condition attracted wide attention, presenting, as it did, an ex-representative of the U.S. congress deprived of his right of franchise by reason of loss of wealth. Mr. Davis paid all his debts and thereafter devoted himself to obtaining a repeal of the unjust law. He was returned to the General assembly of Rhode Island, and served in that body, 1887–90, and for a number of years on the Providence school committee. He died in Providence, R.I., July 26, 1895.

DAVIS, Thomas Frederick, fifth bishop of South Carolina, and 57th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Wilmington, N.C., Feb. 8, 1804. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1822, and practised law for several years. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, Nov. 27, 1831, and was admitted to the priesthood, Dec. 16, 1832. During his diaconate he served at Pittsboro and Wadesboro, and was afterward rector of St. James's, Wilmington, and St. Luke's, Salisbury. In 1846 he became rector of Grace church, Camden, S.C., and on Oct. 17, 1853, was consecrated bishop of South Carolina as successor to the Rt. Rev. Christopher Edwards Gadsden, deceased. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1853, and that of S.T.D. from the University of South Carolina the same year. He published addresses, pastorals and occasional sermons. He died at Camden, S.C., Dec. 2, 1871.

DAVIS, Thomas Treadwell, representative, was born in Middlebury, Vt., Aug. 22, 1810; son of the Rev. Henry and Hannah Phœnix (Treadwell) Davis, and grandson of Thomas Treadwell. His father was president of Hamilton college, 1817–33, where he was graduated in 1831. He was admitted to the bar in 1833. He became interested in railroad and mining enterprises both as counsel and as an investor. He was a representative to the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863–67, and thereafter withdrew from political life and devoted his time to his law practice and business interests. He died in Syracuse, N.Y., May 2, 1872.

DAVIS, Timothy, representative, was born in Gloucester, Mass., April 12, 1821. He became a printer and later a merchant in Boston. He represented Massachusetts in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59; and was appointed a clerk in the custom house, Boston, in 1861. He died in Boston, Mass. Oct. 23, 1888.

DAVIS, Varina Anne, author, was born in the executive mansion of the Southern Confederacy, Richmond, Va., June 27, 1864; daughter of Jefferson and Varina (Howell) Davis. She was educated chiefly by her father and mother and studied the French and German languages and literature abroad, principally at Carlsruhe, Baden, in Germany, and in Paris. She became known as "the Daughter of the Confederacy," the name having been given her by Gen. John B. Gordon. This adoption by an entire people brought her prominently forward at reunions and other public meetings in the south. She was in Paris when her father died on Dec. 6, 1891, and on her return to America she located with her mother in New York city and from there made frequent journeys in Europe and the East. At the assembling of Confederate veterans at Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1898, she was the guest of honor and during the ceremony she was exposed to a sudden shower which caused the illness resulting in her death. She was accorded a public funeral at Richmond which was without precedent as an expression of grief for the loss of an American woman. She received sepulture in Hollywood cemetery by the side of her illustrious father, and the Daughters of the Confederacy and some of the Confederate camps, assisted by the contributions of her friends in the North and West, erected a suitable tomb to her memory. Her more notable contributions to current literature were: *Snake Myths; The Women of the South Before the War*, and *The Home Life of Jefferson Davis.* She published *Life of Robert Emmett* and two novels: *The Veiled Doctor* (1892); and *A Romance of Summer Seas* (1898). She died at Narragansett Pier, R.I., Sept. 18, 1898.

DAVIS, Warren Ransom, representative, was born in Columbia, S.C., May 8, 1793. He was graduated from South Carolina college in 1810; was admitted to the bar in 1814, and became a lawyer in Pendleton, S.C. He was state solicitor of the western circuit, 1818–24, and represented South Carolina as a State Rights Democrat, in the 20th–23d congresses, 1827–35. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, 1835.

DAVIS, Webster, politician, was born in Ebensburg, Pa., June 1, 1861; son of Daniel J. and Elizabeth Davis. His father emigrated from Wales, and his mother was a native of Pennsylvania. His parents removed to Davies county, Mo., in 1868, where his father purchased a farm and also carried on his trade as shoemaker. The family removed to Chillicothe in 1874 and in 1875 to Gallatin, Mo., where Webster learned the shoemaker's trade. He went to Chicago in 1881 where his earnings as a shoemaker gave him one year's tuition at Lake Forest university. Subsequently, while working at his trade in Gallatin, he studied law, giving his services as bookkeeper and copyist for his tuition. In 1884 he removed with his mother to Lawrence, Kan., and was a student at the State university, 1884–86. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and practised in Garden City, Kan. He was graduated in law at the University of Michigan in 1887, and then located in Kansas City, Mo., where he continued the practice of law. He was defeated for representative in the 53d congress in 1892; was mayor of Kansas City, 1894–96, and was a candidate before the Republican state convention of Missouri for governor in 1896, but was defeated by three votes. In June, 1897, President McKinley appointed him assistant secretary of the interior. Mr. Davis was chosen as orator on the occasion of the semi-centennial of the University of Michigan in 1887, although the youngest member of his class, and in 1896 delivered the annual address of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of his Alma Mater. He was also orator at the Steubenville (Ohio) centennial, 1897; at the League convention of Republican clubs at Detroit, Mich., in 1897; at the Memorial day ceremonies at Arlington, Va., in 1897, and on Memorial day at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1898. In the Congressional campaign of 1898, under the auspices of the Republican national committee, he traveled 14,000 miles, from ocean to ocean, and made fifty speeches on the tour of eight weeks' duration.

DAVIS, Werter Renick, educator, was born in Circleville, Ohio, April 1, 1815. He was a brother of Edwin Hamilton Davis, the archæologist, and of Joseph Slocum Davis, law partner of Columbus Delano, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, jurist, and paymaster in the U.S.A., 1864–65. He was edu-

cated at Kenyon college and received his M.D. degree from the College of medicine and surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio. He joined the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1835, was transferred to the Missouri conference in 1853, and stationed in St. Louis. He was professor of natural sciences in McKendree college, 1854–58, and its president during 1858. He was then elected to the presidency of Baker university but soon afterward resigned and served as presiding elder, 1859–73. He was chaplain of the 12th Kansas volunteer infantry in 1861 and in 1862 was commissioned colonel of the 16th Kansas cavalry, which regiment he raised and organized. He was a member of the first state legislature of Kansas, was superintendent of public instruction for Douglass county, a member of the general conferences of 1868, 1872 and 1880, and a delegate to the Ecumenical conference in London, England, and to the Centennial conference in Baltimore in 1884. In 1859 he edited the first paper published in Baldwin. He died at Baldwin, Kan., June 21, 1893.

DAVIS, William Morris, geographer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1850; son of Edward M. and Maria (Mott) Davis, and grandson of Lucretia Mott. He was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard university, S.B., in 1869, and M.E. in 1870. He was deeply interested in astronomy in his boyhood, and in 1866 made one of the two first observations in the United States on the new star T Coronæ Borealis. In 1870 he became assistant in the Argentine national observatory at Cordova, S.A., and held the position three years. He was assistant in geology at Harvard university, 1876–77, instructor, 1878–85, assistant professor of physical geography, 1885–90, and in 1890 was advanced to the full chair. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and of the Geological society of America, a director of the New England meteorological society, an honorary member of the Berlin Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, and a corresponding member of the Royal geographical society of London, of the Société de Géographie of Paris, and of the German meteorological society. He published: *Whirlwinds, Cyclones and Tornadoes* (1884); *Elementary Meteorology* (1894); *Physical Geography* (1898); and many scientific papers.

DAVY, John M., jurist, was born in Ottawa, Ontario, June 29, 1835. He removed to Monroe county, N Y., and was admitted to the bar in Rochester. He was district attorney for Monroe county, 1869–72; collector of customs, Genessee, 1872–75; a Republican representative from Rochester in the 44th congress, 1875–77; defeated for the 45th congress; and in 1889 became justice of the New York supreme court.

DAWES, Henry Laurens, senator, was born in Cummington, Mass., Oct 30, 1816; son of Michael and Mercy (Burgess) Dawes, and grandson of Samuel Dawes of Cummington, and of Dr. Benjamin Burgess of Goshen, Mass. He was graduated at Yale in 1839, engaged in teaching, and in 1840 became editor of the *Greenfield Gazette* and later of the *North Adams Transcript*. He meanwhile studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842 and began practice in North Adams. He represented his district in the state legislature, 1848 and 1849; was a state senator in 1850; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1853; and district attorney for the western district of Massachusetts, 1853–57. He was a representative in the 35th–43d congresses, 1857–75. In 1875 he was elected a U.S. senator to succeed W. B. Washburn, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Sumner. He was re-elected in 1881 and again in 1887. In the U.S. house of representatives he served as chairman of the committees on ways and means and on appropriations, and for ten years as chairman of the committee on elections. He carried through the first appropriations for the fish commission and for the weather bureau, having originated these bureaus. While a member of the house he was twice offered but declined the appointment of judge of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. In the U.S. senate he served on the committee on public buildings and grounds, which while he was a member initiated and carried out the completion of the Washington monument. He also served on the committee on appropriations, civil service, fisheries, Revolutionary claims, naval affairs, and Indian affairs. He reported and carried through the first appropriation from the treasury for Indian education, and the "severalty act," giving to every Indian sufficiently civilized a homestead of 160 acres, and citizenship, and extending over them the laws of the United States. He voluntarily retired from public life at the expiration of his third senatorial term, March 4, 1893. He was for four years lecturer at Dartmouth college on "United States history during the last fifty years." In 1895 he visited Indian Territory as the head of a commission appointed by congress to secure the voluntary assent of the Indians to

abandon tribal relations. His report stated the failure of the commission as due to the influence of the men "who profit by the continuance of the present status," and suggested continued effort to remedy the evil. On March 21, 1896, the senate committee on Indian affairs reported favorably on the recommendation of the Dawes commission. He received from Yale College the degree of A.M. in 1849. He married a daughter of Chester Sanderson, of Ashfield, Mass., and died in Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 5, 1903.

DAWES, James William, governor of Nebraska, was born in McConnellsville, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1845; son of Edward M. and Caroline (Dana) Dawes. His early education was acquired at the common schools and an academy. He was a clerk at Kilbourn City, Wis., 1864–68, and was

admitted to the bar in 1871. He was a delegate to the Nebraska state constitutional convention of 1875; chairman of the Republican state central committee, 1876–82; state senator, 1877; a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1880; a member of the National Republican committee from Nebraska, 1880–84; and governor of Nebraska, 1883–87. He helped to found Doane college, Crete, Neb., in 1875, and was secretary of the board of trustees from its organization.

DAWES, Rufus, poet, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1803; son of Thomas Dawes, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, of the municipal court of Boston, and of the court of probate. He was educated at Harvard, 1820–23, and was refused his diploma as punishment for a supposed breach of discipline, afterward disproved. He was admitted to the bar but did not practise, devoting himself to literature. He conducted in Baltimore, Md., the *Emerald*, a weekly paper, contributed to the *United States Literary Gazette*, and held a department position in Washington. He published: *The Valley of Nashaway and other Poems* (1830); *Geraldine* (1839); *Athena of Damascus* (1839); *Nix's Mate* (1840); and several songs and odes. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 30, 1859.

DAWES, Rufus R., representative, was born at Malta, Ohio, July 4, 1838. He was graduated at Marietta college in 1860, and entered the Federal army in 1861 as captain of the 6th Wisconsin volunteers. He was promoted major in 1862; lieutenant-colonel in 1863; mustered out Aug. 10, 1864, and brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. He was a representative in the 47th congress. His son, Charles Gates, was made U.S. Comptroller of the currency, Jan. 1, 1898. General Dawes died in Marietta, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1899.

DAWES, Thomas, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 8, 1757; son of Thomas Dawes (1731–1809), colonel of the Boston regiment, 1773–78, member of the state legislature, state councillor, and member of the American academy of arts and sciences. He was graduated at Harvard in 1777, was a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1780 and 1820, and of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution in 1789; was judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1792–1802, of the municipal court of Boston, 1803–23, and of the court of probate, 1823–25. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences; overseer of Harvard college, 1810–23, and received from Harvard his A.M. degree in 1791. He published: *Oration on the Boston Massacre* (1777); and *Law Given on Mount Sinai* (1777). He died in Boston, Mass., July 22, 1825.

DAWSON, Francis Warrington, journalist, was born in London, England, May 17, 1840. He began active life as a clerk in a real estate office in the Haymarket, and at the outbreak of the civil war in the United States shipped before the mast on the Confederate cruiser *Nashville*, and after running the blockade at Wilmington, N.C., received a commission as master's mate in the Confederate navy. For bravery at the battle of Drewry's Bluff he was commissioned second lieutenant in the army of northern Virginia, and was promoted captain and chief ordnance officer to General Fitzhugh Lee. Previous to the valley campaign he had also held that position under General Longstreet in the campaign in Tennessee. At the close of the war he became a reporter on the Richmond *Dispatch*, and in 1867 accepted the editorship of the Charleston, N.C., *Mercury*. In 1868, with B. R. Riordan, he became editor of the Charleston *News*, which in 1873 they purchased and consolidated with the *Courier*, under the name *News and Courier*. For many years he was a leading member of the Democratic state as well as of the national executive committee. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1884, and to the St. Louis convention of 1888. At the time of the Charleston earthquake of Aug. 31, 1886, notwithstanding the fact that the office was a tottering ruin, the

regular edition of the *News and Courier* was issued September 1, and the following day, when neither printers nor pressmen could be induced to enter the building, Captain Dawson, aided only by one small boy, ran off the entire edition. In 1876 he incurred the severest criticism by declining a challenge from Gen. M. C. Butler, the practice of duelling being directly against his principles. Captain Dawson used the opportunity for a crusade which resulted in a law declaring duelling to be a felony against the state. For this service Pope Leo XIII. made him a knight of the order of St. Gregory the Great. He was married to Sarah Morgan, and after the death of her husband Mrs. Dawson devoted herself to literary work and to the care of her inherited interest in the *News and Courier*. Captain Dawson was shot in the back and instantly killed while endeavoring to secure immunity for his children's maid from repeated insulting advances made by an unprincipled man. He died in Charleston, S.C., March 12, 1889.

DAWSON, George, journalist, was born in Falkirk, Scotland, March 14, 1813. He was brought to America in 1818 by his parents, who settled at Buffalo, N.Y. He found employment in the office of the *Niagara Gleaner* in 1824 and in 1826, on the removal of the family to Rochester, he was apprenticed in the office of the *Anti-Masonic Enquirer*, Thurlow Weed, editor. By private study he became proficient in *belles-lettres*, history and political economy. In 1831 he became foreman in the office of the Albany *Evening Journal* which Mr. Weed had previously established. For five years he filled the position of foreman besides reporting the legislature. In 1836 he removed to Rochester as editor of the *Daily Democrat*, and in 1839 to Detroit, Mich., as editor of the *Daily Advertiser*. While in Detroit he was made state printer. In 1842 he returned to Rochester as editor of the *Daily Democrat* and in 1846 Mr. Weed, who had removed to Albany, made him associate editor of the *Evening Journal*. In 1862 Mr. Dawson succeeded to the editorial charge of the *Evening Journal*, retiring in 1871, and resuming editorial charge in 1880. He was postmaster of Albany, 1861–67, and was a member of the printing firm of Weed, Parsons & Co., holding his interest at his death, when it was entrusted to the charge of his son, Burritt S. Dawson, who was also a member of the firm. He was an enthusiast in church work and charities in connection with the Baptist denomination as teacher, superintendent and lay-preacher. He was interested in the public and commercial enterprises in Albany and held positions as park commissioner, and director in financial institutions. He published: *The Pleasures of Angling* (1876). He died in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1883.

DAWSON, Henry Barton, historian, was born in Gosberton, England, June 8, 1821. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1834 and settled in New York. He was educated at the public schools, and in 1840 began regular newspaper work on the metropolitan journals. In 1845–46 he assumed editorial charge of the *Crystal Fount* published in the interest of the temperance cause. He contributed a history of the New York city park and its vicinity to the *Corporation Manual* (1855), and in 1858 issued the first numbers of "Battles of the United States by Sea and Land." His criticisms of the merits of Gen. Israel Putnam called out a controversy in the Connecticut papers, afterward published in book form and sold at a fabulous price. The state of Connecticut took action on the matter of its historical accuracy and made it the subject of special legislation. He made from the original vouchers in the city archives, a transcript of the receipts and disbursements for municipal purposes during the occupation of the city by the British troops, 1776–83, which was published in 1862. He edited the *Federalist* in 1863 by restoring the original text and eliminating unconfirmed and unauthorized additions, and the controversy as called forth by his work, especially that with the Jay and Hamilton families, led to a series of letters which he published as "Current Fiction Tested by Uncurrent Facts" (1864). He became editor of the Yonkers *Gazette* in 1865 and added to it a historical and biographical feature of much interest. He assumed editorial charge of the *Historical Magazine* in 1876. He also published: *Recollections of the Jersey Prison Ship, etc.* (1866); *Rutgers against Waddington* (1866); and *Westchester County in the Revolution* (1886). He died in Morrisania, N.Y., May 23, 1889.

DAWSON, John, representative, was born in Virginia in 1762; son of Martin Dawson who came from Scotland with his Welsh wife about 1745. He was graduated at Harvard in 1782 and became a lawyer in his native state. He was a presidential elector from Virginia in 1783, a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and a member of the house of burgesses. He served in the executive council, and represented the state in the 5th–13th congresses, 1797–1814. In 1801 he was the bearer of despatches from President Adams to the government of France, and in 1813 he served as an aide to Gen. Jacob Brown, commander-in-chief of the U.S. army. He died in Washington, D.C., March 30, 1814.

DAWSON, John B., representative, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1800. He was educated at Centre college, Ky., and settled in St. Francisville, La., where he was a planter, a judge of the parish court, a member of the state legisla-

ture, a militia general and a Democratic representative in the 27th and 28th congresses, 1841–45. He died at St. Francisville, La., June 26, 1845.

DAWSON, John Littleton, representative, was born in Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 7, 1813; son of George and Mary (Kennedy) Dawson. He was graduated at Washington college in 1833; was a law student with the Hon. John Dawson, 1833–35; was admitted to the bar, and practised in Fayette county, Pa., 1836–70. He was deputy attorney-general of the state in 1838, and was appointed U.S. district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania by President Polk in 1845. He represented his district in the 32d, 33d, 38th and 39th congresses, serving, 1851–55, and 1863–67. He served as chairman of the committee on agriculture and on the committees on foreign affairs and on public lands. He was the author of the homestead bill passed in 1854. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1844, 1848, 1856, 1860 and 1868. President Pierce nominated him governor of Kansas in 1855, but he declined the appointment. He died at Friendship Hill, Pa., Sept. 18, 1870.

DAWSON, Samuel Kennedy, soldier, was born in Pennsylvania about 1818. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1839, and assigned to the 1st artillery. He was promoted 1st lieutenant June 18, 1846, brevet captain, April 18, 1847, captain, March 31, 1853, major, May 14, 1861, lieutenant-colonel, July 4, 1863, colonel by brevet, Sept. 20, 1863, brigadier-general by brevet, March 13, 1865, and full colonel, July 28, 1866. He was major of the 19th U.S. infantry, 1861–63, lieutenant-colonel of the 15th U.S infantry, July to September, 1863, and colonel of the 19th U.S. infantry, 1863–65. His service was at Plattsburg, N.Y., during the Canadian border troubles of 1839, on the Maine frontier during the boundary troubles of 1840, with the army of occupation at Corpus Christi, Texas, 1845, at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Cerro Gordo, and in the siege of Vera Cruz, 1846–47; in the Seminole war in Florida, 1851–56, in the defence of Fort Pickens, Fla., 1861, and in the Tennessee campaign of 1862–63. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, commanded a detachment of the 15th U.S. infantry at Mobile, Ala., and the entire regiment at Macon, Ga., 1865–66. He was then kept on waiting orders with leave of absence until May 11, 1870, when he was retired for "disability contracted on the line of duty." He died in Orange, N.J., April 17, 1889.

DAWSON, Thomas, educator, was born in Aspatia, Cumberland county, England; son of William Dawson. His brother, William Dawson, was the second president of William and Mary college. He immigrated to America with his brother in 1729, and was educated at William and Mary college where he also studied divinity. He was ordained in England in 1740. He was master of the Indian school of William and Mary college, 1738–43; rector of Bruton parish, 1743–61; commissary of the college, 1752–55; and its fourth president, 1755–61. He died at Williamsburg, Va., May 10, 1761.

DAWSON, William, educator, was born in Aspatia, Cumberland county, England, in 1704; son of William Dawson. He was elder brother of Thomas Dawson, fourth president of William and Mary college. He was graduated from Queens college, Oxford, in 1725; received holy orders; immigrated to America; became professor of moral philosophy in William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va., in 1729, and in 1743 was elected its second president. He succeeded Dr. James Blair not only as president of the college but as commissary to the Bishop of London, which made him a member of the council and of the general court of Virginia. Oxford university conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1728, and that of D.D. in 1747. He died in Williamsburg, Va., July 24, 1752.

DAWSON, William Causby, senator, was born in Greene county, Ga., Jan. 4, 1798; son of Thomas Dawson. He was prepared for college at Greensborough academy and was graduated at Franklin college, afterward the University of Georgia, in 1816. He studied law with Judge Thomas W. Cobb, and also at Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in 1818, and opened a law office in Greensborough, Ga. He was clerk of the house of representatives of the state for twelve years, and was repeatedly elected a member of both branches of the state legislature. On the breaking out of the Creek war in 1836 he raised and led a company of volunteers, and received from General Scott separate command for special services. In 1836 he was elected as a Whig a representative in the 24th congress to succeed Gen. John Coffee, deceased, and was re-elected to the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, serving as chairman of the committees on claims and military affairs. He was candidate for governor of Georgia in 1841, and upon his defeat resigned his seat in congress, Sept. 13, 1841. He was judge of the Ocmulgee circuit court from Feb. 1 to Nov. 11, 1845, and was United States senator from Georgia, 1849–55. He presided at the Memphis convention of 1853, and was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1839–56. He was married to Henrietta M., daughter of Dr. Thomas Wingfield. She died in 1850, and in November, 1854, he was married to Mrs. Eliza M. Williams of Memphis, Tenn. He compiled the laws of Georgia from 1820 to 1830. He died at Greensborough, Ga., May 5, 1856.

DAY, Benjamin Henry, journalist, was born in West Springfield, Mass., April 11, 1810. He learned the printer's trade and in 1830 removed to New York city where he was employed successively in the composing rooms of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Evening Post*, and the *Courier and Enquirer*. In 1833 he established a printing office where he prepared the copy, set the type, printed on a hand press, and published the first copy of the *Sun*, the pioneer of one-cent newspapers. Later he established a system of newspaper delivery by boys and in 1835 introduced steam power for printing. In 1838 he sold the *Sun* to his brother-in-law, Moses Y. Beach, for $40,000, and afterward, in company with James G. Wilson, established the *True Sun*, then the *Tatler*, and finally *Brother Jonathan*, a monthly in which English fiction was reprinted. This was soon changed to a weekly and after Mr. Wilson's death Mr. Day brought out semi-annual illustrated editions, making *Brother Jonathan* the pioneer illustrated journal in America. He died in New York city, Dec. 21, 1889.

DAY, Fred Holland, amateur photographer, was born in South Dedham, now Norwood, Mass., July 23, 1864; son of Lewis and Anna Rhodes (Smith) Day; grandson of Joseph and Hannah Ellis (Rhodes) Day, and of Lyman and Melinda Anne (Guild) Smith; and of mingled British, Dutch and French ancestry. He was educated by private tutors and at private schools and spent the years 1879–83 in travelling in America and Europe. In 1884 he entered the New England agency of a New York publishing house, and remained there until 1889. The years 1889–92 were devoted to travel, and in 1893 the firm of Copeland & Day, publishers, was established in Boston, Mass., with Mr. Day as a partner, continuing until 1899 when the partnership was dissolved. From 1886 he devoted all his spare time to gathering literary and illustrative material regarding his favorite heroes in literature and art.

DAY, George Edward, educator, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., March 19, 1815; son of Gad and Roxanna (Rice) Day, and a descendant of Robert Day who immigrated to America in 1634, and was one of the original settlers of Hartford, Conn. He was graduated at Yale in arts in 1833 and in theology in 1838, and was assistant instructor in Hebrew there until 1840, when he entered the ministry and for ten years was pastor of Congregational churches in Marlboro and Northampton, Mass. He was professor of biblical literature at Lane theological seminary, 1851–66, Holmes professor of the Hebrew language and literature and biblical theology at Yale, 1866–91, and dean of the faculty of the divinity school at Yale, 1888–95. He was made a member of the Asiatic society of Japan, and received his M.A. degree from Yale in 1836, and the honorary degree of D.D. from Marietta college in 1856. In addition to a translation from the Dutch of Van Ooterzee's *New Testament Theology*, and a revised translation in 1883 of Œher's *Theology of the Old Testament* in German, he was associated from the first with the American Bible revision committee as its secretary, and as a member of the Old Testament company.

DAY, Hannibal, soldier, was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1804; son of Sylvester Day, M.D. assistant surgeon, U.S.A. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1823, and was assigned to the 2d infantry. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 4, 1832; captain, July 7, 1838; major, Feb. 23, 1852; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 25, 1861; colonel, Jan. 7, 1862; and brigadier-general by brevet, March 13, 1865. He was in the Black Hawk expedition of 1832, in the Florida wars of 1838–39 and 1841–42, and in the Mexican war, 1846–47. At the battle of Gettysburg, 1863, he commanded the 1st brigade of Ayer's division, in the 5th corps, at the defence of Little Round Top. He commanded Fort Hamilton, N.Y. harbor, 1863–64, was retired from active duty after forty years' service, Aug. 1, 1863, and served on military commissions and courts-martial, 1864–69, when he retired. He died in Morristown, N.J., March 26, 1891.

DAY, Henry Noble, educator, was born in New Preston, Conn., Aug. 4, 1808; son of Noble Day; grandson of the Rev. Jeremiah Day, and nephew of Jeremiah Day, president of Yale college. He was prepared for college chiefly at New Preston academy and the Hartford grammar school, and was graduated from Yale in 1828. He was tutor at Yale, 1831–34; spent the year 1834–35 in Europe; and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational church in Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 9, 1836. His ministry there terminated Oct. 1, 1840, on his acceptance of the chair of rhetoric and homiletics in Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio. In 1858 he resigned this charge and was president of the Ohio female college, Cincinnati, 1858–64. He resigned the office in 1864 and removed to New Haven, Conn., where he devoted himself to the preparation of text-books. Iowa state university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1877. He also received the degree of D.D. from Farmer's college, Cincinnati, and that of LL.D. from Ingham university, N.Y. Besides numerous contributions to the leading periodicals he is the author of: *The Art of Elocution* (1844; rev. ed., 1860); *The Art of Rhetoric* (1850); *Fundamental Philosophy* (1848); *Rhetorical Praxis* (1860); *The Art of Bookkeeping* (1861); *The Logic of Sir William Hamilton* (1863); *Elements of*

Logic (1867); *The Art of Discourse* (1867); *The Art of Composition* (1867); *The American Speller* (1867); *Introduction to the Study of English Literature* (1867); *The Young Composer* (1870); *Logical Praxis* (1872); *The Science of Æsthetics* (1872); *The Elements of Psychology* (1876); *The Science of Ethics* (1876); *Outlines of Ontological Science, or a Philosophy of Knowledge and Being* (1878); *The Science of Thought* (1886); *The Elements of Mental Science* (1886); *The Science of Education* (1889). He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 12, 1890.

DAY, James Roscoe, educator, was born in Whitneyville, Maine, Oct. 17, 1845; son of Thomas and Mary (Plummer) Day; and grandson of Stephen Day and of the Rev. Samuel Hillman. He was educated at the Maine Wesleyan seminary and Bowdoin college. He joined the Maine conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was pastor at Portland, Maine, three years, at Boston, Mass., two years, and at New York city, eight years. He was a trustee of the Maine Wesleyan seminary and of Boston university. In 1893 he was elected chancellor of Syracuse university. He received the degree of D.D. from both Dickinson college and Wesleyan university in 1883; that of S.T D. from Bowdoin college in 1894, and that of LL.D. from Northwestern university, in 1898.

DAY, Jeremiah, educator, was born in New Preston, Conn., Aug. 3, 1773; son of the Rev. Jeremiah Day; grandson of Thomas Day, and a descendant of Robert Day who came to America in 1634 and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. His father (born Jan. 26, 1738) was graduated at Yale in 1756; studied theology first under the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, and later in life under the Rev. Cotton Mather Smith; was pastor at New Preston, Conn., and one of the early missionaries from Connecticut to the new settlements, 1788; and died Sept. 12, 1806. The son was graduated at Yale with honors in 1795; was head master of the Greenfield school, 1796; tutor at Williams, 1796–98; tutor at Yale, 1798–1801; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Yale, 1801–20; and president of that institution, 1817–46. He was ordained to the ministry, July 23, 1817. He was a fellow of Yale college, 1846–67, and a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He received the degree of M.A. from Yale and from Williams in 1798; that of LL.D. from Middlebury in 1818, and that of D.D. from Union in 1818, and from Harvard in 1831. He published an *Algebra* (1814) which passed through many editions and was revised by himself in collaboration with Professor Stanley in 1852. He also published: *Mensuration of Superficies and Solids* (1814); *An Examination of President Edward's Inquiry as to the Freedom of the Will* (1814); *Plane Trigonometry* (1815); *Navigation and Surveying* (1817); and *An Inquiry on the Self-determining Power of the Will, or Contingent Volition* (1838–1849). He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 22, 1867.

DAY, Luther, jurist, was born in Washington county, N.Y., July 9, 1813; son of David and Rhoda (Wheelock) Day; grandson of Noah and Alice (Whiting) Day, and of Amriah and Hanna (Warren) Wheelock; and a descendant of Anthony Day who landed at Gloucester in 1650. Both his grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and his maternal grandmother was a kinswoman to Doctor Warren who fell at Bunker Hill. Luther studied law under Rufus Paine Spaulding at Ravenna, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1838, practising at Ravenna. He was prosecuting attorney for Portage county, Ohio, 1843–51; judge of the court of common pleas, 1851–57; state senator, 1864–65; justice of the supreme court of Ohio, 1865–75, and for four years chief justice; commissioner to codify the state statutes, 1875–76; and supreme court commissioner, 1876–79. He was married to Emily, daughter of Judge Rufus Paine Spaulding, and had two children: William Rufus Day, who became secretary of state in President McKinley's cabinet, and Emily Swift Day After the death of his first wife Judge Day was married in 1854 to Ellen I. Barnes, and had four children: Charles, David, Robert, and Anna. Judge Day received the degree of LL.D. from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1868. He died in Ravenna, Ohio, March 8, 1885.

DAY, Thomas, jurist, was born in New Preston, Conn., July 6, 1777; son of the Rev. Jeremiah Day (1738–1806). He was a younger brother of the Rev. Jeremiah Day, LL.D., president of Yale college. He was graduated at Yale in 1797 and studied law in Litchfield, Conn. He was a tutor at Williams college, 1798–99; was admitted to the bar in 1799, and practised in Hartford. He was appointed assistant secretary of state of Connecticut in 1809, and was secretary of state 1810–35. He was associate judge of the Hartford county court, 1815-25, one year excepted, and chief judge, 1825–33. He was also judge of the city court of Hartford, 1818–31, and reporter of the decisions of the court of error, 1805–53. He edited various English law works, and was a charter member of the Connecticut historical

society and its president, 1839–55. Yale and Williams gave him the degree of A.M. in 1800, and Yale that of LL.D. in 1847. He died in Hartford, Conn., March 1, 1855.

DAY, William Rufus, statesman, was born in Ravenna, Ohio, April 17, 1849; son of Judge Luther and Emily (Spalding) Day; grandson of Judge Rufus Paine Spalding, a representative from Ohio in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses; and great-grandson of Judge Zepheniah Swift, chief justice of Connecticut and author of "Swift's Digest." He was graduated at the University of Michigan, B.S. in 1870, read law in the office of Judge Robinson at Ravenna, attended law lectures at the University of Michigan, 1871–72, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. While in the university he served as librarian of the law library. He began the practice of law at Canton, Ohio, with William A. Lynch, and Austin Lynch and David B. Day were subsequently admitted to the firm. He was judge of the court of common pleas of the 9th judicial district in 1886; and declined, by advice of his physician, the U.S. district judgeship for northern Ohio in 1889, offered by President Harrison, giving his decision after the appointment had been confirmed by the senate. In February, 1897, he was selected by President-elect McKinley as a commissioner to visit Cuba and determine the exact condition of affairs, preparatory to executive action on the subject. He was, however, detained in Washington by Mr. McKinley and when the confirmation of Bellamy Storer as assistant secretary of the state became impossible, the President requested Mr. Day to take the place. The condition of Secretary Sherman's health made the position one of great responsibility, and the young lawyer from Canton was reluctant to accept the office, but the wishes of his life-long friend prevailed. Early in 1898 an incident occurred which gave the first example of the traits of diplomacy afterward so prominent in his official life. The Spanish minister to the United States, De Lome, had written a letter to a friend in Cuba casting aspersion upon President McKinley. When the matter came to light, instead of opening a long diplomatic correspondence, Mr. Day, with the letter in his hand, went to the Spanish minister and bluntly inquired if he was its author.

The reply was affirmative and De Lome's resignation at once followed the interview. On April 28, 1898, upon the resignation of Secretary Sherman, he succeeded to the portfolio of state and he asked the appointment of Prof. John Bassett Moore as his assistant. On August 12, 1898, at 4.23 P.M. at the White House, Washington, D.C., in the presence of the President, he signed a protocol which was the basis of the final treaty of peace with Spain, his signature following that of M. Cambon, the French ambassador empowered to act for the Spanish government. Mr. Day resigned the position of secretary of state Sept. 16, 1898, to accept a place on the commission appointed by the President to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain, which was executed in December, 1898. Mr. Day acted as president of the commission. On Feb. 25, 1899, he was nominated by President McKinley for U.S. circuit judge of the sixth judicial circuit, and in 1903 he was called to the bench of the U.S. supreme court. He was married in 1875 to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Louis Schaefer, of Canton, Ohio.

DAYAN, Charles, representative, was born in Amsterdam, N.Y., July 16, 1792. He was a teacher in the public schools for four years, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and became a lawyer in Lowville, N.Y. He was a state senator, 1827–29; president of the senate and acting lieutenant-governor of New York from October 17 to Nov. 3, 1828; a Democratic representative in the 23d congress, 1831–33; a member of the New York assembly, 1835–36; district attorney of Lewis county, 1840–45; and a presidential elector in 1828. He died in Lowville, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1877.

DAYE, Stephen, printer, was born in England in 1611. He immigrated to America in 1638 in company with the Rev. Joseph Glover, who had shipped a printing press and material for the use of Harvard college, and had secured the service of Daye as printer. On the passage Glover died and Daye set up the press and in January, 1639, by direction of the magistrates and elders printed the "Freeman's Oath," the first work on a printing press done in the colonies. Daye represented that he was a descendant of John Day, the London printer. He was a good pressman, but deficient in orthography, and he printed in 1639 an almanack compiled by William Pierce, mariner; in 1640, the Psalms "newly turned into metre for the edification and comfort of the saints" and in 1641, "Body of Liberties." In 1649 he was superseded by Samuel Green, by order of the magistrates and elders, who gave no reason for the change. The general court in 1641 gave him 300 acres of land for "being the first that sett upon printing." He died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1668.

DAYTON, Alston Gordon, representative, was born in Philippi, Va., Oct. 18, 1857; son of Spencer and Sarah (Bush) Dayton; grandson of Henry Dayton, and a descendant of the New Jersey family of Daytons. He was graduated from the University of West Virginia in 1878, and was admitted to the bar Oct. 18, 1878. In 1879 he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as prosecuting attorney of Upshur county, W. Va., was prosecuting attorney of Barbour county, 1884–88. He was a Republican representative in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–1900.

DAYTON, Elias, soldier, was born in Elizabeth Town, N.J., in July, 1737; son of Jonathan Dayton, who settled in Elizabeth Town about 1720 and died Oct. 5, 1776. Elias entered the military service of the province as a lieutenant, March 19, 1759, and fought in the British army against the French, in the "Jersey Blues." He was promoted captain, March 29, 1760; served under Wolfe at Quebec; and in 1764, led a company of state militia against the Indians at Detroit. He was a member of the committee of safety and on Jan. 23, 1776, commanded the Elizabeth Town volunteers in the capture of the *Blue Mountain Valley*, a British transport off Elizabeth Town. He was appointed colonel of the 3d battalion, New Jersey regiment, Feb. 9, 1776, with which he served in the defence of Ticonderoga. In 1779 he accompanied General Sullivan on his western expedition. On July 20, 1780, he was placed in command of the New Jersey brigade. In 1781 he aided in suppressing the mutiny of the New Jersey line. He participated in the battles of Springfield, Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown and Yorktown, and had three horses shot under him while leading his troops, one at Springfield, one at Germantown and one at Crosswick's Bridge. He was made a brigadier-general, Jan. 8, 1783, and major-general of state militia, June 15, 1793. He served as a member of the state legislature and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1787–88. He was mayor of the borough from 1796 to 1805, with the exception of a single year. He was elected president of the New Jersey society of the Cincinnati upon its organization and retained the office during his lifetime. His daughter Hannah was married in April, 1776, to Gen. Matthias Ogden, who died, March 31, 1791, and his son, Elias Bayley, was married, Jan. 19, 1786, to Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bradbury Chandler. General Dayton died in Elizabethtown, N.J., Oct. 22, 1807.

DAYTON, Jonathan, senator, was born in Elizabeth Town, N.J., Oct. 16, 1760; son of Gen. Elias Dayton. Revolutionary soldier. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1776, and in 1778 joined the army as a paymaster. In 1779 he accompanied General Sullivan on his western expedition and in 1780 was a captain in his father's regiment, the 3d New Jersey regulars. He was present at many of the battles in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and was promoted to important commands including one under Lafayette at the battle of Yorktown. After the war he was a member of the state council for some years and speaker in 1790. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Federal constitutional convention of 1787, his father having declined the appointment in his favor. He represented his state in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th congresses, 1791–99, and was speaker of the house during the 4th and 5th congresses, 1795–99. In April, 1799, he was elected to the United States senate and served a full term. President Adams commissioned him brigadier-general with the privilege of retaining his seat in the senate. He was arrested in 1807 on the charge of conspiring with Aaron Burr in treasonable projects. He gave bail, which was subsequently released, and he was never brought to trial. This incident and the disruption of the Federal party caused him to withdraw from public life. He was afterward elected repeatedly to the council of the New Jersey legislature and held office in his native town. He was interested with Symmes and others in the settlement of western military lands, and the town of Dayton, Ohio, was named for him. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1798. He died in Elizabethtown, N.J., Oct. 9, 1824.

DAYTON, William Lewis, senator, was born in Baskingridge, N.J., Feb. 17, 1807; son of Joel and Nancy (Lewis) Dayton; grandson of Robert and Mary (Owen) Dayton, and of Edward and Nancy (Crowell) Lewis; great-grandson of Jonathan Dayton; and a descendant of Ralph Dayton, who came from England to Long Island about 1650. His maternal grandfather, Edward Lewis, was commissary-general in the American army during the Revolution. William was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1825, studied law with Peter D. Vroom in Somerville, N.J., and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was elected to the state council in 1837 and was made chair-

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man of the committee on judiciary. In 1838 he was appointed associate judge of the supreme court of the state and in 1841 he resigned to resume the practice of law. He was appointed in 1842 by Governor Pennington U.S. senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel L. Southard, and at the next session of the state legislature his appointment was confirmed by his election. He was re-elected for a full term in 1845. In the United States senate he acted with the Free-soil Whigs, was a friend and personal advisor of President Taylor, and advocated the admission of California as a free state and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and in their first national convention in 1856 was made their candidate for Vice-President with John C. Frémont for President. He was elected attorney-general of the state in 1857, resigning in 1861 to accept from President Lincoln the appointment of United States minister to France. He received from the College of New Jersey the degree of LL.D. in 1857. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution. He was married May 22, 1833, to Margaret Elmendorf, daughter of Ferdinand Van Der Veer of Somerville, N.J., and had seven children: Maj. Ferdinand Van Der Veer Dayton, who served through the civil war as surgeon of the 1st N.J. cavalry; William Lewis; Edward Lewis, 1st and 2d; Robert; Margaret V.; and Anna Lewis Dayton. He died in Paris, France, Dec. 1, 1864.

DAYTON, William Lewis, jurist, was born in Trenton, N.J., April 13, 1839; son of the Hon. William Lewis and Margaret Elmendorf (Van Der Veer) Dayton. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1858, and studied law with his father for two years. He went with his father to Paris in 1861 as assistant secretary of the U.S. legation and on his return to America in 1865 resumed the study of law with Peter D. Vroom. He was admitted as an attorney in 1866 and as a counsellor in 1869; was private secretary to Gov. Marcus L Ward, 1866–69; president of the common council of Trenton. 1876–79; and city solicitor, 1879–81, and 1888–89. President Arthur appointed him U.S. minister to The Hague, where he served, 1882–85. In 1896 Governor Griggs appointed him judge of the court of errors and appeals for the term of six years. He was counsel of the Trenton banking company; a director of the Trenton bank; one of the managers of the Trenton savings fund society; president of the board of directors of the Mercer hospital and president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian church, Trenton. He was married in 1894 to Harriet Maria, daughter of Gen. Robert Field Stockton of Trenton, N.J. He died in Trenton, N J., July 28, 1897.

DEADRICK, James W., jurist, was born in Jonesboro, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1812. His father was a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia and after the war was president of the Jonesboro branch of the Bank of Tennessee. His mother was a sister of the Hon. Joseph Anderson, U. S. senator from Tennessee, 1797–1815. James was a student at East Tennessee college and at Centre college, Ky., leaving in 1832, having the same year married at Danville a granddaughter of Gov. Isaac Shelby, and a daughter of the first white female child born in the territory of Kentucky. Being possessed of an ample fortune he settled in Hamblin county, Tenn., but the financial panic of 1837 swept away his fortune and he accepted office as Indian agent in Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, served in the state senate in 1851, and in 1860 was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. He was an active secessionist, and his sons, James G. and William W., served in the Confederate army. In 1870 he was elected judge of the supreme court of Tennessee and on the death of Chief Justice Nicholson in 1876 he succeeded him as head of the bench. He was re-elected in 1878 and was continued as chief justice. At the close of his term in 1886 he retired to his home in Jonesboro, Tenn., where he died, Oct. 8, 1890.

DEADY, Matthew Paul, jurist, was born in Easton, Md., May 12, 1824. He removed to Virginia and thence to Ohio. He was self educated, beginning life as a forge tender and blacksmith and becoming successively farmer, student and teacher. He gained admission to the Ohio bar in 1847 and settled in Oregon Territory in 1849. He opened the first school in Lafayette, Ore., and in 1850 began to practise law. He was elected to the Oregon house of representatives in 1850 and to the territorial senate in 1851. He compiled the first local laws published, and in 1852 was president of the council. He was appointed judge of the supreme court in 1853 and organized courts in the five counties of the territory. In 1857 he presided over the state constitutional convention. He was U.S. district judge from Oregon, 1859–93. In 1862 he was appointed a commissioner to prepare a civil code and code of criminal procedure, completing the task in 1864. He also compiled the laws of the state and in 1874 made further codifications. In connection with Dr. George H. Atkinson, he organized the school system of the state and was president of the board of regents of the University of Oregon and also of the Portland library association. He died at Portland, Ore., March 24, 1893

DEALY, Patrick Francis, educator, was born in Galway, Ireland, April 7, 1827. His parents immigrated to America when he was a child and located in New York city, where the boy attended

the public school. He entered St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., in 1843, two years after its establishment by Bishop Hughes. While pursuing his classical studies he determined to join the Jesuit order and entered the novitiate then located at Fordham. He was a tutor at St. John's college, Fordham, and a teacher in St. Mary's college, Montreal, Canada, whence he went to Europe to complete his theological course, studying at the Jesuit college in France, then in Rome, and finally at Innspruck. Upon his return to America he was made professor of rhetoric at St. John's, Fordham, and afterward pastor of St. Francis Xavier's church, New York city. In 1871 he founded the Xavier Union and helped to establish the larger organization, the Catholic Union, of which he was spiritual director. He was appointed by Cardinal McClosky to take charge of the first pilgrimage of Catholics from the United States to Rome. He was president of St. John's college, Fordham, 1880–83, and established four scholarships open to competitive examination, regardless of the creed of the competitors. He lectured on historical subjects, notabiy the early history of New York, before the New York and Brooklyn historical societies. He established at St. John's college the *Fordham College Monthly*, began the building of Science Hall, introduced the system of military instruction in the college curriculum, obtained from the U.S. government the services of an army officer as professor of military science and tactics and arms and equipments for the class, and greatly improved and beautified the buildings and lawns. He resigned the presidency in 1883 and was stationed at Fordham with duties in New York city as assistant pastor of St. Lawrence's church, where he died. He was buried at Fordham, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1891.

DEAN, Amos, educator, was born in Barnard, Vt., Feb. 16, 1803. He was graduated at Union college in 1826, studied law in Albany, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with Azor Tabor in Albany and the firm became one of the leading ones of the city and state. He was made professor in the Albany law school on its organization in 1851 and subsequently the dean of the school. He also held the chair of medical jurisprudence in the Albany medical school from its organization in 1839. He projected and caused the organization of the Young Men's association of Albany in 1833 and the next year delivered before it a course of lectures on phrenology which were published in 1835. He removed to Iowa City, Iowa, and was the first president of the State university of Iowa, 1855–58, at the same time holding the chair of history in the collegiate department. In 1856 Governor Grimes appointed him with Horace Mann, then president of Antioch college, to revise the laws of the state of Iowa with regard to educational land grants and the schools, which resulted in the school law of 1858, the beginning of educational progress in the state. He was chancellor *ex officio* of the State university of Iowa and president of the board of regents, 1858–59. He received from Union the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1853. He is the author of *Manual of Law* (1838); *Philosophy of Human Life* (1839); *Medical Jurisprudence* (1854); *Bryant and Stratton Commercial Law* (1861) and *History of Civilization*, unfinished (7 vols., 1869–70). He died in Iowa City, Iowa, Jan. 26, 1868.

DEAN, Benjamin, representative, was born in Clitheroe, Lancashire, England, Aug. 14, 1824; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Lofthouse) Dean. His parents came to America in 1829 and settled in Lowell, Mass., where he was graduated from the high school in 1840. He spent one year at Dartmouth college, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was married in 1848 to Mary A., daughter of J. B. French of Lowell. He practised in Lowell until 1852, when he removed to Boston, Mass. He was elected state senator in 1862. in 1863, and again in 1869, and in 1869 was chairman of the committee on the judiciary He was a member of the common council of Boston, 1865, 1866, 1872 and 1873. He represented the 3d Massachusetts district in the 45th congress, 1877–79, and was defeated for the 44th and 46th congresses. He was chairman of the board of park commissioners, commodore of the Boston yacht club, grand master of the grand encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States, and a trustee or director of various institutions in the city of Boston. He died in South Boston, Mass., April 9, 1897.

DEAN, George Washington, scientist, was born in Freetown, Mass., Nov. 24, 1825; son of King and Betsey (Lawton), grandson of Levi and Betsey (Dean), great-grandson of Deacon Ebenezer and Prudence (King) Dean; great^2 grandson of Ebenezer and Rachel (Allen) Deane; and great^4 grandson of Walter and Eleanor (Strong) Deane, the first English ancestors in America, who came to Taunton, Mass., in 1637. George was appointed to the engineering and astronomical department of the U.S. coast survey by Professor Balch in 1847 and continued in the

coast survey service through various grades of promotion, conducting determination of meridians of longitude between the American continent and Europe by astronomical observation, assisted by the Atlantic cable. He represented the coast survey department in 1869 at the landing of the cable at Hearts Content, N.F., and had charge of the party making up the government expedition to Zeres, Spain, in 1870, to observe the eclipse of the sun. He left the service in 1885 while engaged in determining the arc across the American continent that would connect the coast surveys of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He was made a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He died at Fall River, Mass., Jan. 23, 1897.

DEAN, Gilbert, jurist, was born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1819. He was descended from the Deanes and Gilberts of Taunton, Mass., who settled in the town in 1637. He was prepared for college at Amenia seminary and was graduated at Yale in 1841. He studied law in Pine Plains, N.Y., and began the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1844. He was a representative in the 32d and 33d congresses, resigning in June, 1854, to accept the position of justice of the New York supreme court by appointment of Governor Clark. He served for a time on the bench of the court of appeals and on the expiration of his term in 1856 he removed from Poughkeepsie to New York city, where he continued the practice of law. He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1870.

DEAN, James, educator, was born in Windsor, Vt., Nov. 26, 1776. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1800 and taught school both before and after his graduation. He was tutor in the University of Vermont, 1807–09, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1809–14. He then went to Dartmouth university by invitation of President Wheelock as professor of natural philosophy and mathematics, and when the U.S. supreme court decided against the new institution and it ceased to exist in 1821, he returned to the University of Vermont, where he held the same chair, 1822–24. He received from the University of Vermont the honorary degree of A.M. in 1806 and that of LL.D. in 1847. He compiled a *Gazetteer of Vermont* (1808). He died in Burlington, Vt., Jan. 20, 1849.

DEAN, John S. W., clergyman, was born in Upshur county, Va., March 7, 1848; son of Marshall and Louisa (Kesling) Dean; grandson of John Dean and of James Kesling, and of English, Irish and German ancestry. He joined the Union army as a member of the 3d West Virginia cavalry in 1864 and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was graduated at the West Virginia university in 1874; was professor of Latin and history in the State college of Pennsylvania, 1874–79, and a member of the Central Pennsylvania conference from 1874. He took a post-graduate course at Boston university, 1879–82, and travelled and studied in Europe, 1882–83. He was elected a representative from Upshur county to the West Virginia legislature in 1884; was stationed at the Tabernacle M.E. church, Detroit, Mich., 1885; joined the Nebraska conference in 1886 and held various appointments. In 1899 he was stationed at Falls City, Neb. He was an early advocate of co-education and secured the opening of the West Virginia university to women. He also joined in the crusade against the saloons and in practical temperance work. He was a trustee of the Nebraska Wesleyan university. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Indiana Asbury university in 1877; the degree of S.T.B. and Ph.D. from Boston university in 1882, and that of D.D. from the University of West Virginia in 1894. He was married in June, 1886, to Grace Marple of Upshur county, West Virginia.

DEAN, John Ward, librarian, was born at Wiscasset, Maine, March 13, 1815; son of Charles and Patience (Kingsbury) Dean; grandson of John and Sarah (Bridges) Dean, and of John and Miriam (Place) Kingsbury; and a descendant of Thomas Deane, who was in Boston, Mass., as early as 1692. He was educated in Portland, Maine, and resided in that city until 1835. In 1839 he removed to Providence, R.I., and in 1843 became a resident of Boston, Mass. In 1862 he was appointed one of the editors of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, established in 1847, and edited the work from October, 1862, to October, 1863; from July, 1864, to October, 1864; and from January, 1875. He was recording secretary of the American statistical association, 1860–72. He was elected librarian of the New England historic, genealogical society in 1872, held the office until 1889, and was again elected librarian in June, 1892. In 1870 he was chosen president of the Prince society, of which he was one of the founders, serving until 1880, when he declined a re-election and was made first vice-president. In 1887 he edited for that society's publications the monograph on "Capt. John Mason, the Founder of New Hampshire," by Charles Wesley Tuttle, Ph.D. He edited the

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first volume of the *Historical Magazine*, established in Boston in 1857 and removed the next year to New York, and edited the numbers for January and February, 1858, and December, 1868. He edited the *New England Bibliopolist* from its commencement in January, 1880. Among his works are: *A Memoir of the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, Author of the Simple Cobbler of Aggawam* (1868); and *Memoir of the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, Author of the Day of Doom* (1871). He died in Medford, Mass., Jan. 22, 1902.

DEAN, Josiah, representative, was born at Raynham, Mass., March 6, 1748; son of Joseph and Jean (Washburn) Dean; grandson of Benjamin and Sarah (Williams), and great-grandson of Walter Deane, who came from Taunton, England, in 1636, settled in Dorchester and removed in 1637 to Taunton, and of his wife, Eleanor Strong. He was a presidential elector on the Jefferson ticket in 1805, and a member of the state senate, 1804–07. He was a representative in the 10th congress, serving from October, 1807, to March, 1809; and was a member of the state house of representatives in 1810 and 1811. He died in Raynham, Mass., Oct. 14, 1818.

DEAN, Oliver, philanthropist, was born in Franklin, Mass., Feb. 18, 1783. He received a classical education, and studied medicine with Drs. James Mann of Wrentham and William Ingalls of Boston, Mass. He practised medicine in Medway, Mass., after 1806, removed to Boston in 1810, and was elected a fellow of the Massachusetts medical society in 1813. He was married in 1810 to Caroline, daughter of John Francœur, a French refugee residing in Boston. In 1812 he returned to Medway. In 1819 he succeeded his brother-in-law, Lyman Tiffany, as agent for the Medway cotton factory, resigning in 1825 to accept a similar position in the Amoskeag cotton and woolen manufacturing company, in which he was already interested as a partner. He removed to Amoskeag village in 1826. The

legislature of New Hampshire incorporated the Amoskeag manufacturing company, July 1, 1831, with a capital of $1,000,000, and Dr. Dean was elected treasurer and agent, which offices he resigned in 1836 and removed to Framingham and in 1844 to Boston. In 1850 he retired to a farm formerly owned by the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, Franklin, Mass., where he spent the remaining years of his life, devoting his time to the formulation of a plan for the education of youth, which resulted in Dean academy, Franklin, Mass., to which he gave a site of nine acres of land, an endowment during his life of $135,000, and by his will an additional gift of $110,000. He died in Franklin, Mass., Dec. 5, 1871.

DEAN, Sidney, representative, was born in Glastenbury, Conn., Nov. 16, 1818; son of Amos and Nancy Robinson (Kempton) Dean of Plymouth, Mass. His father had removed to Glastenbury in 1812 and built the second cotton mill in Connecticut. The son was educated at Wilbraham academy and in 1843 became a Methodist preacher, but gave up the ministry in 1853 on account of impaired health. He then engaged in manufacturing in Putnam, Conn., and was elected to the Connecticut legislature for one term. He was a representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59, serving as chairman of the committee on public expenditures and on the committee on the District of Columbia. On retiring from congress he resumed his duties as a minister of the gospel and was appointed to various churches in his conference, preaching in Providence and Pawtucket, R.I., and elsewhere In 1864 he became an editorial writer on the Providence *Daily Press* and in 1865 was elected agent and manager of the *Press* company, holding the position till 1880. In 1870 he was elected from Warren, R.I., to the state senate and declined a second term. He died in Brookline, Mass., Oct. 29, 1901.

DEAN, William, missionary, was born in Morrisville, N.Y., June 21, 1807. He was graduated at the Hamilton literary and theological institution in 1833, ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1834, and sailed from Boston as a missionary to the Chinese at Bangkok, Siam, India. He preached to the Chinese in their own language in August, 1835, and thereafter for seven years with considerable success. In 1842 he went to Hong Kong, China, and continued his labors. He returned to the United States in 1845 for one year's rest and again in 1854 for a longer time. In 1865 he returned to Bangkok and in 1876 made a visit to America, returning after six months and remaining at his post till 1884, when he retired to San Diego, Cal. He translated the New Testament into Chinese in 1847 and various editions were printed. His other works include: *Revision of the Pentateuch* (1853); *Commentaries on Matthew* (1859), *Genesis* (1868), *Mark* (1870), and *Exodus* (1875); and Stow's *Daily Manna*. He died in San Diego, Cal., Aug. 13, 1895.

DEANE, Charles, historian, was born in Biddeford, Maine, Nov. 10, 1813; son of Dr. Ezra and ——— (Moody) Deane; grandson of the Rev. Silas Moody; and a descendant of Walter Deane, who, with his brother John, came from Chard, near Taunton, England, and settled in Taunton, Mass. He attended Saco academy for a time and also a classical school, and was employed in mercantile houses in Maine from 1829 to 1833, when he removed to Boston, Mass. He became a successful merchant, and retired from business in 1864, removing to Cambridge, Mass., where he devoted his time to literary work and historical research. He was married in 1841 to Helen Waterston. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts historical society in 1841 and was later its vice-president; a member of the American antiquarian society in 1851, succeeding George Bancroft as secretary for domestic correspondence in 1880; a member of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1866, and of the London society of antiquaries in 1878; and was a member of numerous other historical and scientific societies. He collected a large and exceedingly valuable library, comprising a fine collection of rare Americana, including early voyages and discoveries, which was distributed by public sale in March, 1898. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1856 and that of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1871, and from Harvard in 1886. His writings include: many memoirs; contributions to Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America;* contributions to periodicals; edited works; many essays, privately printed; *Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne and the Convention of Saratoga One Hundred Years Ago* (1878); and *Bradford's History of Plymouth* with notes (1856). See *Memoir* by Justin Winsor. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 13, 1889.

DEANE, Silas, diplomatist, was born in Groton, Conn., Dec. 24, 1737. He was graduated at Yale in 1758, and engaged as a storekeeper at Weathersfield, Conn. He was one of the earliest advocates of Revolutionary methods to secure the rights of the colonists, and was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental congress, 1774–76. In 1776 he was sent by congress to France as special ambassador on a secret mission, which resulted in his securing substantial loans from French capitalists and in inducing Lafayette, De Kalb and other trained military officers of the French army, personally to take service in the Continental army in the war against Great Britain. With Franklin and Lee he negotiated the treaties of amity and commerce between the United Colonies and France, as signed at Paris, Feb. 6, 1778. The contracts he made with the French officers were deemed extravagant in the matter of compensation, and his financial transactions generally were questioned. Congress, by resolution passed Nov. 21, 1777, recalled him and sent John Adams as his successor. He appeared before congress in 1778 and there had a long and bitter controversy. He was greatly befriended by John Adams and John Jay, who had implicit faith in his financial integrity. He was required by congress to make a detailed statement of his financial transactions, and in order to do so was obliged to return to France in 1782 to obtain the vouchers of his receipts and disbursements. In consequence of the unauthorized publication of certain of his private letters and dispatches to his brother which had been intercepted, the French government would not receive him and he was obliged to seek refuge in Holland. He then went to England where he died in poverty. In 1842 congress made a full examination of the unfortunate affair and vindicated the memory of the eminent diplomatist by paying to his heirs a considerable sum of money found to be due him after an impartial adjustment of his accounts as financial agent. Yale college gave him his A.M. degree in 1763. He is the author of: *Paris Papers; or Mr. Silas Deane's Late Intercepted Letters to His Brother and Other Friends* (New York, 1751); and published in his own defence *An Address to the Free and Independent Citizens of the United States of North America* (1784), issued in America and England. He died in Deal, England, Aug. 23, 1789.

DEANE, William Reed, antiquarian, was born in Mansfield, Mass., Aug. 21, 1809; son of Jacob and Mehitable (Reed) Deane; and a descendant in the seventh generation from John and Alice Deane. John Deane, with his brother Walter, emigrated from near Taunton, England, located in Dorchester, Mass., in 1637, and settled at Cohasset (Taunton), Mass., about 1638. William attended Lexington academy for a short time and in 1823 entered the employ of his uncle, the Rev. David Reed, proprietor of the *Christian Register* of Boston. After a few years he entered mercantile life and in 1833 became a member of a large cloth firm. He was successful in business and devoted much of his time to writing for periodical literature and to historical and genealogical research. He became a member of the New England historic, genealogical society in 1845. He was married in 1834 to Abby, daughter of the Rev. Simon Doggett of Raynham, Mass. He published: *Memoir of John and Walter Deane, and of the Early Generations of Their Descendants* (1849); *A Genealogical Memoir of the Leonard Family* (1851); *Biographical Sketch of Elkanah Watson, with a Brief Genealogy of the Watson Family* (1864); and *In Memoriam, Jared Sparks, LL.D.* (1866). See *Biographical Sketch of William Reed Deane* by John Ward Dean (1888). He died at Mansfield, Mass., June 16, 1871.

DEARBORN, Heman Allen, educator, was born in Weare, N.H., May 18, 1831; son of Josiah and Sarah (Greene) Dearborn; grandson of Josiah and Susannah (Emerson) Dearborn; and a descendant of Godfrey Dearborn, a native of Exeter, county of Devon, England, who, with his son Henry, settled in Exeter, N.H., in 1639, subsequently removing to Hampton, N.H. He attended Francestown (N.H.) academy and in 1848 began to teach school. He prepared for college and was graduated from Tufts in 1857, valedictorian of the first class to receive degrees from that college. He was principal of the Clinton (N.Y.) liberal institute, 1857-64, and professor of Latin at Tufts college, 1864–97. He was sixteen months abroad, 1878–79, chiefly in Rome and other cities of Italy, engaged in special research, and again in England in 1889. He was secretary of the faculty of Tufts college, 1880–94, registrar, 1894–97, and acting assistant treasurer until 1895. In 1897 he founded the "scholarship of the class of 1857" for women students. He was married, March 24, 1858, to Julia A., daughter of Isaac and Sabina (Starrett) Patch. He died at Medford, Mass., May 4, 1897.

DEARBORN, Henry, soldier, was born in North Hampton, N.H., Feb. 23, 1751; son of Simeon and Sarah (Marston), grandson of John and Abigail (Batchelder), great-grandson of Henry and great² grandson of Godfrey Dearborn, who emigrated from Exeter, England, in 1639.

He was educated as a physician and began the practice of medicine in Nottingham Square, N.H., in 1772. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached the town he rallied sixty minute-men and led them over the country roads sixty-five miles to Cambridge, which place he reached the next morning. He was made a captain in Colonel Stark's regiment and with his company covered the retreat of the patriot army, having reached the American redoubt on Bunker Hill by marching across Charlestown neck under a galling fire from the British forts and fleet. He was an officer in Arnold's army in its march through the forests of Maine in September, 1775, to attack Quebec. Illness from fever caused his detention at a farmhouse for ten days, but he rejoined the expedition in time to take part in the attack. He was taken prisoner and confined in Halifax, N.S., not securing his exchange until the spring of 1777. He then joined Colonel Scammell's 1st New Hampshire regiment as major, and fought at Stillwater, Saratoga, Monmouth and Newtown. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and at Monmouth his regiment made a gallant charge, forcing the main line of the British army to flight. This action called forth the special commendation of the commander-in-chief. When Col. Alexander Scammell was made adjutant-general on the staff of Washington, Colonel Dearborn was made deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, and accompanied Washington to Yorktown, where he served during the siege and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. At the close of the war he retired to a farm on the Kennebec river. He was made brigadier-general of the Massachusetts militia in 1787 and major-general in 1795. President Washington appointed him U.S. marshal in 1789. He represented Massachusetts in the 3d and 4th congresses, 1793–97, and was secretary of war in President Jefferson's cabinet during his two administrations. President Madison made him collector of the port of Boston and he served, 1809–12. On Jan. 27, 1812, he was made senior major-general in the U.S. army in command of the United States army and was succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown, June 15, 1815. He directed the troops in the capture of York and Fort George in 1813 and was recalled and placed in command of the city of New York. His recall, June 15, 1815, was a matter of political intrigue in the war department and his demand for a court of inquiry was never granted. President Monroe appointed him minister to Portugal in 1822 and after two years' service in Lisbon he resigned and settled in Roxbury, Mass. He published an account of the battle of Bunker Hill and of his expedition to Canada. His charge of cowardice against General Putnam, in his account of the battle of Bunker Hill, led to a long controversy between him and Daniel Putnam, the general's son. He was married three times: first to Mary Bartlette; secondly, to Dorcas Osgood; and thirdly, to Sarah Bowdoin, widow of the patron of Bowdoin college. By his first wife he had a daughter, Augusta, in whose honor the name of the town of Harrington, Maine, was changed to Augusta. He died at Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1829.

DEARBORN, Henry Alexander Scammell, representative, was born in Exeter, N.H., March 3, 1783; son of Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn, Revolutionary patriot. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1803, studied law in Washington, D.C., and practised for a time with Judge Story in Salem, Mass. He later removed to Portland, Maine, where he superintended the erection of forts for the protection of the harbor. In 1812,

when his father was appointed senior major-general in the U.S. army, he succeeded him as collector of the port of Boston and remained in the office until 1829, when he was removed by President Jackson. He commanded the defences of Boston harbor in 1812, having been appointed brigadier-general of the Massachusetts militia. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1820; a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1829; a member of the executive council the same year, and a state senator in 1830. He was a representative from Massachusetts in the 22d congress and adjutant-general of the state, 1834–43. In 1842 he loaned the state arms to Rhode Island to be used in suppressing the Dorr rebellion, and for this breach of the law he was removed from office. He was mayor of Roxbury, Mass., 1847–51. He largely facilitated the building of the Great western railroad of Massachusetts, the tunnelling of the Hoosac mountain, and the adornment of the cemeteries of Roxbury and Mount Auburn. He published, besides many addresses: *Life of Henry Dearborn; Life of Commodore Bainbridge; Commerce of the Black Sea* (3 vols., 1819); *An Epitome of Entomology* (1825); *Internal Improvements and Commerce of the West* (1839); *Sketch of the Life of the Apostle Eliot* (1850); *History of Navigation and Naval Architecture* (2 vols.); and *Life of Christ*. He died in Portland, Me., July 29, 1851.

DEARING, James, soldier, was born in Campbell county, Va., April 25, 1840. He was educated at Hanover academy and was appointed a cadet at the U.S. military academy, but left in 1861 to join the army of northern Virginia under General Lee. His first service was as lieutenant in the Washington artillery of New Orleans, La. He was promoted captain in Colonel Latham's N.C. battery, major and commander of Denny's artillery battalion, and colonel of North Carolina cavalry. For gallantry at the capture of Plymouth, N.C., April, 1864, he was promoted brigadier-general. He was conspicuous in the defence of Drewry's Bluff, May 15, 1864. On the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox, April 5, 1865, he received a mortal wound in an encounter with Col. Theodore Read of General Ord's staff. The two officers, leading opposing forces, were separated by the Appomattox creek at High Bridge, April 6, 1865, and they exchanged pistol shots across the creek until both fell, Colonel Read shot dead and General Dearing mortally wounded. He died at a hotel in Lynchburg, Va., a few days after the surrender of the Confederate army under General Lee, April 9, 1865.

DE ARMOND, David A., representative, was born in Blair county, Pa., March 18, 1844. He attended the common schools and Williamsport Dickinson seminary. He removed to Butler, Mo., from which state he was a Democratic presidential elector in 1884. He was state senator, circuit judge and Missouri supreme court commissioner. He was a Democratic representative in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1891–1901.

DEAS, Zachariah Cantey, soldier, was born in Camden, S.C., Oct. 25, 1819; son of Col. James Sutherland and Morgood (Chesnut) Deas. His father was a state senator of South Carolina. His mother was a sister of James Chesnut, Jr., U.S. senator. In 1836 he removed to Mobile, Ala., and engaged in business. In 1847 he served in the Mexican war, and in 1861 joined the Confederate army as aide-de-camp to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and was on his staff during the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861. He recruited and was elected colonel of the 22d Alabama volunteers. The government having no means of equipping the regiment for service, he purchased 800 Enfield rifles, paying $28,000 in gold therefor. He was reimbursed in 1862, the government paying him the amount in Confederate bonds. He led the regiment at Shiloh and succeeded during the fight to the command of the brigade. He had two horses shot under him and was severely wounded the second day of the fight. With his regiment he participated in the battles of Munfordville and Salt River, Ky. At Murfreesboro, Tenn., his regiment was engaged the second day of the battle of Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863, and he superseded General Gardner as brigade commander, Dec. 31, 1862. His promotion to the rank of brigadier-general was signed Dec. 13, 1862, before this battle was fought. He led the brigade at Chickamauga, routed Sheridan's division and captured seventeen pieces of artillery. In this engagement the Federal general, W. H. Lytle, was killed, and General Deas lost forty per cent of his brigade. He also led the brigade at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro. In the engagements in Tennessee in 1865 he was wounded at Franklin and before Nashville, when he succeeded Gen. Edward Johnston in the command of a division. On the last day of this battle he had in his brigade only 244 men, although he left Dalton 2075 strong and had received 200 recruits. When the retreat was ordered his division numbered only 750 men. With these men he opposed Sherman's march through South Carolina, and when he reached Raleigh, N.C., he fell sick and was obliged to resign. After the war he lived in New York city, where he died, March 6, 1882.

DE BAR, Benedict, actor, was born in London, England, Nov. 5, 1812, of French descent. His first appearance was at Margate, England, in 1832. Two years later he came to the United

States and settled in the south, playing Sir Benjamin Backbite in "School for Scandal" in New Orleans in 1835. He was in New York city for a time and in 1837 leased the old National theatre. In 1838 he went to St. Louis, Mo., appeared in several western cities, and in 1842 became stage manager of the Bowery theatre, New York city. In 1849 he took a lease of the Chatham theatre which he retained for three years, and afterward toured for several years throughout the country. He leased the St. Charles theatre, New Orleans, La., in 1853, and in 1855 became proprietor of the St. Louis theatre, where he remained up to the time of his death. He was the first manager to give Mary Anderson an engagement, in 1875. His principal character was Falstaff, in which he appeared at least one hundred and fifty times. In 1843 he was married to Henrietta Vallée, a popular dancer and actress, who died in the Forrest Home, in 1894. Mr. De Bar died in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14, 1877.

DE BAUN, John A., clergyman, was born in Clarkstown, N.Y., March 6, 1833; son of Abram I. and Maria (Van Houten) De Baun; grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Yeury) De Baun, and of Johannes and Elizabeth (Palmer) Van Houten; and a descendant of Yost De Baun, a Huguenot refugee, who fled from France to Holland about 1670, where he married Elizabeth Drabba. They emigrated to New Utrecht, L.I., in 1684, and afterward lived and died near Hackensack, N.J. John A. De Baun was prepared for college at Rutgers college grammar school, New Brunswick, N.J., and was graduated from Rutgers in 1852. He attended the Theological seminary at New Brunswick, N.J., 1852–55, and in the latter year was ordained a minister in the Reformed Dutch church. He was pastor at Oyster Bay L.I., 1855–58; at Niskayuna, N.Y., 1858–83; and at Fonda, N.Y., from 1883. In 1880 he was elected president of the General Synod of the Reformed church, and in 1884 declined the presidency of Hope college. He was married in 1855 to Elizabeth B. Coddington of New Brunswick, N.J. Rutgers college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1855 and Union gave him that of D.D. in 1877. He is the author of many contributions to current literature.

DE BLOIS, Austen K., educator, was born in Wolfville, N.S., Dec. 17, 1866. He was graduated at Acadia College in 1886, and afterward studied at Leipzig and the University of Berlin. He became principal of the Union Baptist seminary, St. Martin's, N.B., in 1892, and in 1894 was elected president of Shurtleff College, upper Alton, Ill. He is the author of: *Bible Study in American Colleges* and *A Pioneer School.* He married, in 1890, Ermipie D. Day.

DEBOE, William Joseph, senator, was born in Crittenden county, Ky., June 30, 1849. He was graduated at Ewing high school, Ill., studied law, gave it up for medicine and was graduated from Louisville medical college. After practising for a time he renewed his law studies and was admitted to the bar of Marion county, Ky. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1888; was defeated as candidate for representative in the 53d congress; was state senator, 1894–98; and in 1896 was a Republican candidate for U S. senator to succeed Joseph C. S. Blackburn. He withdrew in favor of William G. Hunter and the legislature adjourned without effecting an election. When the legislature reassembled Mr. Deboe was again a candidate. He again withdrew in favor of Mr. Hunter, who failed to receive the party vote, and Mr. Deboe was made the candidate and elected for the term expiring March 3, 1903.

DE BOLT, Rezin A., representative, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1828. He was a farmer, learned the trade of a tanner, studied law and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. He removed to Trenton, Mo., in 1858, and was county school commissioner, 1859–61. He enlisted in the Federal army and was a captain in the 23d Missouri volunteer infantry. At the battle of Shiloh he was taken prisoner and held from April to October, 1862. He resigned, March 1, 1863, on account of impaired health, returning to the army in September, 1864, as major of the 44th Missouri infantry and received his discharge with the disbandment of his regiment in August, 1865. He was judge of the circuit court for the 11th district of Missouri, 1863–75, represented his district in the 44th U.S. congress, 1875–77, and was defeated for the 45th congress. He died in Trenton, Mo., Oct. 29, 1891.

DE BOW, James Dunwoody Brownson, statistician, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 10, 1820. He was graduated at Charleston college in 1843 with valedictory honors and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1844, the same year becoming editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review.* In 1845 he established in New Orleans *De Bow's Commercial Review* and the same year was a member of the Southern commercial convention held at Memphis, Tenn. In 1848 he was elected to the chair of political economy and commercial statistics in the University of Louisiana and helped to found the Louisiana historical society, afterward the Academy of science. In 1850 he resigned his chair and conducted the census bureau of the state, 1850–53. He was superintendent of the United States census bureau, 1853–55. In 1857 he was president of the Southern commercial convention held at Knoxville, Tenn. The publication of the *Review,* suspended during the

civil war, was resumed in New York city in 1865, and the office was subsequently removed to Nashville, Tenn. His first introduction to the public as a political economist was through a paper contributed by him in 1843 to the *Southern Quarterly Review* on "Oregon and the Oregon Question," which was widely copied both in the United States and Europe, and the occasion of a debate in the French chamber of deputies. He published: *Encyclopœdia of the Trade and Commerce of the United States* (2 vols , 1853); *The Industrial Resources and Statistics of the Southwest* (3 vols., 1853); *Statistical View of the United States: Being a Compendium of the Seventh Census* (1854); *The Southern States, their Agriculture, Commerce, etc.* (1854). He died in Elizabeth, N.J., Feb. 27, 1867.

DEBREUL, Joseph Paul, educator, was born in St. Etienne, France, Nov. 12, 1814. He was educated at the Theological seminary at Lyons and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. He became a novice in the Society of St. Sulpice, Issy, and was ordained priest, May 24, 1839. He was professor of theology in the seminary at Orleans, France, 1839–49. He was sent to America in 1849 and founded the Society of St. Sulpice in the United States, serving successively as master of novices, rector, consultor and provincial. He was vice-president of the Theological seminary of St. Sulpice and St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., in 1849, filled the chair of moral philosophy, was procurator of the college, and after 1860 was also superior of the seminary. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 20, 1878.

DEBS, Eugene Victor, reformer, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 5, 1855; son of Jean Daniel and Marguerite (Betterich) and grandson of Jean Daniel and Marguerite (Schillinger) Debs. He attended the public schools of Terre Haute, 1860–70, and completed a commercial course in the Terre Haute business college. He was employed by Hulman & Co., wholesale grocers, 1875–79; was city clerk of Terre Haute, 1879–83; a representative in the Indiana legislature, 1885–86; grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of locomotive firemen, 1880–93, and president of the American railway union, 1893–97. In 1897 he originated the Social Democracy of America, a socialist party, embracing a scheme for colonizing the unemployed in sparsely settled western states, with a view to establishing co-operative industries and gradually developing the co-operative commonwealth. The organization was established in thirty-one states and one territory. In the first annual convention of the national council held in Chicago in June, 1898, the Social Democratic party, an independent political organization, grew out of the Social Democracy. While Mr. Debs was president of American railway union the strike of June, 1894, occurred, in which the business on thirty-two railways converging at Chicago was practically stopped, and the strikers sought, by withdrawing from the service in a body, to prevent its resumption till their demands were met. On July 2 an injunction was granted by the U.S. circuit court against the union and its officers, commanding them to refrain from hindering the business of the roads. When the injunction was disregarded, Mr. Debs and some of his associates were arrested and imprisoned and the justice of the sentence was practically affirmed by the U.S. supreme court, that body declining to review the case upon the ground that in a contempt proceeding the lower court had final jurisdiction. Mr. Debs, in explaining his position, said that he "disliked strikes as much as he did war, but that at times both were justifiable. When the people were ready to abolish war, the laboring men would find another method than strikes to right their wrongs. Arbitration, if compulsory, is vicious in principle, and if voluntary it cannot be enforced, yet boards of arbitration are the best instruments now at hand to adjust labor difficulties." His imprisonment he claimed to have been "a flagrant disregard of the constitution, as trial by jury had been denied and yet he had been imprisoned for a fixed term." He said: "Our only crime was to seek to rescue 14,000 famishing men, women and children after arbitration had been denied." Mr. Debs was married, June 9, 1885, to Katherine Baur.

DE CAMP, John, naval officer, was born in New Jersey, Oct. 5, 1812. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Oct. 1, 1827, serving on board the *Vandalia* in the Brazil squadron, 1829–30, and in the West India squadron as passed midshipman, 1833–37. He was promoted lieutenant in 1838 and was on the African coast on board the frigate *Constitution*, 1854. His commission as commander was received in 1855 and in the civil war he was commissioned captain in 1862 and commanded the sloop *Iroquois* in the expedition of Commodores Farragut and Porter to open the Mississippi river to New Orleans in April, 1862, and the *Wassahickon* in the attacks on Vicksburg, 1862–63. He was attached to the South Atlantic squadron in 1863–64, in the operations against Charleston and Savannah. He was promoted commodore in 1866, commanded the receiving ship *Potomac* in 1868–69, and was retired in 1870 with the rank of rear-admiral. He died in Burlington, N.J., June 24, 1875.

DECATUR, Stephen, naval officer, was born in Maryland, Jan. 5, 1779. His father, Stephen Decatur (born in Newport, R.I., 1751; died near Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1808), was a captain in the volunteer navy during the American Revolution, a commander in the U.S. navy in the

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troubles with France, 1798–1801, and after the peace establishment of the U.S. navy in 1801 a merchant in Philadelphia. His grandfather Decatur was a French naval officer who came to America about 1740, married an American lady and resided in Newport, R.I. The younger Stephen was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy in April, 1798, and made his first cruise with Capt. John Barry on board the *United States* in the West Indies. In 1799 he was promoted lieutenant and went to France on the *United States* at the time she carried as passengers the three American commissioners, Franklin, Deane and Lee. In the reduction of the naval force to a peace footing in 1801 he was retained in the service and in the expedition against the Pasha of Tripoli, commanded by Com. Richard Dale, he was appointed senior lieutenant on the *Essex*, Captain Bainbridge. In 1802 he sailed to the Mediterranean on board the *New York*, Capt. James Barron, and was transferred to the sloop *Norfolk* and later to the *Enterprise* under Commodore Preble. When that officer heard of the disaster to the *Philadelphia*, which vessel had been stranded on the reef inside the harbor of Tripoli, he sailed thither with the *Constitution*, taking Lieutenant Decatur with him, but they could furnish no immediate help to the stranded frigate, which had been captured by the Tripolitans and her officers and crew thrown into prison. The Tripolitan ketch *Mastico* was captured by Decatur and transformed into the U.S. sloop *Intrepid*. On Feb. 16, 1804, Decatur, with a picked crew disguised as Tripolitans, and with the armament concealed, boldly ran the *Intrepid* alongside the *Philadelphia*, made fast to her hull and boarded her, driving the frightened Tripolitan crew over her sides and into the water, whence they swam to the shore. Before the garrison of the town could be alarmed, Decatur had fired the frigate and in the light of the blazing ship cut loose the *Intrepid*, set her sails, and amid the shot and shell from the 141 guns which were brought to bear upon the little craft from fort and fleet, escaped out of range to the protection of the *Constitution*, where Preble awaited the result of the daring expedition. Admiral Nelson characterized this exploit "the most daring act of the age." Decatur received for this service a

commission as captain on May 22, 1804, and in September of that year was given command of the *Constitution* and was subsequently promoted to the command of the *Congress*. He served in 1808 on the court-martial that tried Com. James Barron for having surrendered the *Chesapeake* and was subsequently given command of that vessel during the embargo on British commerce. He was promoted to the rank of commodore and commanded the southern squadron with the *United States* as his flagship, 1810–12. Soon after war was declared with Great Britain he captured the British frigate *Macedonian*, Oct. 12, 1812, and brought her safely into port. In 1814 he was placed in command of the *President* and with a small squadron started on a cruise, but the *President* having grounded he put for the port of New York for repairs and was attacked by four British frigates. After a desperate resistance during which about one-quarter of his crew was killed or wounded, Commodore Decatur surrendered the *President*. In 1815 he humiliated the dey of Algiers by capturing the frigate *Mashouda*, his admiral's flagship, and the brig-of-war *Estedio*, obtained from that treacherous ruler a treaty that freed the United States from ever again paying tribute to the dey of Algiers, and secured the return of all Christian captives. He also obtained indemnity from the bey of Tunis for the violation of treaty stipulations, and from the Pasha of Tripoli the release of Neapolitan and Danish prisoners. For these acts, which forever put a stop to the arrogance of the Barbary powers, he received the thanks of civilized Europe, a eulogium in a message to congress by President Madison, and the appointment as a navy commissioner, in which position, in co-operation with Commodores Rogers and Porter, he built up the new navy. Some remarks made by Decatur against Commodore Barron while attached to this board incensed that officer and he demanded a retraction which Decatur refused to make, although he disclaimed intentional insult. A challenge to Decatur was made through the hands of Captain Elliott and was accepted through Commodore Bainbridge and the principals and seconds met on the field at Bladensburg, Md., March 22, 1820. Barron was wounded in the hip and Decatur was shot through the abdomen and died the same night. His nephew Stephen, born in New Jersey in 1815, was midshipman in the U.S. navy, 1829, lieutenant, 1840, commander, 1861, and commodore, 1869. He served throughout the civil war and died in Boston, Mass. Jan. 9, 1876. His son Stephen was graduated at the U.S. naval academy and in 1899 was a lieutenant (junior grade) U.S. navy. Stephen Decatur, the hero of the Tripolitan war, died at Bladensburg, Md., March 22, 1820.

DE COSTA, Benjamin Franklin, clergyman, was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 10, 1831; son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Carver) De Costa; grandson of Ezekiel and Rebecca (Hickling) De Costa, and a descendant, in the fifth generation, from Isaac and Mary (Temple) De Costa. Isaac was a well-known citizen of Boston, a member of the Ancient and honorable artillery and a charter member of St. Andrew's lodge of Masons. The De Costas were French, but went into Portugal, where the family arms were acquired, the leader distinguishing himself at the siege of Ceuta and in voyaging on the Atlantic. Returning to France they figured as stanch Huguenots, and after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, passed into England and thence to Boston, Mass. Benjamin Franklin De Costa was graduated from the Biblical institute, now Boston University, in 1856. He was admitted to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1857 by Bishop Carlton Chase, and to the priesthood in 1858 by Bishop Manton Eastburn. He was rector of St. John's, North Adams, Mass., 1857–58, and of St. Mary's, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., 1858–60. In 1861 he joined the Union army as chaplain of 5th Massachusetts volunteers and was afterward chaplain of the 18th Massachusetts volunteers. He was with the army at Bull Run and afterward on the Peninsula. He resigned on account of sickness, becoming editor of the *Christian Times*, New York city, in 1863, and of the *Episcopalian* in 1864. On Oct. 29, 1866, he was married to Harriet Spencer Locke. He assumed the rectorship of the church of St. John the Evangelist, New York city, in 1881. He was one of the projectors and promoters and the first secretary of the Church temperance society, organized in 1881. In 1883–84 he organized the first branch of the White Cross society in the United States, and was its first president, still retaining that office in 1899. As a friend of the laboring classes he was conspicuous in all social movements looking to their welfare and was a frequent speaker before them on the relation of capital and labor. He was elected a member of the order of Knights of labor, and one of the charter members and first president of the Church association for the advancement of the interests of labor. He was made an honorary member of St. George's society.

the Sons of St. George, St. David's society, the Colonial society, and other societies in America, and corresponding member of the Lisbon geographical society. He edited the *Magazine of American History* in 1882, and in 1883 was one of the organizers of the Huguenot society of America. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by William and Mary college in 1881. His published works include: *The Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen* (1868); *Scenes at Mount Desert* (1868); *Sailing Directions of Henry Hudson* (1869); *The Northmen in Maine* (1870); *The Moabite Stone* (1870); *Rambles in Mt. Desert* (1871); *The Rector of Roxbury, a Novel by William Hickling* (1873). In verse, he published: *The Pilgrim of Old France* and other pieces (1894). He contributed to Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*; to Perry's *History of the Protestant Episcopal Church*; edited *White's Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church* (1881). In 1899 he was received into the Roman Catholic Church, and his wife died in 1901, which made him eligible to priesthood in the Roman Church.

DEEMS, Charles Force, clergyman and educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1820; son of the Rev. George W. and Mary (Roberts) Deems, and grandson, on his mother's side, of the Rev. Zachary Roberts, a Methodist minister, who lived on the eastern shore of Maryland. On his father's side he was a descendant of a Dutch family that came from Holland and settled in Maryland somewhere between Reistertown and Baltimore. The original name, De Heems, was shortened into Deems. Charles was educated in Baltimore in a school conducted by the Rev. V. R. Osborn, a New England clergyman, and when thirteen years old he began to make public addresses on the subjects "Temperance," and "Sunday Schools," and at the same time to contribute to the religious newspapers both prose and verse. In 1834 he entered the preparatory school connected with Dickinson college and was graduated at Dickinson in 1839. He then visited New York city, where he preached as supply in prominent Methodist churches, 1839–40. He joined the New Jersey conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1840 and was stationed as pastor at Asbury, Warren county, N.J.,

1840–41. He was general agent for North Carolina of the American Bible society, 1841–42. He was professor of logic and rhetoric in the University of North Carolina as successor to the Rev. Dr. William Mercer Green, 1842–47. He resigned in 1847 and was professor of natural sciences in Randolph-Macon college, Boydton, Va., in 1848. Early in 1849 he entered the itinerancy and was stationed at Newbern, N.C. He was a delegate to the General conference of the Methodist church south at St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1850. While there he was elected to the presidency of Greensboro (N.C.) female college. While holding that office he founded and organized at Glenanna, Davidson county, a preparatory seminary for young ladies. In 1854 he was a delegate to the General conference at Columbus, Ga., and was elected president of Centenary college, Louisiana. This office he declined, at the same time resigning the presidency of Greensboro college, and returning to the itinerancy. He joined the Everittsville circuit, residing in Goldsboro, N.C., 1854–56, and in Wilmington, N.C., 1856–58. He was presiding elder of the Wilmington district, 1858–62, and of the Newbern district, 1862–65. While serving as presiding elder he accepted the presidency of St. Austin's institute, Wilson, N.C., and organized and conducted a prosperous school in two departments, one a young ladies' seminary and the other a military academy, 1860–63. He gave much time to ministering to the wants of the soldiers in the Confederate army. After the close of the war he removed to New York city, where he engaged in literary pursuits, and in August, 1866, established the Church of the Strangers, an independent organization, holding its first meetings in the chapel of the University of the city of New York and subsequently in the church edifice formerly occupied by the Mercer street Presbyterian church, which was purchased and presented to Dr. Deems by Cornelius Vanderbilt, in 1870. His acquaintance with Commodore Vanderbilt also led indirectly to the building and endowment of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. He was president of Rutgers female college, New York city, 1874–76; a member of the council of the University of the city of New York, 1876–93, and founder of the American Institute of Christian philosophy in 1881, and its president, 1881–93. He founded and edited *The Christian Watchman*, 1848; *The Christian Age*, 1872, *Christian Thought*, 1883, and also edited five volumes of the *Southern Methodist Episcopal Pulpit*, 1846–51; compiled three volumes of *Annals of Southern Methodism*, 1849–52; and edited *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine* from its foundation in 1876 for three years. He was married at Asbury, N.J., June 20, 1843, to Anne, daughter of Israel D. and Letitia Disosway, and they had children: Theodore Disosway, born in 1844, killed in the civil war; Francis Mellville, born in 1846, a physician; Edward Mark, born in 1849, a Presbyterian clergyman; George Israel, born in 1854, died in infancy, and two daughters, Mary Letitia and Anna Louise. His widow and four children survived him. He received the degree of D.D. from Randolph Macon college, Va., in 1853, and that of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1877 and from Dickinson college in 1889. Besides publishing several volumes of sermons and many addresses, he was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and is the author of: *Triumph of Peace and Other Poems* (1840); *Life of Adam Clarke, LL.D.* (1840); *Devotional Melodies* (1842); *Twelve College Sermons* (1844); *The Home Altar* (1850); *What Now?* (1853); *Jesus* (1868); *Hymns for All Christians* (1869, new ed., 1881); *Forty Sermons Preached in the Church of the Strangers* (1871); *Who Was Jesus?* (a new edition of *Jesus*); *Weights and Wings* (1874); *A Scotch Verdict* (1886); *The Gospel of Common Sense* (1889); *The Gospel of Spiritual Insight* (1891); a new edition of *Jesus* entitled *The Light of the Nations* (1880); and *My Septuagint* (1892), written by Dr. Deems after his 70th birthday. He died in New York city, Nov. 18, 1893.

DEEMS, James Harry, musician, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4, 1848; son of Gen. James Monroe and Mary Isabelle (Flack) Deems; grandson of Col. Jacob and Susannah (Grub) Deems, and a descendant of Frederick Deems, who took an active part in the Revolution, enlisting "for the war." His first ancestor in America came to Maryland from Holland about 1646. He began the study of music under his father in 1856, and at the age of twelve played first violin in an orchestra. For over a year he was an alto singer in a church choir. At thirteen he was appointed organist at the First Baptist church in Baltimore, and was subsequently organist at Brown memorial Presbyterian church and Franklin square Baptist church. In 1895 he became organist at Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal church. He was graduated from Baltimore city college in 1864 and was appointed professor of music at St. Timothy's hall, Catonsville, Md., meanwhile pursuing the study of Latin, Greek and mathematics. In 1868 he was chosen from fifteen competitors professor of music at the Western female high school and Baltimore city college. He was superintendent of music in the Baltimore public schools and director and pianist of various local choral associations. In 1872 he was married to Mollie White of Baltimore, who was graduated from the Western female high school in 1871, with a remarkable record for scholarship. She died in 1887, leaving two sons,

J. Harry Deems, Jr., and Cyril Monroe Deems. In 1892 he was married to May, daughter of Senator Charles S. Adams, and they had one son, Charles Everard Deems. He is the author of: *The New American Music Reader* (3 vols., 1892); *The Song Chaplet;* and compositions for orchestra, string quartet, piano, pipe organ and voice.

DEEMS, James Monroe, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5, 1818; son of Jacob and Susannah (Grub) Deems; and grandson of Frederick and Catherine (Moss) Deems. His father commanded a company in the 53d regiment, Maryland infantry, in the war of 1812, and his grandfather served in the 3d Pennsylvania infantry in the Revolutionary war. James attended the public schools, studied music several years in America, and in 1839 went to Europe, where he studied composition under J. J. F. Dotzauer in Dresden. He returned to Baltimore in 1841 and taught music in that city until 1848. He was instructor in music at the University of Virginia, 1848–58, and studied in Europe, 1858–60. He assisted in raising the 1st Maryland regiment of cavalry, of which he was commissioned senior major by President Lincoln in 1861, serving under General Saxton at Harper's Ferry. He was subsequently under General Sigel on his first advance southward, and in General Hatch's brigade of cavalry. He was detailed as chief of cavalry on the staff of the 11th corps prior to the second battle of Bull Run, and after the second battle of Fredericksburg he was ordered with his regiment to join the cavalry corps under General Stoneman and participated in that celebrated raid. He was lieutenant-colonel in 1863, in command of his regiment, fighting under General Gregg at Brandy Station, Aldie, Gettysburg and Shepherdstown. Illness contracted in the service led to his honorable discharge for disability, Nov. 10, 1863. In 1865 congress brevetted him brigadier general for gallantry on the field of battle. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession. His son, Capt. Clarence Deems, U.S.A., was graduated from the U.S. military academy, and his grandson, Clarence, became a cadet at the academy. He wrote new methods for the voice, piano, organ and cornet, composed a grand opera, a comic opera, and an oratorio (Nebuchadnezzar); besides compositions for orchestra, piano, voice and cornet. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 18, 1901.

DEERING, Nathaniel C., representative, was born in Denmark, Maine, Sept. 2, 1827. He was educated at North Bridgton academy, Maine. He was a representative in the state legislature 1855–56; removed to Osage, Iowa, in 1857; was clerk of the U.S. senate, 1861–65; special agent of the post-office department, 1865–69; national bank examiner, 1872–77; and a Republican representative from the fourth district of Iowa in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1875–83. He died in Osage, Iowa, Dec. 8, 1887.

DEERING, William, manufacturer, was born in South Paris, Maine, April 24, 1826; son of James and Eliza (Moore) Deering, and grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Jameson) Deering of Saco, and of Elisha and Elizabeth (Morse) Moore. The family settled in Massachusetts in 1634. He was graduated at the high school, Readfield, Maine, in 1844; was employed by the South Paris woolen manufacturing company, 1844–1847, and was its manager, 1847–61. He engaged in business on his own account at South Paris, 1861–65, and in Portland as wholesale dealer in dry goods, 1865–73. He was a member of the councils of Governors Chamberlain and Perham, 1870–73. In 1873 he removed to Evanston, Ill., having acquired an interest in the business of manufacturing harvesting machines in 1865. In 1879 he became owner of the entire enterprise and in 1880 removed the works to Chicago. He was a director of the Metropolitan national bank of Chicago and president of the board of trustees of the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. He was married Oct. 31, 1849, to Abby, daughter of Charles and Joanna (Cobb) Barbour, and their son, Charles, born in 1852, became secretary of the Deering Harvester company. He was married Dec. 15, 1856, to Clara Hamilton of Maine, and their son, James, born in 1859, became treasurer and general manager of the company.

DE FOREST, Henry Swift, educator, was born in South Edmeston, N.Y., March 17, 1833. He was graduated from Yale in 1857 and entered the theological seminary. In July, 1858, he became a tutor in Beloit college and remained there until 1860, when he entered Union theological seminary. He was a tutor of Latin at Yale 1861–63, and in 1863 was ordained a Congregational minister. He was a chaplain in the Union army, 1863–65, pastor at Des Moines, Iowa, 1866–80; and president of Talladega (Ala.) college, 1880–96. Beloit college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1881. He died at Talladega, Ala., Jan. 28, 1896.

DE FOREST, John William, author, was born in Humphreysville, Conn., March 31, 1826; son of John Hancock and Dotha (Woodward) De Forest; grandson of Benjamin and Mehetable (Curtis) De Forest, and a descendant of Isaac De Forest, who settled in New Amsterdam (New York city) in 1636. Isaac was the son of Jesse, a Huguenot exile, born in Avesnes, northern France; grandson of Jean and Anne (Maillard) De Forest; and great^3 grandson of Giles du Fosset, who was receiver of taxes for Avesnes between 1494 and 1509. John's education was

acquired chiefly by European travel and study, and he became a popular writer of short stories. He was captain of Co. I, 12th regiment, Connecticut volunteers, in the civil war, and in 1865 was brevetted major for good conduct in field service. During the war he wrote reports of battles for periodicals. After the war he was appointed adjutant-general of the veteran reserve corps, and in 1868 became chief of a district under the Freedmen's bureau. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst in 1859. He wrote *The History of the Indians of Connecticut, From the Earliest Known Period to 1850* (1850); *Oriental Acquaintance* (1856); *Witching Times* (1856); *European Acquaintance* (1858); *Seacliff* (1859); *Miss Ravenel's Conversion* (1867); *Overland* (1871); *Kate Beaumont* (1872); *The Wetherell Affair* (1873); *Honest John Vane* (1875); *Playing the Mischief* (1876); *Justine's Lovers* (1878); *Irene, the Missionary* (1879); *The Oddest of Courtships, or, the Bloody Chasm* (1881); *A Lover's Revolt* (1899); besides numerous contributions in prose and verse to periodical literature.

DE FOREST, Robert Elliott, representative, was born in Guilford, Conn., Feb. 20, 1845; son of George C. and Julia (Chapman) Griswold; grandson of George and Nancy Griswold, and a descendant on his mother's side of Robert Chapman, the original settler. He was prepared for college at Guilford academy and was graduated from Yale in 1867. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and practised at Bridgeport, Conn., where he was prosecuting attorney in 1872. He was judge of the court of common pleas for Fairfield county, 1874–77; mayor of Bridgeport, 1878–79; representative in the state legislature, 1880–81; state senator, 1882–84; again mayor, 1889–91, and a Democrat representative in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95.

DE FRECE, Abram Brougham, journalist, was born in New York city, May 8, 1850; son of Benjamin and Mary (Velleman) De Frece. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York as an analytical and practical chemist, with the degrees of B.S. and Ph.B. in 1867. He engaged in manufacturing, 1870–76; was president of the National paper bag company, 1876–86; commissioner for the Edison general electric company, 1889–90; also vice-president of the European and American express company in 1889; and president of the American healtheries company, 1891. He was also secretary of the Automaton piano company and of the New York concert company; treasurer of the Alumni association of the University of New York for fourteen consecutive years; president of St. Mark's hospital association; honorary member of the German hospital and Central turnverein; and vice-president and delegate-general for the United States of La Société des sauveteurs du dernier adieu of Paris, France, with the decoration of the croix-rosette, 1894. In 1893 he assumed the management of the New York *Mail and Express*. He was governor of the International league of press clubs, 1896-98. The University of the city of New York conferred upon him the honorary degrees of M.S. in 1870 and Ph.D. in 1890.

DE GARMO, Charles, educator, was born at Mukwanago, Wis., Jan. 7, 1849; son of Rufus and Laura (Wilbur) De Garmo; grandson of Elias De Garmo; and a descendant of Pierre De Garmo, who came to Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1680. He was graduated at the Illinois state normal school in 1873, was principal of a school in Naples, Ill., 1873–76, and had charge of a department in the Illinois state normal school, 1876–83, meanwhile, with Edmund J. James, establishing the *Illinois School Journal*, which afterward became the *Public School Journal*. He studied in the universities of Jena and Halle, Germany, 1883–86; was professor of modern languages in the Illinois state normal school, 1886–90; professor of psychology and pedagogy in the University of Illinois, 1890–91, and president of Swarthmore college, 1891–98. In 1898 he was elected professor of the science and art of education in Cornell university, to succeed Prof. S. G. Williams, who resigned Feb. 23, 1898. In 1883 he became a member of the National educational association, and was elected one of its council and director for the state of Pennsylvania. In 1898 he served as president of the National council of education. He was also chosen president of the Herbartian society upon its foundation in 1892. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Halle in 1886. His published writings include: *The Essentials of Method* (1889); and a translation of Lindner's *Manual of Empirical Psychology as an Inductive Science* (1889). He also edited several works, including *Apperception* by Carl Lange (1894); and Ufer's *Introduction to the Pedagogy of Herbart* (1896). He wrote *Herbart and the Herbartians* for the *Great Educator* series (1896); and prepared a series of *Language Lessons* for elementary schools (1897); besides contributing numerous articles to periodicals.

DEGENER, Edward, representative, was born in Brunswick, Germany, Oct. 20, 1809. He was twice a member of a legislative body in Amhalt-Dessau, and was a member of the first German parliament in Frankfort. He removed to the United States in 1850 and became a farmer in Sisterdale, Texas. He afterward engaged in business in San Antonio, Texas. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1866–68; a Republican representative from Texas in the 41st congress, 1870–71; and a member of the Texas legislature several terms. He died in San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 11, 1890.

DE GRAFFENRIED, Reese Calhoun, representative, was born in Franklin, Tenn., May 7, 1859; son of M. F. and Margaret De Graffenried; and grandson of Baron De Graffenried of Switzerland. He was graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1878 and from the Lebanon law school in 1879. He practised in his native town until 1880, when he went to Chattanooga, Tenn., removing to Longview, Texas, in 1881. He helped, as a laborer, to build the Texas & Pacific railway and was subsequently employed on that road. In 1883 he was county attorney and in 1888 was a presidential elector. He was a Democratic representative from the third district of Texas, 1898–1901. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 29, 1902.

DE HAAS, Maurits Frederick Hendrick, painter, was born in Rotterdam, Holland, Dec. 12, 1832; brother of William Frederick De Haas. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and there received his first instruction in drawing. In 1853 he went to The Hague and studied marine painting under Louis Meyer for five years. He acquired some success and in 1859 was induced by August Belmont, U.S. minister at The Hague, to remove to America. He opened a studio in New York city at a time when marine painting was very little known and soon worked his way into popular favor. He was elected an associate National academician in 1863 and an academician in 1867. His more important paintings include: *Storm off the Isle of Jersey; After the Wreck; Farragut's Fleet Passing the Forts Below New Orleans* (1867); *A Storm at the Isle of Shoals; The Old Wreck; White Island Lighthouse; The Praise Meeting at Cape Ann; The Shipwreck; On the Fishing Grounds; A Marine View, Scarborough; The Rapids Above Niagara; In the English Channel* (1889); *Sunset at Marblehead Harbor* (1890); and *Boone Island Light* (1894). After his death one hundred and fifty of his paintings were sold at auction, fetching $28,000. He died in New York city, Nov. 23, 1895.

DE HAAS, William Frederick, painter, was born in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1830. He studied art in Rotterdam and at The Hague and settled in New York city in 1854 where he became a successful marine painter. His pictures include: *Sunrise on the Susquehanna* (1867); *Fishing Boats off Mt. Desert* (1875); *Boon Island, Coast of Maine* (1875); *The Lower Harbor of Halifax* (1876); *Evening at Halifax* (1876); and *Narragansett Pier* (1877). He died in Fayal, Azores, July 16, 1880.

DEHON, Theodore, first bishop of South Carolina and 13th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1776. He was graduated from Harvard in 1795 and studied theology under Dr. Parker of Trinity church, Boston. He was ordained deacon, Dec. 24, 1797, and in January, 1798, was elected rector of Trinity church, Newport. He was elevated to the priesthood, Oct. 9, 1800, and in 1808 was a deputy to the general convention held in Baltimore, Md. He accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's church, Charleston, S.C., in 1810, and was consecrated bishop of South Carolina, Oct. 15, 1812, by Bishops Provoost, Jarvis and Hobart. He represented his diocese in the General conventions in Philadelphia, May, 1814, and in New York, May, 1817. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1809. His *Sermons on Public Means of Grace* were published in two volumes in London, shortly after his death, and were republished in New York in 1857. He died of yellow fever, in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 6, 1817.

DEILER, John Hanno, educator and author, was born at Altoetting, in Upper Bavaria, Aug. 8, 1849; the second son of Konrad Deiler, a royal court musician and a descendant of an ancient family of Nuremberg, mentioned as early as 1540 as members of the "Grosse Rath." He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and received a thorough musical training from his father and from the royal chapel master and composer, Anton Mueller. At the age of ten he was appointed soloist of the choir of St. Emmeran, at Regensburg. There he entered the Royal gymnasium, and in 1866 received a scholarship in the Royal normal college of Munich at Freising, where he was graduated in 1868, with the highest honors. He held government appointments as teacher in several schools and while stationed at Munich, pursued an advanced

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course of study in German literature, history, æsthetics, and kindred branches at the Royal polytechnic institute. In 1872 he accepted a call to New Orleans, La., where he became principal of a German school, and in 1879 was appointed professor of German in the University of Louisiana, afterward Tulane university. He also accepted the chair of German in the Sophie Newcomb memorial college for women. In 1882 he was chosen a director of the Society for the protection of German immigrants, and originated the "German Archives for the History of the Germans in the South." In 1882 he founded the "New Orleanser Quartette Club," a German singing society, with which he visited the great "Saengerfeste" in the north and the west. Through his efforts the 26th National Saengerfest of the North American singers' union was held at New Orleans in February, 1890. At this festival he was the director-general and leader of the mass-choruses. In the same year he was appointed a delegate to represent the National union at the "Vierte Allgemeine Deutsche Saengerbundesfest" at Vienna, Austria. In 1896, while attending the "fuenfte Allgemeine Deutsche Saengerfest" at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, as a delegate of the Saengerbund, he was elected president of the National union, North American Saengerbund, with term of office expiring in 1899. He published: *Germany's Contribution to the Present Population of New Orleans* (1888); *The System of Redemption in the State of Louisiana* (1889); *History of the German Parishes of All Denominations in the State of Louisiana* (1891); *Louisiana, a Home for German Settlers* (1893); *European Immigration to the United States from 1820 to 1896* (1897); and *History of the German Society of New Orleans* (1897). All these works, excepting the first, are written in German.

DEITZLER, George Washington, soldier, was born at Pine Grove, Pa., Nov. 30, 1826. He was educated in the district schools and removed to Kansas early in 1855, where he became one of the leaders of the conservative Free State party. In March, 1855, he was sent by Governor Robinson to Boston with a letter to Eli Thayer for 100 Sharp's rifles for the self-defence of the Kansas settlers. He obtained an order from the New England emigrant aid company for the rifles, which he procured at Hartford, Conn., and carried back to Lawrence in boxes marked "books." In May, 1856, with the other leaders of the Free State party he was arrested, having been indicted for treason. They were thrown into prison, but were set at liberty Sept. 10, 1856. In 1857 he was elected a representative in the state legislature and was made speaker. He was re-elected in 1859. In 1861 he was appointed Indian agent by President Lincoln but his appointment was opposed by Senator James H. Lane and his name was withdrawn by the President before the appointment came before the senate for confirmation. He organized and became colonel of the 1st Kansas volunteers and was commissioned brigadier-general, Nov. 29, 1862, for brave conduct at the battle of Wilson's Creek, where he commanded a brigade. He resigned from the volunteer army, Aug. 22, 1863, on account of ill health. In 1864 he was made major-general of the Kansas militia. He served as mayor of Lawrence and treasurer of the board of regents of the University of Kansas. He died at Tucson, Ariz., April 11, 1884.

DE JARNETTE, Daniel C., representative, was born near Bowling Green, Va., in 1822. He was a farmer; a representative in the Virginia legislature several years; was elected as an anti-administration Democrat a representative in the 36th congress, serving 1859–61, and was re-elected to the 37th congress, but joined the secessionists and represented Virginia in the 1st and 2d Confederate congresses, 1862–65. He died at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 22, 1881.

DE KAY, Charles, author, was born in Washington, D.C., July 25, 1848; son of Com. George Coleman and Janet (Drake) de Kay, and grandson of Joseph Rodman Drake. He was graduated from Yale college in 1868, and devoted his time to literary work. In 1877 he became literary and art editor of the New York *Times*. From 1894 to 1897 he was U.S. consul-general at Berlin, where in 1895 he founded the Berliner fecht klub. He proposed and helped to found the following clubs in New York: Authors (1883), Fencers (1883), National sculpture society (1890), and National arts club (1899). His published writings include: *The Bohemian* (1878); *Hesperus* (1880); *Vision of Nimrod* (1881); *Vision of Esther* (1882); *Love Poems of Louis Barnaval* (1883); *Life and Works of Barye, the Sculptor* (1889); *The Family Letters of Henri Heine*, translation; *Alphonse Daudet and My Brother and I*, translation (1898); *Bird Gods of Ancient Europe* (1898); *Numa Roumestan*, by A. Daudet, translation (1899); and numerous magazine articles.

DE KAY, George Coleman, naval officer, was born in New York city in 1802; son of Capt. George and Katherine (Coleman) de Kay; grandson of Major George de Kay, and a descendant of William de Key, the first fiscal or treasurer of New Netherlands (1641). An orphan when very young, he was educated in his native city and at a private school in Connecticut, and at an early age ran away from his guardian to become a sailor. He rapidly rose in his work and was entrusted by Henry Eckford, the naval architect, to convoy several war vessels to South

America. In 1827 he entered the naval service of the Argentine Republic and served as a commander of the brig *General Brandtzen* in the war with Brazil. He won by his distinguished service promotion to the ranks of captain and commodore. He was a friend of Bolivar the liberator. After the conclusion of the war he took Mr. Eckford to Constantinople in a frigate which the latter had built for the Sultan, and remained there until the death of Eckford in 1832. In 1833 he was married to Janet, daughter of Joseph Rodman Drake, and made his home in New York city, removing later to Washington, D.C. During the famine of 1847 in Ireland, Commodore de Kay petitioned congress to send to that country a United States vessel laden with food. His request was granted and he was placed in command of the frigate *Macedonia* used for that purpose. See Fitz-Greene Halleck's "Life of Commodore George C. de Kay" (1847). Of his sons, Joseph Rodman Drake de Kay (1836–1886) was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for bravery during the civil war; George Coleman de Kay, born in 1842, served as a lieutenant of artillery and was killed in the service, July 27, 1862, and Sidney de Kay served in the infantry. While a commodore on furlough in the navy of the Argentine Republic, George Coleman de Kay died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1849.

DE KAY, James Ellsworth, naturalist, was born in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1792; son of Capt. George and Katherine (Coleman) de Kay, who resided in Portugal, 1775–1795. He lost both parents while a boy, and after acquiring a good education in the United States he was graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He returned to the United States and practised his profession in New York city, where he married a daughter of Henry Eckford, the naval architect. In 1831 he went to Constantinople with his father-in-law, who was at that time establishing a navy yard there. In New York during the cholera year (1832) he volunteered as physician. He afterward made his home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y., where he devoted himself to natural history. He helped to found the Lyceum of natural history, which subsequently became the National academy of sciences. In 1836 he was placed in charge of the botanical and zoölogical departments of the New York state geological survey, and to him are due the five volumes on zoölogy published by the state. He wrote: *Travels in Turkey* (1833). He died in Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 21, 1851.

DE KAY, Sidney, soldier, was born in New York city, March 7, 1845; son of Com. George Coleman and Janet (Drake) de Kay; and grandson of George de Kay and of Joseph Rodman Drake. He entered the Sheffield scientific school at Yale, but though below the legal age for entering the army, he ran away from college in 1861 and enlisted in the 71st N.Y. volunteers. He served as aide on the staffs of Gen. B. F. Butler and Gen. Charles Devens. He received the brevet of captain for gallantry at Fort Fisher and afterward the brevet of major for bravery shown during the war. He was later military secretary on the staff of Gov. John A. Dix. After the civil war he took part in the Cretan war, taking sides with the Greeks against the Turks, and was severely wounded. Returning to New York he took a partial course in law at Columbia college and was employed as assistant in the U.S. district attorney's office. He practised law in New York city until his death. He was married to Minna, daughter of Alfred W. Craven, C.E. He died in New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1890.

DE KOVEN, Henry, clergyman, was born in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 24, 1819; son of Henry Louis and Margaret (Lebor) de Koven; grandson of John de Koven of Connecticut and a descendant of Captain de Koven of the English army who came to America in the 18th century and was married to the granddaughter of Gov. John Winthrop of Connecticut. He studied at Wesleyan university but left college during his senior year, 1835. He travelled extensively in Europe and then continued his studies at Wesleyan university a part of the year 1839–40. He was instructor in modern languages in Wesleyan university, 1842–43. He then studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Jarvis of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was ordained a deacon in 1843, serving as rector of St. Stephen's church, East Haddam, Conn. He was elevated to the priesthood in 1844, was assistant rector of Christ church, New York city, 1845–48, rector of St. Paul's church, Red Hook, N.Y., and subsequently of Christ church in the lower village with a mission at Claremont. He travelled in Europe, 1856–58, and 1874–81, and was professor of homiletics in Berkeley divinity school, Middletown, Conn., 1862–68, also serving as rector of Christ church, Middle Haddam, Conn. He was married in 1852 to Charlotte Le Roy of New York city, and their son, Henry Le Roy, was graduated at Oxford university in 1879. Henry de Koven received the degree of A.M. from Wesleyan in 1842 and that of D.D. from Trinity college in 1863 and from the University at Lenoxville, Canada, in 1871.

DE KOVEN, James, educator, was born in Middletown, Conn., Sept. 19, 1831; son of Henry Louis and Margaret (Lebor) de Koven. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1851, and from the General theological seminary in 1854. After his ordination he became rector of an

Episcopal church in Minnesota, where he remained for about three years. He then settled at Delafield, Wis., and in 1859, on the uniting of Racine college and St. John's hall of Nashotah, he was chosen warden of the institution, serving 1859–79. His administration was marked by many improvements and the erection of several new buildings. In 1873 he was the high church candidate for bishop of Massachusetts, and came within a few votes of being elected. In 1874 he was elected bishop of Illinois, but the election was not confirmed by the diocese. He declined calls to several important rectorships, including Trinity church, New York, and St. Mark's, Philadelphia. Hobart gave him the degree of S.T.D. in 1863. He published: *Sermons Preached on Various Occasions* (1880). He died at Racine, Wis., March 19, 1879.

DE KOVEN, Reginald, musical composer, was born in Middletown, Conn., April 3, 1859; son of the Rev. Henry and Charlotte (Le Roy) de Koven; and nephew of the Rev. James de Koven, president of Racine college. He was taken to England by his father in 1872, and was graduated from St. John's college, Oxford university, in 1879. He studied music at Stuttgart under William Speidl, and later studied harmony and counterpoint with Dr. Huff at Frankfort, and vocal music under Signor Vannucinni, an Italian master, at Florence. His first opera, *Cupid, Hymen & Co.*, written in 1881, was not performed. In 1887 *The Begum* was produced with marked success in Philadelphia, after which he again visited Europe to study orchestration under Richard Genee of Vienna. In 1889 the Bostonians brought out his *Don Quixote*, which was followed by *Robin Hood* (1890); *The Knickerbockers* (1892); *The Fencing Master* (1892); *The Algerians* (1893); *Rob Roy* (1894); *The Tzigane* (1895); *The Mandarin* (1896); *The Highwayman* (1897); and *The Three Dragoons* (1899). Of these *Robin Hood* attained the highest degree of popularity, gaining equal success in America and in England. Mr. de Koven is also the author of over one hundred compositions in song form, including: *King Witlaff's Drinking Song* which he wrote at the age of eighteen; *Marjory Daw; My Love Will Come Today; O Promise Me; A Winter Lullaby;* and *Indian Love Song.* In 1896 he published *Songs of Childhood,* a collection of twenty of Eugene Field's lyrics set to music by American composers. Nine of these were written by Mr. de Koven. He is also the author of numerous musical criticisms in various journals. He was married in 1884 to Anna, daughter of Senator C. B. Farwell of Illinois. In 1897 he was elected president of the Manuscript society, succeeding Dr. Gerrit Smith. Racine college conferred upon him the degree of Mus.D. in 1890.

DE KRAFFT, James Charles Philip, naval officer, was born in the District of Columbia, Jan. 12, 1826. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1841, and served in the Mediterranean squadron and in the Mexican war. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1855, and at the beginning of the civil war was given command of the frigate *Niagara,* serving in the Gulf squadron. He was assigned to the Washington navy yard, 1862–63, and to the western gulf blockading squadron, 1864–66, serving on the *Conemaugh* in the attacks on Fort Powell, Mobile Bay. He was promoted commander in 1866, and captain in 1872. He was chief of staff, Asiatic squadron, and later commanded the navy yards at Washington and Philadelphia. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1885. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1885.

DELAFIELD, Edward, physician, was born in New York city, May 17, 1794; son of John and Ann (Hallett) Delafield. He was graduated at Yale in 1812 and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1816. He was a surgeon in the U.S. army in 1814 and studied medicine in London and Paris in 1817. He helped to found the New York eye and ear infirmary in 1820, was its attending physician, 1820–50, and consulting physician, 1850–70. He was attending physician of the New York hospital, 1834–38, and professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the College of physicians and surgeons, 1835–38. He organized the Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men in 1840 and was its first president. In 1865 he founded and was the first president of the New York ophthalmological society and was president of the College of physicians and surgeons, 1858–75. He was the senior consulting physician of St. Luke's hospital, 1858–75, and senior consulting physician of the Woman's hospital and president of its medical board, from its foundation in 1872. He served as president of the medical board of the Nursery and Child's hospital from its beginning in 1854. He helped to organize the Roosevelt hospital in 1867, was one of its governors and was the first president of the board. He married in 1839 Julia, daughter of Nicoll Floyd. He died in New York city, Feb. 13, 1875.

DELAFIELD, Francis, physician, was born in New York city, Aug. 3, 1841; son of Dr. Edward and Julia (Floyd) Delafield. He was

graduated at Yale in 1860, at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1863, studied medicine in Paris, Berlin and London, and became an expert pathologist. He was made surgeon of the New York eye and ear infirmary and physician and pathologist of the Roosevelt hospital in 1871; physician to Bellevue hospital in 1874; was adjunct professor in the New York college of physicians and surgeons, 1875–82, and full professor of pathology and the practice of medicine there from 1882. He became consulting physician to Bellevue hospital in 1885 and first president of the Association of American physicians and pathologists in 1886. He read a notable paper before the congress of the American physicians and surgeons at Washington in 1897. He was elected to membership in the Century association, the Association of medical physicians and the New York academy of medicine. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1890. His published works include: *Hand Book of Post-Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy* (1872); *Manual of Physical Diagnosis* (1878); *Studies in Pathological Anatomy* (1882); *Diseases of the Kidneys* (1895); and *Hand Book of Pathological Anatomy and Histology* (1885), which last, revised and extended, was adopted by medical colleges as a text and reference book, reaching its 5th edition in 1897.

DELAFIELD, John, merchant, was born in England, March 16, 1748. He took passage for America in 1782 on the *Vigilant*, an English vessel bearing letters of marque. On the voyage he aided in the capture of a French merchantman and on reaching New York, April 5, 1783, received as prize money £100. He was the first to bring to the United States the text of the provisional treaty of peace, signed in Paris, Nov. 30, 1782, but not then made public in England, and an official copy of which was on its way across the ocean on a slower vessel. He was married, Dec. 11, 1784, to Ann, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hallett of Long Island, N.Y., and had nine sons and two daughters. He established himself in New York as a merchant after the evacuation of the British troops in November, 1783, and retired in 1798 one of the richest men in New York. He also engaged as a marine underwriter and led the business in the city, but the disastrous action of both England and France against American commerce ruined all engaged in insuring American bottoms and he only paid his debts by the sacrifice of his entire property. He established, June 15, 1787, the Mutual insurance company, the first company in New York to take fire risks after the Revolution. He was a director of the branch U.S. bank, a founder of the United insurance company, Feb. 1, 1796, and its president. He died in New York city, July 3, 1824.

DELAFIELD, John, financier, was born in New York city, Jan. 22, 1786; son of John and Ann (Hallett) Delafield. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1802, and found his first employment in the merchant marine as clerk and supercargo. He then engaged in the shipping business. He was on board of one of his own vessels in 1808 when he was driven into the port of Corunna, Spain, by stress of weather, and witnessed the storming of that city by the French, Jan. 17, 1808. When the French directed their fire upon the shipping in the harbor he cut loose, after taking on board a family of Spanish refugees, and carried them safely to London. He established himself there as a banker, but was held as a prisoner, 1812–13, being an American citizen. He continued his business, however, by being limited in his journeyings to fifteen miles about his country-seat and the corporate bounds of London. In 1819 his large fortune was lost in a financial crisis, and in 1820 he returned to New York where he was secretary and subsequently president of the Phœnix bank. He resigned in 1838 to become president of the New York banking company. The Philharmonic society first met at his house and he was its first president. He instituted the Musical fund society, helped to establish the University of the city of New York, and revived the New York historical society. He was impoverished a second time by the failure of the New York banking company, and thereafter devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, purchasing a large estate near Geneva, N.Y., where he conducted a model farm. He was president of the New York state agricultural society for several years, and presiding officer of the State agricultural college. He was the first secretary of the corporation of the University of the city of New York, 1831–32, and a member of the council, 1830–34. He was married first, in England, to Mary, daughter of John Roberts of Whitchurch, Bucks county, and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Benjamin Tallmadge. He wrote: *Journal of a Convention of Literary and Scientific Gentlemen in New York* (1831); and *Inquiry into the Origin of the Antiquities of America* (2 vols., 1839). He died on his estate near Geneva, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1853.

DELAFIELD, Joseph, scientist, was born in New York city, Aug. 22, 1790; son of John and Ann (Hallett) Delafield. He was graduated from Yale in 1808, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1811. He served in the war of 1812, first as a captain of drafted militia, and in 1813 he joined the regular army, serving as captain in Hawkins's regiment, and as major of the 46th U.S. infantry from April 15, 1814. He resigned his commission in the army at the close of the war, and served as U.S. agent in the

setting off the northern boundary between the United States and Canada, having command of the parties in the field, 1821–28; and he received from the President and congress formal acknowledgment of faithful discharge of duty. While on this service he made a collection of minerals notable at the time as the largest possessed by a private individual in the United States. He was elected to a fellowship in various scientific societies; was president of the New York lyceum of natural history, 1827–66, and a member of the society, 1823–75. He constructed a continuously burning lime-kiln which yielded large profits and was adopted by others. He was married to Julia, daughter of Maturin Livingston. He died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1875.

DELAFIELD, Richard, soldier, was born in New York city, Sept. 1, 1798; son of John and Ann (Hallett) Delafield. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1818, first in the class, and was immediately promoted 2d lieutenant of engineers, and assigned to duty on the northern frontier in the boundary commission established under the treaty of Ghent in charge of his brother, Maj. Joseph Delafield. He was married in 1824, to Helen, daughter of Andrew Summers of Philadelphia, Pa., and she died the same year. He was subsequently married to Harriet Baldwin, daughter of Gen. Elijah Covington. He was made 1st lieutenant in 1820 and captain in 1828. He engaged in constructing U.S. defences as superintending engineer, 1819–38. He was promoted major in 1838, and was superintendent of the U.S. military academy, 1838–45, and 1856–61. He accompanied Capt. George B. McClellan and Maj. Alfred Mordecai to Europe in 1855–56, to witness the operations of the Crimean war, and his report on the changes and improvements made in modern warfare was printed by congress in 1860. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1861, colonel in 1863, brigadier-general and chief of engineers, April 22, 1864, and was brevetted major-general, May 13, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the engineer department during the rebellion." He served on the staff of Governor Morgan of New York, 1861–63, in organizing, equipping and forwarding state troops, and in Washington, D.C., as commander of the engineer corps, 1864–66. He was inspector of the military academy, 1864–66, and a member of the lighthouse board, 1864–70. He was retired, Aug. 8, 1866, after forty-five years' service. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution, 1865–67, and a member of scientific organizations. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 5, 1873.

DE LAMATER, Cornelius Henry, iron master, was born in Rhinebeck, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1821. He was a clerk in the Phœnix iron works in New York city, 1837–41, when in company with Peter Hogg, he bought out and continued the business. Upon the retirement of Mr. Hogg in 1857, Mr. De Lamater established in New York city the De Lamater iron works where he built the *Monitor* and *Dictator*, designed by John Ericsson. He also built the *Iron Witch*, the first iron steamboat on the Hudson, and the machinery for thirty Spanish gunboats. He was a member of the New York rapid transit commission, 1876–77, and of the Society of mechanics and tradesmen. He died in New York city, Feb. 7, 1889.

DELAMATER, John, physician, was born in Chatham, N.Y., April 18, 1787. His early life was passed in Duanesburg, N.Y., where he studied medicine, and was licensed to practise in 1806. He practised in his native town until 1815 when he removed to Sheffield, Mass. In 1823 he became a professor in the Berkshire medical institute, and resigned his chair in 1827 to accept one in the medical school at Fairfield, N.Y. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Bowdoin college, Maine, 1829–32, and 1840–41, and held a similar chair in Dartmouth, 1836–38. In 1835 he removed to Willoughby, Ohio, where he taught in the medical institute. In 1842 he went to Cleveland, where he helped to found the Cleveland medical college, in which he became a professor. He resigned in 1860, was elected professor emeritus, and received the degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve University. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, March 28, 1867.

DE LANCEY, Edward Floyd, lawyer, was born in Mamaroneck, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1821; eldest son of the Rt. Rev. William Heathcote and Frances (Munro) de Lancey. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated at Geneva (now Hobart) college in 1843. He then studied law with the Hon. Samuel Stevens at Albany, N.Y., took a course in law at Harvard, 1844–45, and was admitted to practice at Rochester, N.Y., in 1846. He was an intelligent traveller, covering in his journeys Europe, Egypt, Asia Minor and British America. He was president of the New York genealogical and biographical society, 1873–77; of the Westchester county historical society, 1874–79, and of the St. Nicholas society, 1879, 1880, 1881. He was domestic corresponding secretary of the New York historical society from 1879, and a member of the State historical society of Wisconsin, the Royal historical society of London, and the American ethnological society. He edited Jones's *History of New York during the Revolutionary War* (1879) and *Secret Correspondence of Sir Henry Clinton*, published in the *Magazine of American History* from October, 1883, to August, 1884. Among his own publications are: *Memoirs of the Hon. James de Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of*

New York (1851); *The Capture of Fort Washington the Result of Treason* (1877); *Memoirs of James W. Beekman* (1879); *Memoirs of William Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania* (1879); *Original History of Manors in the Province of New York* (1886); *History of Mamaroneck, N. Y.* (1886), and other historical works.

DE LANCEY, Etienne, merchant, was born in Caen, France, Oct. 24, 1663. In October, 1685, he escaped the persecutions of Protestants by fleeing to Holland. He then went to England, took the oath of allegiance, and immigrated to America, with such family jewels as had been presented to him by his mother as his only capital. These he sold for £300 and with it amassed a fortune of £100,000. He was married Jan. 23, 1700, to Anne, daughter of Stephanus van Courtlandt. He was a member of the state assembly for twenty-four years, gave the first town clock to New York and imported the first fire engine into the province. He erected the de Lancey house in 1700 on a piece of land given as a bridal gift to his daughter by Stephanus van Cortlandt, and resided there with his family for many years. This house, afterward Fraunce's tavern, was used by Washington in 1783 as a meeting place from which he took leave of his officers. It was standing in 1899, the oldest house in the city of New York. He died in New York city, Nov. 18, 1741.

DE LANCEY, James, jurist, was born in New York city, Nov 27, 1703; son of Etienne and Anne (Van Cortlandt) de Lancey. He was graduated in arts at Cambridge, England, and in law at the Inner Temple, London. He was a member of the New York council, 1729–31, judge of the supreme court, 1731–33, and chief-justice, 1733–60. In 1730 he drew up the "Montgomery charter" for the city of New York, and for his work received the freedom of the city, the first person to receive that honor. He was commissioned by the king, lieutenant-governor, Oct. 27, 1747, but Governor Clinton purposely neglected to deliver the commission, and the delayed document was not placed in his hands until October, 1753. He presided over the first colonial congress, held June 19, 1754, and on Oct. 31, 1754, he granted the charter of King's college, but withheld it, out of deference to the opposition offered by the Presbyterians, until May, 1755. In 1755, on the arrival of Governor Sir Charles Hardy, he resumed his duties on the bench but on the departure of Sir Charles at the head of the expedition against Louisburg, de Lancey resumed the reins of government and held them till his death. He was married to Anne Heathcote and they had three sons and four daughters who were prominent in the social and business life of the city. He died in New York city, July 30, 1760.

DE LANCEY, James, soldier, was born in New York city in 1732; son of Judge James and Anne (Heathcote) de Lancey. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, England, and entered the British army on his return to New York, serving in the Niagara campaign in 1755, and commanding the detachment that compelled the surrender of the fort by the French. He was an aide to General Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in 1758, and in 1760, on the death of his father, resigned from the army and took up the care of the most valuable estate in New York city, and probably in America. He was a member of the state assembly, 1768–75, drew up the resolutions adopted March 25, 1775, demanding from the king and parliament redress for the grievances of the colonists, and in May, 1775, sailed to England to urge the views of the home government. In this he was unsuccessful and he never returned to America, sending for his family and suffering the confiscation of his vast estates. He was married in 1771 to Margaret, daughter of Chief-Justice William and Margaret (Hamilton) Allen. He died in Bath, England, April 8, 1800.

DE LANCEY, James, soldier, was born in West Farms, N.Y., about 1750; son of Peter de Lancey (1705–70), a merchant and a member of the New York state assembly, 1750–68; and grandson of Etienne and Anne (Van Cortlandt) de Lancey. He was high sheriff of Westchester county, 1770–76, and was commissioned by Governor Tryon in 1777, captain of a company of fifty light horse selected from Colonel Hewlett's militia regiment. In 1780 he succeeded as colonel of the regiment, then known as "Refugees," his own company having met great loss in killed or captured. He did not serve in the British army outside his own county, and was there twice taken prisoner, but his troop known as "cowboys" was never captured although the object of repeated attempts by Washington and his generals. After the war closed he was attainted, his property confiscated, and he fled to Nova Scotia where he was for several years a member of the council, and where he died in 1809.

DE LANCEY, John Peter, soldier, was born in New York city, July 15, 1753; son of Chief Justice James de Lancey (1703–60). He was educated in England, and was ensign in the British army, 1771, being promoted captain of the 18th foot. He served in the Revolutionary war as major of a regiment of Pennsylvania loyalists, and was engaged in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and also at the capture of Pensacola, Fla. On the declaration of peace he returned to his regiment in England. In 1789 he resigned from the British army and returned to the United States, residing at Mamaroneck, N.Y., where he died, Jan. 30, 1828.

DE LANCEY, Oliver, soldier, was born in New York city, Sept. 16, 1708; youngest son of Etienne and Anne (Van Cortlandt) de Lancey. He was brought up in his father's counting-room and became a noted New York merchant. He served in the state assembly, 1756–60, and alderman of the out-ward, 1754–57. He was active in the prosecution of the war against the French and Indians, and raised men in Connecticut for service in New York state. In 1758 he was appointed to the command of the New York contingent with the rank of colonel-in-chief, and joined the expedition against Crown Point under Abercrombie. He supported Lord Howe in his attack on Fort Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758, and received the thanks of the New York assembly "for his great services and singular care of the troops of the colony while under his command." He was a member of the provincial council, 1760–76; receiver-general, 1763–76; and colonel-in-chief of the southern military district of the province, 1773–76. In June he joined General Howe on his landing with the British troops on Staten Island, and in September of that year raised and equipped at his own expense three regiments of loyalists each 500 strong, and the force became known as "De Lancey's battalions." He was commissioned senior brigadier general in the loyalist service, and during the war was in command of the defences of Long Island. He was attainted and his property confiscated at the close of the war, and he retired to England. He died at Beverley, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 27, 1785.

DE LANCEY, Oliver, soldier, was born in New York city in 1752; son of Gen. Oliver de Lancey. He was educated in England, and received a commission in the British army as captain in the 17th light dragoons in May, 1773, rising to each successive rank until he succeeded the first Duke of New Castle as colonel in 1795. He was sent to America as bearer of despatches to the commander-in-chief in 1774; joined the British forces on their arrival in Boston in 1775, and witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill in June of that year. He accompanied General Howe to New York, and after making the landing at Gravesend bay he captured the American patrol at the pass in the hills, and this advantage enabled Howe to turn the American left and win the battle of Long Island. He served in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in 1777–78, and was promoted to the rank of major in 1778. He was deputy quartermaster-general of the expedition to South Carolina and took part in the siege of Charleston. In 1781 he was made adjutant-general in America with the rank of lieutenant-colonel to succeed Major André. When peace was declared he was placed at the head of a commission charged with settling the accounts of the army. He was promoted colonel, 1794, major-general, 1794, lieutenant-general, 1801, and general, 1812. He was a member of parliament from Maidstone. He died in Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 3, 1822.

DE LANCEY, Stephen, soldier, was born in New York city about 1740; son of Gen. Oliver de Lancey, loyalist. His education was acquired in England and he practised law in New York city until the breaking out of the war of the Revolution. He joined his father's battalions as lieutenant-colonel of the second, and was soon promoted to the colonelcy. His property having been confiscated, and he attainted, he went to the Bahamas where he was made chief justice, and subsequently, governor of Tobago. While *en route* for Europe he was taken ill, and was transferred to a vessel bound for the United States. He died on the arrival of the vessel at Portsmouth, N.H., in December, 1798.

DE LANCEY, William Heathcote, first bishop of Western New York, and thirty-fourth in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Mamaroneck, N.Y.. Oct. 8, 1797; son of Capt. John Peter and Elizabeth (Floyd) de Lancey; grandson of James de Lancey, lieutenant-governor and chief justice of the province of New York, and Anne (Heathcote), his wife; and great-grandson of Etienne and Anne (Van Cortlandt) de Lancey. He was graduated at Yale in 1817; studied for the Protestant Episcopal ministry privately under Bishop Hobart, and was ordained a deacon, Dec. 28, 1819. He was a deacon in temporary charge of Grace church, N.Y., for about ten months; served in Trinity church also as deacon three months in 1821, and in the same year was rector of St. Thomas's church, Mamaroneck, N.Y., which with the aid of his father and father-in-law, he had founded while yet a student at Yale. He was ordained a priest, March 6, 1822; was at the suggestion of Bishop Hobart made personal assistant to Bishop White, rector of Christ church, St. Peter's, and St. James's, Philadelphia, Pa.; and in March, 1823, he was made an assistant minister of the three united churches. He was secretary of the convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania, 1823–30, and secretary of the house of bishops, 1823–29. He declined a call from St. Thomas's church, New York city, in 1827, and in 1828 was

unanimously elected provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He served that institution for five years, resigning in 1833, after having raised the roll of students from 21 to 125, to become assistant rector of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, the venerable Bishop White continuing rector of the three parishes, the churches then separating under independent assistant rectors. In 1836, on the death of Bishop White, he became rector of St. Peter's. In 1839 he was elected bishop of the newly created diocese of Western New York, and was consecrated at Auburn, N.Y., May 9, 1839, by Bishops Griswold, H. U. Onderdonk, B. T. Onderdonk and G. W. Doane. He made his residence at Geneva, N.Y., which was near the centre of his diocese. In 1852, in response to an invitation from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop de Lancey and Bishop McCoskry of Michigan were sent by the house of bishops as delegates to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, held that year in London. This event marked the first representation of the American church, by its bishops, officially to the Anglican church. The services were held in St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster Abbey. In a subsequent visit to England in 1859, Bishop de Lancey acted as a consecrator in Westminster Abbey of an English bishop, the first American bishop to be so honored. He saved Geneva college (afterward Hobart) from extinction by procuring for the institution through personal efforts an endowment of $6000 annually from Trinity church, New York. He was instrumental in the founding of De Veaux college at Niagara, by Judge De Veaux, and also founded the Diocesan training school at Geneva, N.Y., which after his death became the De Lancey Divinity school. Bishop de Lancey's friends in Philadelphia and western New York erected the beautiful stone memorial church of St. Peter on the grounds of the school, as a monument to its founder. He was married in 1820, to Frances, daughter of Peter Jay Monro of Mamaroneck, N.Y. He was a trustee of Hobart, 1839–65. Yale conferred upon him in his thirtieth year the degree of D.D. in 1828; Union college that of LL.D. in 1847; and the University of Oxford, England, the degree of D.C.L. in 1852 His published works include many official reports, miscellaneous pamphlets, sermons and addresses. He died at Geneva, N.Y., April 5, 1865.

DELAND, Ellen Douglas, author, was born at Lake Mahopac, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1860; daughter of Thorndike and Elizabeth (Rawle), granddaughter of Thorndike and Mehitable (Batchelder), great-granddaughter of Thorndike and Elizabeth (Osgood), great^2 granddaughter of George and Abigail (Proctor), great^3 granddaughter of George and Bethia (Peters), and great^4 granddaughter of Benjamin and Katherine (Hodges) Deland who were married in Salem, Mass., in 1681. On her mother's side she descended from Francis Rawle, who came to Philadelphia in 1686 and was one of Penn's councillors. She was educated at a private school in New York city, and in 1878 removed to Philadelphia, where in 1888 she began to contribute short stories to periodical literature. Her published books, which consist of stories for young people, include *Oakleigh* (1896); *Malvern* (1896); *In the Old Herrick House* (1897); *A Successful Venture* (1897); *Alan Ransford* (1898); *Katrina* (1898).

DELAND, Margaretta Wade (Campbell), author, was born at Allegheny, Pa., Feb. 23, 1857; daughter of Sample and Margaretta (Wade) Campbell, and granddaughter of Major William Wade. On her mother's death in 1857 she was taken into the family of her uncle in Pittsburg, and was educated there and at Pelham Priory, New Rochelle, N.Y. She took a course in art at the Cooper institute, and from 1878 to 1880 was teacher of industrial art in the Normal college of the city of New York. She was married, May 12, 1880, to Lorin F. Deland of Boston, and removed to that city, devoting her time chiefly to literary work. Her published writings include: *An Old Garden, and Other Verses* (1886); *John Ward, Preacher* (1888); *Florida Days* (1889); *Sidney* (1889); *The Story of a Child* (1892); *Mr. Tommy Dove, and Other Stories* (1893); *The Wisdom of Fools* (1897); *Old Chester Tales;* besides many short stories for periodicals. Of *John Ward, Preacher*, 60,000 copies had been sold in 1899 in America, and more than 100,000 in England.

Margaret Deland

DELANO, Columbus, statesman, was born at Shoreham, Vt., June 5, 1809; son of James and Lucinda (Bateman) Delano. In 1817 he settled in Knox county, Ohio, where his boyhood was passed on a farm. He was left without a natural protector in 1819, and went to Lexington, Ohio, where he worked in a woolen mill. He entered the law office of Homer Curtis at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1828; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practice in that town. He was prose-

cuting attorney for the state, 1826–30, in a county adverse to his political views. He was a Whig representative from the tenth Ohio district in the 29th congress, 1845–47, the Democratic candidate for governor carrying the district at the same election by a majority of 800. In May, 1846, he voted with John Quincy Adams and twelve other representatives against the famous declaration that "war exists by an act of Mexico," and subsequently he defended his vote in an able speech upon which Mr. Adams remarked, "There should not be in it a 't' crossed or an 'i' dotted." In 1848 his name was proposed before the Whig state convention for the nomination as governor of Ohio, but he was defeated in convention by two votes. In 1850, having retired from the bar, he removed to New York city and became a member of the banking house of Delano, Dunlevy & Co., and after five years of successful business life he returned to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and engaged in general business and agriculture. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the Chicago convention, and seconded the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. In 1861 he was appointed commissary-general of the state of Ohio. In 1862 he was defeated in his candidacy for U.S. senator, receiving two votes less than were given to Benjamin Wade. In 1863 he was elected a representative in the 56th general assembly of Ohio, and in 1864 he was chairman of the Ohio delegation of the national convention at Baltimore, Md., which renominated Mr. Lincoln. He was a representative from the thirteenth Ohio district in the 39th congress, 1865–67, where he served as chairman of the committee on claims. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, in 1866. He successfully contested the seat of George W. Morgan in 1867 in the 40th congress, and served on the committee on foreign relations, and at the expiration of the term, refused to be again a candidate. As a representative, Mr. Delano was an advocate of a tariff for revenue only. He strongly opposed the claims of railroad companies for land grants and government subsidies. To his speech of July 24, 1866, was given the credit of carrying the tariff bill of that session against what had been conceded the sense of the U.S. house of representatives. He was commissioner of internal revenue, 1869–70, and proved himself competent to contend successfully with the powerful whiskey ring then in existence. In 1870 President Grant appointed him secretary of the interior. He resigned the portfolio in 1875 for the purpose of resuming his farming interests at Lakehome, his country residence near Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He was a trustee of Kenyon college and received from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. He endowed Delano Hall, a grammar school connected with the college. He died at Mount Vernon, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1896.

DE LANO, Milton, representative, was born in Wampsville, Madison county, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1844. He was a merchant for eight years in his native town; was town clerk, 1867–69; was sheriff of Madison county, 1873–75, and 1879–81; and afterward engaged in banking and real estate business, and in manufacturing. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1884 and represented the twenty-sixth district of New York in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91.

DE LARGE, Robert C., representative, was born in Aiken, S.C., March 15, 1842. He was brought up as a farmer and after the civil war was appointed agent of the Freedmen's bureau, serving for one year from May, 1867. In 1868 he was a member of the state constitutional convention and represented his district in the state legislature, 1868–70. He was commissioner of the state sinking fund and state land commissioner, 1870–71; Republican representative from Charleston in the 42d congress, 1871–73, and trial justice for several years. He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 15, 1874.

DE LAWARRE, or DELAWARE, Thomas West, governor of Virginia, became third Lord De Lawarre in 1602. In 1609 he received an appointment as governor and captain-general of Virginia, and on his arrival in that colony found the people in a state of poverty and disorder. He used his property freely for the good of the colony which he soon restored to prosperity. Early in 1611 he started on a trip to the West Indies for the benefit of his health, but was storm stayed at the Indian settlement Chickohockie, the name of which was changed to Delaware, in honor of his visit. He was succeeded in the governorship by Argall whose administration so disgusted the colonists that they sent for Lord De Lawarre to return. He sailed for Virginia but died at sea, June 7, 1618.

DE LEON, David Camden, surgeon, was born at Camden, S.C., in 1813; the eldest son of Dr. M. Hendricks and Rebecca (Lopez) De Leon, and grandson of John Jacob and Hanna (Hendricks) De Leon. He was descended on both sides from old Spanish families, who removed to the West Indies and thence to South Carolina about the middle of the eighteenth century. The De Leon family furnished officers to the army or navy in the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the Florida, Mexican and civil wars. David Camden was graduated from the South Carolina college, in 1833. Following the example of his father and uncle, who were both distinguished physicians, he was graduated from

the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1836, and at once passed examination for assistant surgeon in the army. He was attached to the command of Gen. William S. Harney, U.S.A., then in the field in Florida, and with it served throughout the Seminole war. Thence he was transferred to frontier service until the declaration of the war with Mexico, when he was attached to General Taylor's army at Matamoras, and was in every battle on the Rio Grande line up to the siege of Vera Cruz. There he was transferred to General Scott's army as surgeon of Worth's division and was in every fight up to the city of Mexico. Gallant and impulsive, he gained the army nickname of "the Fighting Doctor," from leading charges at Chapultepec and Molino del Rey, when line officers were shot down. For this he was mentioned in orders and thanked by resolution of congress. Dr. De Leon again served on the southwestern frontier until 1860, when he asked a year's leave to travel in the Orient. On the secession of South Carolina he resigned and was made acting surgeon-general of the Confederacy by President Davis, organizing the medical department and serving in the field in the Peninsula and Richmond campaigns. Then he went to the Trans-Mississippi department, and on the surrender of most of that army, crossed into Mexico with Magruder and others, remaining a year. In 1866 he returned to Albuquerque, N.M., where he practised his profession until his death there, Sept. 3, 1872.

DE LEON, Edwin, diplomatist, was born in Columbia, S.C., May 4, 1818; second son of Dr. M. Hendricks and Rebecca (Lopez) De Leon, and grandson of John Jacob and Hannah (Hendricks) De Leon. He graduated at South Carolina college in 1837; was admitted to the bar in February, 1840, and began practice. Within a year he was invited by Colonel Locke to the joint editorship of *The Republican*, of Savannah, Ga. He accepted the position and was making it a financial and political success, when his Columbia, S.C., friends started the *Telegraph* there and invited him to conduct it. In 1850, by invitation of the Southern wing in congress, Mr. De Leon went to Washington, and in conjunction with Ellwood Fisher established *The Southern Press*, which he edited until 1854, when President Pierce appointed him consul general and diplomatic agent to Egypt and dependencies. This office he resigned in 1861, and the next year was selected by Jefferson Davis as diplomatic agent of the Confederacy in Europe. He returned to America in 1867 to take part in the campaign; but again went to Egypt and Europe and returned to America in 1879 to arrange to introduce the telephone into Egypt, which he did under the Viceroy's firnin, in 1881. Later he lived in Constantinople and Greece, and last in London, writing for home and foreign periodicals and publishing his books. From early life Mr. De Leon's bent was literary. He was editor of his college journal and early contributed regularly to the leading magazines and reviews. In later life he was the close friend of Thackeray, Dickens, Tennyson and Hawthorne; as well as of "Chinese" Gordon, de Lesséps, King Otho of Greece, who decorated him, and other notables. He was twice thanked by resolution of congress; first for braving Abbas Pacha when he threatened extermination of Greeks in Alexandria; and again when he took the flag-ship of Com. Duncan N. Ingraham, U.S.N., to Jaffa, and demanded reparation for the murder of the American missionaries under threat of bombardment. Among the more important of his publications are: *Askaros Kassis, the Copt* (romance of Egyptian life, 1869); *The Khedive's Egypt* (descriptive and statistical, 1872); *Under the Stars and the Crescent* (Romance of South America and Egypt, 1879) and *Thirty Years of Life in Three Continents* (reminiscences, 2 vols., 1886). In November, 1891, he crossed the ocean to arrange a series of lectures in the United States, and died in New York city, Dec. 1, 1891.

Edwin De Leon

DE LEON, Thomas Cooper, journalist and author, was born in Columbia, S.C., May 21, 1839; son of Dr. M. Hendricks and Rebecca (Lopez) De Leon, and brother of David Camden and Edwin De Leon When a child he removed with his guardian, Edwin De Leon, to Washington, D.C., where he was educated at private schools and at Georgetown college. He was audit clerk in the bureau of topographical engineers from 1858 to 1861, when he resigned to join the Confederacy. From 1865 to 1867 he was contributor to magazines, editor and correspondent in Baltimore and New York. He was managing editor, as colleague to John Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*, 1867, and on the latter's death in 1877 became its editor-in-chief. In 1878 he was editor of *The Gulf City*, and later of *The Gossip*, Mobile. He was lessee of the Mobile theatre, 1873–85, and president of the Gossip publishing company, Mobile, 1885–97. His published works include, novels: *Cross Purposes* (1866); *Juny* (1876); *Creole*

and Puritan (1889); *A Fair Blockade Breaker* (1890); *John Holden, Unionist* (1893); *The Puritan's Daughter* (1894); *Crag Nest* (1897); *Pride of the Mercers* (1897); *A Novelette Trilogy* (1897); *An Innocent Cheat* (1898); *Out of the Sulphur* (1898). Historical sketches: *Four Years in Rebel Capitals* (1878, rev. author's auto. ed., 1895). Burlesques: *The Rock or the Rye* (28th ed., 1891); *Society as I have Foundered It* (1894); *Schooners that Bump on the Bar* (1895). Plays: *Hamlet, Ye Dismal Prince* (1870), the first American play to run 100 nights, played by G. L. Fox, New York city; *Pluck* (1871); *Jasper, or Mystery of Edwin Drood*; *Paris, or Days of the Commune* (1872); *Bet, or through Fire and Water* (1873). He is also the author of numerous contributions to magazines and newspapers.

DEL MAR, Alexander, mining engineer and economist, was born in New York city, Aug. 9, 1836; son of Jacques and Belvidera Del Mar. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers in the British colonies in America. His father, a descendant of the Del Mar family of Tioga county, Pa., was born in Spain, and was for twenty-five years an officer of the U.S treasury; and his mother was born in Baltimore, Md. Alexander was educated in the public and polytechnic schools, and at the University of the city of New York, and in 1854 was appointed financial editor of the *American Daily Times*. He subsequently became the managing editor of *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* and the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*. He was editor of the *Social Science Review*, 1864–66; and in the latter year organized the U.S. bureau of statistics, of which he was the director, 1866–69. In 1872 he was nominated by Mr. Greeley's friends for the secretaryship of the treasury. The same year he represented the United States at the International statistical congress in St. Petersburg, Russia. In 1876 he was appointed mining commissioner to the U.S. monetary commission, and in 1878, clerk of the committee on naval expenditures, U.S. house of representatives. His works include: *Gold Money and Paper Money* (1862); *Essays in Political Economy* (1865); *The National Banking System* (1865); *The International Almanac, or Statistical Handbook* (1866); *What is Free Trade?* (1868); *Letter on the Finances* (1868); *The Suppressed Report on the Tariff* (1869); *The Resources, Production, and Social Condition of Egypt, Spain, Prussia, France, Russia, Bavaria, etc.* (1874); *History of the Precious Metals* (1880); *History of Money in Ancient States* (1884); *The Science of Money* (1885); *History of Monetary Systems* (1896); *Politics of Money* (1896); *Money and Civilization* (1896); *Ancient Britain* (1898); *The Halcyon Age of England* (1898), etc. In 1899 he was engaged in completing his *Middle Ages Revisited*, the result of twelve years' study in the great libraries of London, Paris and Rome.

Alex Del Mar

DELLET, James, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1788, of Irish parents. He was taken to South Carolina in infancy and was graduated from South Carolina college in 1810. He was admitted to the bar in 1813, and was appointed a commissioner in equity. In 1816 he removed to Claiborne, Ala., where he was a judge of the circuit court. In October, 1819, he became a representative in the first general assembly of the state, and in the twelve years following he was four times elected to the legislature and was speaker in 1821. He was a representative in the 26th congress, 1839–41, and in the 28th congress, 1843–45. He died at Claiborne, Ala., Dec. 21, 1848.

DE LONG, Charles E., diplomatist, was one of the early settlers in California, a member of the California assembly, 1858–59, and a state senator, 1861–63. He removed to Nevada where he engaged in mining. He was appointed U.S. minister resident to Japan, April 21, 1869, by President Grant, was raised to the dignity of minister plenipotentiary, July 14, 1870, and served till Oct. 7, 1873, when he was succeeded by John A. Bingham. He died in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 26, 1876.

DE LONG, George Washington, naval officer, was born in New York city, Aug. 22, 1844. He was graduated at the U.S. naval academy in 1865 and was promoted ensign Dec. 1, 1866; master, March 12, 1868; lieutenant, March 29, 1869; and lieutenant-commander, Nov. 1, 1879. He served with the European squadron, 1865–69, and again 1873–74; with the South Atlantic squadron, 1870; on the North Atlantic station, 1874, and as executive officer on the schoolship *St. Mary's*, New York harbor, 1875–78. His first Arctic experience was while serving under Capt. D. L. Brine on the *Juniata* in 1873, in the search for the missing steamer *Polaris* and its crew. With the steam launch of the *Juniata*, he left Upernivik, Aug. 2, 1873, with Lieut. C. W. Chipp and seven men, and crossing Melville Bay, reached to within ten miles of Cape York, but was prevented by a wild gale from landing and pursuing the search. Upon the purchase and fitting out of the *Pandora* by James Gordon Bennett, who rechristened the vessel the *Jeannette*, the government of the United States, by special

act of congress, assumed authority for prosecuting a three years' voyage of exploration in the Arctic regions. The authorities selected the Bering strait route and Lieutenant De Long was placed in command of the expedition which was equipped and manned with twenty-eight able seamen and five officers selected from the U.S. navy list. The vessel sailed from San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1879, reaching Herald Island, 71° 35′ N. 75° W., Sept. 5, 1879. Here the *Jeannette* took the ice pack and drifted 600 miles to the northwest by a course covering twice that distance, and on June 13, 1881, the vessel was crushed by the ice in 77° 15′ N. 155° E., 150 miles from the nearest known land and 300 miles from the main land (Asia). By sledge and boat the party reached Bennett Island July 28, and Thaddeus Island, one of the New Siberian group, Aug. 20, 1881. Here they formed three boats' crews under command respectively of De Long, Lieutenant Chipp and Engineer Melville. On September 12, Chipp's boat was lost in a gale. Melville reached the village of Delta, and De Long, Dr. Ambler and twelve others reached the land at the mouth of the Lena river, September 17, after travelling 2800 miles, although the spot on which they landed was only 500 miles from the point at which the ship had been crushed. Here they abandoned the boat and travelled overland on foot carrying their sick, and the valuable records of the voyage. Within twenty-five miles of a Siberian settlement they halted Oct. 9, 1881, unable to go further. Two of the party, Noros and Nindermann, had been sent in advance to seek relief, and of the entire party they alone survived, the other twelve perishing of exposure and starvation. The last record in De Long's journal was made Oct. 30, 1881. Lieutenant Melville with a searching party found the dead bodies and the records, March 23, 1882, and by orders from the U.S. government the bodies of De Long and his eleven companions were brought to New York where they were buried with honor, Feb. 22, 1884. After a protracted and thorough investigation, the court of inquiry appointed, said: "Special commendation is due Lieutenant-Commander De Long for the high qualities displayed by him in the conduct of the expedition." A modelled bronze with medallion portrait surrounded by four scenes from his disastrous expedition: *The Departure, Crushed, Bennett's Island,* and *The Last Entry,* was placed by the class of 1865 on the walls of the chapel of the Naval academy, Annapolis, a memorial to their classmate. See *The Voyage of the Jeannette,* comprising his journals, edited by Mrs. Emma J. (Wotton) De Long, his widow (1883); *In the Lena Delta* by George W. Melville (2 vols., 1884); and *Our Lost Explorers* (1888). Lieutenant De Long died in Siberia, Oct. 30, 1881.

DEMAREST, David D., educator, was born in Harrington township, Bergen county, N.J., July 30, 1819; son of Daniel P. and Leah (Bogert) Demarest; grandson of Peter P. and Leah Demarest; and a descendant of David des Marest, born in Picardy about 1620. The family came to America in 1663. He received a common school education and was prepared for college at New Brunswick, N.J. He was graduated from Rutgers in 1837, and from the Theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1840. He was licensed to preach by the classis of New Brunswick; was assistant pastor at Catskill, N.Y., in 1841; pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Flatbush, N.Y., 1841–43; pastor at New Brunswick, N.J., 1843–52; and at Hudson, N.Y., 1852–65. In 1865 he was elected professor of pastoral theology and sacred rhetoric in the Theological seminary at New Brunswick. He was clerk of the general synod of the Reformed Dutch church from 1862 to 1869; was elected a trustee of Rutgers college in 1858, and became secretary of its board of trustees in 1866. He received from the College of New Jersey the degree of D.D. in 1857, and from Rutgers that of LL.D. in 1892. He is the author of: *Religion in Politics* (1856); *The Reformed Church in America: Its Origin, Development and Characteristics* (1856, 4th ed., 1889); *History of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick* (1884); *The Huguenots on the Hackensack* (1886); *Dort and Westminster* (1890); and numerous sermons, addresses and articles. He died at New Brunswick, N.J., June 21, 1898.

DEMAREST, John Terhune, clergyman, was born at Teaneck, N.J., Feb. 20, 1813; son of Samuel S. and Annatje Demarest; and a descendant of David des Marest and Marie Sohier, who came to America in 1663. He was graduated at Rutgers college in 1834 and from the Theological seminary at New Brunswick, N.J., in 1837. He was ordained to the Reformed Dutch ministry

by the classis of New York in 1837 and was pastor at New Prospect, N.J., 1837–49, and Minisink, N.Y., 1850–52. He was principal of Harrisburg academy, N.Y., 1852–54, preached at Pascack, N.J., 1854–67, and in 1867 returned to New Prospect, N.J., where he was pastor until 1885 and pastor emeritus from that year. He later removed to New Brunswick, N.J. Rutgers conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1857. His published works include: *Exposition of the Efficient Cause of Regeneration* (1842); *Exposition of First Peter* (1851); *Exposition of Second Peter* (1862); *Christocracy; or Essays on the Coming and Kingdom of Christ* (with Dr. W. R. Gordon, 1867); and *Commentary on the Catholic Epistles* (1879). He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 20, 1897.

DE MILLE, Henry Churchill, playwright, was born in Washington, N.C., in 1850. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1875 and was a teacher in Lockwood academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1875–78. He taught in the Columbia college grammar school, 1878–82, and on the opening of the Madison Square theatre in New York in 1882, he was employed as a reader of the plays offered there for production. In 1883 he wrote *Duty; or, Delmar's Daughters*, which was brought out at the Madison Square theatre. In 1884 he produced at the same theatre, *Sealed Instructions*, a comedy, and made his début on the stage in *Young Mrs. Winthrop*. Then in collaboration with David Belasco he wrote *May Blossom*, *Lord Chumley*, *The Wife*, *The Charity Ball* and *Men and Women*. He later wrote *The Main Line*, and *The Lost Paradise*, which established his name as a playwright. He married, in 1876, Matilda, daughter of Sylvester and Cecilia (Wolff) Samuel, of London, Eng. He died at Pompton, N.J., Feb. 5, 1893.

DEMING, Henry Champion, representative, was born in Middle Haddam, Conn., in 1815. He was graduated at Yale in 1836 and at Harvard law school in 1838. He practised law in New York city and while in New York edited with Park Benjamin the *New World*, a literary magazine. He transferred his law office to Hartford, Conn., in 1847; was a representative in the state legislature, 1849–50; a state senator in 1851 and again a representative, 1859–61, serving as speaker of the house in 1861. He was mayor of Hartford, 1854–58, and 1860–62. He was a state rights Democrat up to 1861. In September, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 12th Connecticut volunteers and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans. When the city was captured, the 12th Connecticut had the post of honor as guard to the custom house and Colonel Deming was acting mayor of the city from October, 1862, to February, 1863, when he resigned from the army. He returned to Hartford and in April, 1863, was elected a representative in the 38th congress and was a member of the committee on military affairs and chairman of the committee on expenditures in the war department. He was re-elected to the 39th congress, was retained on the two committees, and on the death of President Lincoln was on the committee to direct his obsequies. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalist convention in Philadelphia and the same year was a member of the committee appointed to attend the funeral of General Scott. He was appointed by President Grant collector of internal revenue for his district, serving 1869–72. He published: translations of Sue's *Mysteries of Paris* and *Wandering Jew* (1840); *Eulogy on Abraham Lincoln* (1865); and *Life of Ulysses S. Grant* (1868). He died in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 9, 1872.

DEMING, Philander, author, was born in Carlisle, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1829; son of the Rev. Rufus Romeo and Julia Ann (Porter) Deming; grandson of Davis and Elizabeth (Curtis) Deming and of Dr. Norton and Sarah (Cobb) Porter; and a descendant of Thomas Deming of Weathersfield, Conn. (1635). He was fitted for college at Whitestown seminary, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1861. He engaged in legislative reporting and in correspondence for the newspapers, 1861–66, and made stenographic reports of trials at the circuits of the supreme court of the state of New York, 1866–82. In 1872 he was graduated from the Albany law school and admitted to the bar. In 1879 he was chosen president of the New York state law stenographers' association. In 1873 he began to write sketches and stories of Adirondack life, and scenes in the courts, published principally in the *Atlantic Monthly*. He is also the author of: *Adirondack Stories* (1880); and *Tompkins and Other Folks* (1885).

DEMMON, Isaac Newton, educator, was born at Centre of Northfield, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1842; son of Leonard and Nancy (Boughey) Demmon; and grandson of David and Susan (Torrey) Demmon, and of John and Julia Ann (Cackler) Boughey. His paternal grandfather was a native of Massachusetts and resided for many years at Chesterfield. His maternal grandfather came from Shropshire, England, early in the nineteenth century, and settled on the Western Reserve, Ohio. He removed with his parents in 1844 to Noble county, Ind., then an almost unbroken forest. He taught school, 1860–63, and attended the North Western Christian (afterward Butler) university, Indianapolis, 1863–64. In 1864 he responded to a call for volunteers, and on returning from the war entered the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1868. He was professor of Greek in Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, 1868–70; professor of ancient languages,

Hiram college, 1870–72; instructor in mathematics, University of Michigan, 1872–73; principal of Ann Arbor high school, 1873–76; assistant professor of English and history, University of Michigan, 1876–79, and of English, 1879–81, and in 1881 was elected to the full chair of English and rhetoric. He gave considerable attention to library matters and became an expert bibliographer. He was married in 1871 to Emma, daughter of the Rev. Eli Regal of Ypsilanti, Mich. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Nashville in 1896. He is the author of numerous contributions to current literature; of *History of English Literature from 1066 to 1603* in *Progress*, Chicago, 1897; and editor of various university publications.

DE MOTTE, Harvey Clelland, educator, was born in Greene county, Ill., July 17, 1838; son of John L. and Phebe Amanda (Curry) De Motte. He was prepared for college at Bloomington, Ill., and in 1861 was graduated at the Illinois Wesleyan university, where he was professor of mathematics, 1861–84, and vice-president of the university, 1866–84. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, under special call, for three months, going to the front as 1st lieutenant of Company G, 68th Illinois volunteers, and returned to his work as a teacher in October. In 1884 he was elected president of Chaddock college, Quincy, Ill., resigning in 1887 to become superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' home, at Normal, Ill. In September, 1896, he assumed the position of editor-in-chief of the *Leader*, published at Bloomington, Ill. He was married, July 26, 1864, to Sarah J. Kern of Atlanta, Ill. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Syracuse university in 1877 and that of LL.D. from Baker university in 1883.

DE MOTTE, Mark Lindsey, representative, was born at Rockville, Ind., Dec. 28, 1832; son of Daniel and Mary (Brewer) De Motte, and grandson of John De Motte and of John Brewer. He was graduated from Indiana Asbury (afterward De Pauw) university in arts in 1853, and in law in 1855. He practised law until 1861, and then joined the Union army as 1st lieutenant, 4th Indiana battery. He was promoted captain and assistant quartermaster in 1862 and served throughout the war. He was editor of the Lexington, Mo., *Register*, 1868–76, removed to Valparaiso, Ind., in 1876, and in 1879 accepted the chair of law in the Northern Indiana law school at Valparaiso, of which he was afterward chosen dean. He was a senator in the 55th Indiana assembly and a representative in the 47th congress, 1881–83. He was married, Dec. 16, 1856, to Elizabeth Christie, and after her death in 1891, he married in 1893 as his second wife, Clara Stevens.

DE MOTTE, William Holman, educator, was born at Harrodsburg, Ky., July 17, 1830: son of Daniel and Mary (Brewer) De Motte; grandson of John and Anne (Cozine) De Motte, and of John and Jane (Van Arsdol) Brewer; and a descendant of Richard De Motte of Long Island, N.Y., a Huguenot, who came to America the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was graduated at De Pauw university in 1849 and was a teacher in the Indiana institution for the deaf, 1850–64. In 1864–65 he was Indiana state military and sanitary agent, stationed at Washington, D.C., and in the latter year was elected president of the Indiana female college. This office he resigned in 1868 to accept the presidency of the Illinois female college at Jacksonville, Ill. He was superintendent of the Wisconsin institution for the deaf, 1875–80, and superintendent of the Kansas institution for the deaf, 1880–82. In 1882 he was chosen president of Xenia college, Ohio, resigning in 1889 to become teacher in the Indiana institution for the deaf, Indianapolis, Ind. He was married in 1852 to Catharine Hoover, who died in 1872, and in 1874 to Anna A. Graves. He received from De Pauw university the degree of A.M. in 1852 and from Lawrence university that of LL.D. in 1877.

DEMPSTER, John, educator, was born in Florida, Orange county, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1794; son of the Rev. James Dempster, a Scotchman by birth, educated at the University of Edinburgh and appointed by John Wesley missionary to America. The son entered the ministry in 1815, and was appointed to the Genesee conference. He held many of the more important appointments in New York city and elsewhere, was for some time presiding elder, and was missionary to Buenos Ayres, 1835–41. In 1847 he opened a biblical institute at Concord, N.H. He became chief instructor and remained there until 1852, when he was elected president of the Illinois Wesleyan university. He held this office nominally for two years, never, however, performing any of its duties, as he was engaged in founding a school at Evanston, Ill., which became the Garrett biblical institute. He remained there as senior professor until his death. McKenzie college and Wesleyan university, Middletown, conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1848. He is the author of: *Lectures and Addresses* (1864). He died in Evanston, Ill., Nov. 28, 1863.

DENBY, Charles, diplomatist, was born in Botetourt county, Va., June 16, 1830; son of Nathaniel and Jane (Harvey) Denby. His grandfather emigrated from England and settled in Virginia, where his father was born. His mother was the daughter of Matthew and Magdalen (Hawkins) Harvey, and a descendant of Benjamin Burden, an Englishman, who brought

with him to Virginia a grant of many acres of land on the Shenandoah and James rivers, known as Burden's grant. Charles attended Georgetown college, D.C., from 1841 to 1844 and was graduated at the Virginia military institute in 1850. He was professor of tactics in the Masonic university, Selma, Ala., 1850–53, and then removed to Evansville, Ind., to assume the editorship of the *Daily Enquirer*, at the same time studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1855. He was surveyor of the port of Evansville under President Buchanan in 1857, and a member of the Indiana legislature, 1857–58. In 1861 he joined the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the 42d Indiana volunteers, and subsequently served as colonel of the 80th Indiana volunteers. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national conventions of 1880 and 1884. In May, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the empire of China, and held the office until July 11, 1898. He was married in 1858 to Martha, eldest daughter of the Hon. Graham Newell Fitch, and of his children, Graham Fitch became a lawyer at Evansville; Charles, Jr., became secretary of the American legation, Pekin, China; Wythe became mining engineer of the Arizona copper company; and Edwin became a lawyer in Detroit, Mich. Colonel Denby was appointed in September, 1898, a member of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain, and in January 1899, a member of the Philippine commission. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Georgetown (D.C.) university in 1885. He died at Jamestown, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1904.

DENIO, Hiram, jurist, was born in Rome, N.Y., May 21, 1799. He was admitted to the bar in 1821, practising in his native city. He was district attorney of Oneida county, 1825-34; circuit judge of the 5th circuit, 1834–38; bank commissioner, 1838–40; clerk and reporter N.Y. supreme court, 1845–47; and judge of the N.Y. court of appeals, 1853–66. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union in 1829 and was a trustee of Hamilton college, 1835–71. He published five volumes of the reports of the New York supreme court and with William Tracy the 4th edition of *N.Y. Revised Statutes* (2 vols., 1852). He died in Utica, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1871.

DENISON, Charles, representative, was born in Wyoming Valley, Pa., Jan. 23, 1818. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1838, studied law, and practised in Wilkesbarre, Pa. He was a representative in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863–67. During the first recess in the first session of the 40th congress, he died at his home in Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 27, 1867.

DENISON, Charles Wheeler, author, was born in New London, Conn., Nov. 11, 1809. He was educated in New London and at an early age edited a newspaper there. He then took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church and was a prominent abolitionist, editing the *Emancipator* of New York. He was appointed U.S. consul in British Guiana by President Pierce in 1853, and after his return went to England where he remained for several years. He officiated as rector of Grove Road chapel in London in 1867 and also edited an American journal in that city. He contributed to the *Knickerbocker* and to other magazines and journals, and wrote under the pen-name of "Major Pennington." He was married in 1846 to Mary, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Julia (Robbins) Andrews. Among his published volumes are: *The Tanner Boy, and How He Became a Major-General* (1864); *Winfield, the Lawyer's Son, and How He Became a Major-General* (1865); *The Bobbin Boy, and How He Became a Major-General* (1865), these three being lives of Generals Grant, Hancock and Banks, respectively; *Illustrated Life, Campaigns and Public Service of Major-General P. H. Sheridan* (1866); *Out at Sea* (1867); *Sunshine Castle* (1867); *Antonio, the Italian Boy* (1874); and *The Child Hunters* (1877). He died at New London, Conn., Nov. 14, 1881.

DENISON, Dudley Chase, representative, was born in Royalton, Vt., Sept. 13, 1819; son of Joseph A. and Rachel (Chase) Denison; grandson of James and Eunice (Stanton) Denison, and of Dudley and Allace (Corbett) Chase; and a descendant of Col. George Denison, who was the son of William Denison who emigrated from England in 1631 and settled in Roxbury, Mass. Dudley C. was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1840 and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He established himself in practice in his native town and in 1871 took his oldest son, Joseph D., as a partner. He was a senator in the state legislature, 1853–54; state attorney, 1858–60; and represented Royalton in the state legislature, 1861–63. In 1864 he was appointed United States district attorney for the Vermont district, by President Lincoln, holding his office until 1869 and meeting the difficulties growing out of the Fenian raid with tact and skill. He was a representative in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875–79. He was married, Dec. 22, 1846, to Eunice, daughter of Joseph Dunbar of Hartland, Vt.

DENISON, Mary Andrews, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 26, 1826; daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Julia (Robbins) Andrews; granddaughter of Robert R. Robbins, and a descendant of Capt. Joseph Robbins who came to America about 1785. She was educated in the Boston public schools and in 1846 was married to Charles Wheeler Denison, at that time assistant editor of the *Olive Branch*, to which she became a regular contributor. In 1853 she accompanied her husband to British Guiana, where he was U.S. consul, and while there contributed letters to various periodicals and newspapers. Many of her works were written under the pen-name "Clara Vance." She was a charter member of the League of American penwomen, and was elected its corresponding secretary. Her published volumes include: *Home Pictures* (1853); *What Not? Carrie Hamilton; Old Hepsey, a Tale of the South* (1858); *Days and Ways of the Cocked Hats* (1860); *Opposite the Jail* (1860); *Antoinette* (1860); *The Young Sergeant* (1861); *The Master* (1862); *Lieutenant Messenger* (1863); *The Mad Hunters* (1863); *Little Folks at Redbow* (1864); *Out of Prison* (1864); *The Lovers' Trials* (1865); *Bessie Brown* (1866); *The Blind Princess* (1866); *Andy Luttrell* (1869); *Kept from Idols* (1870); *Strawberry Hill* (1870); *Chantry's Boy* (1872); *Stolen from Home* (1873); *John Dane* (1874); *That Husband of Mine* (1874); *Sunshine Cottage* (1875); *Hidden Treasure* (1877); *That Wife of Mine* (1877); *Rothmell* (1878); *Mr. Peter Crewett* (1878); *Erin go Bragh* (1879); *Like a Gentleman* (1881); *No Mother Like Mine* (1881); *Glennandale* (1882); *Grandmother Normandy* (1882); *Old Folly and Its Inhabitants* (1883); *His Triumph* (1883); *Talbury Girls* (1884); *Barbara* (1884); *What One Boy Can Do* (1886); *If She Will, She Will* (1891); *An Every Day Heroine* (1896); *Captain Molly* (1897). Of these books, *That Husband of Mine* had phenomenal success.

DENNIE, Joseph, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1768. He was graduated from Harvard in 1790 and was admitted to the bar in 1793. In 1795 he became editor of the *Farmers' Weekly Museum*, which he continued for three years. In 1799 he removed to Philadelphia, where for a brief period he acted as private secretary to Secretary of State Thomas Pickering. He edited the *United States Gazette* and in 1801 founded the *Portfolio*, of which he was editor during the rest of his life, using the pen-name, "Oliver Old School." His best known work is a series of essays, *The Lay Preacher* (Walpole, 1796; later series, Philadelphia, 1817). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1812.

DENNIS, George Robertson, senator, was born in White Haven, Somerset county, Md., April 8, 1822; son of John Upshur and Maria (Robertson) Dennis, and grandson of Judge Littleton and Elizabeth (Upshur) Dennis. Donnach Dennis, the first American ancestor, settled in Somerset county in 1666 and from him descended the Dennises of Maryland. George Robertson was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., in 1839; from the medical department of the University of Virginia; and received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. He practised medicine at Kingston, Md., for many years, later devoting himself to agriculture. In politics he was successively a Whig, a Native American, and after 1861, a Democrat. He was a delegate to the American national convention of 1856 which nominated Fillmore and Donelson; was vice-president of the Democratic national convention of 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair; and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1876 which nominated Tilden and Hendricks. He was a state senator in 1854 and in 1871; a state representative in 1867, and United States senator from Maryland, 1872–78. He died at Kingston, Md., Aug. 13, 1882.

DENNIS, John, representative, was born at "Beverly," Worcester county, Md., Dec. 17, 1771; son of Littleton and Susanna (Upshur) Dennis; and a descendant in the fourth degree from Donnach Dennis, the first settler in Maryland, 1666. His mother was a daughter of Col. John Upshur of Northampton county, Va. He was prepared for college at Washington academy, Somerset county, Md., and entered Yale, but was not graduated. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1793, and practised in Somerset county. He was a representative from Maryland in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th congresses, 1797–1807, and was re-elected to the 10th congress. In congress he was one of the five Federalists who withheld their vote in 1801 and thus enabled Thomas Jefferson to be elected President of the United States over Aaron Burr. He was a member of the judiciary committee that framed the present judiciary system of the United States and in the debates attending its passage was one of its ablest advocates. He was married to Elinor, daughter of Henry Jackson, an Englishman, who settled in Somerset county, Md. On his way to take his seat in the 10th congress, to convene Oct. 26, 1807, he died in Philadelphia, Pa., and was buried in the Old Christ Church burying ground in that city. The date of his death is Aug. 17, 1807.

DENNIS, John, representative, was born at "Beckford," Somerset county, Md., in 1807; son of the Hon. John and Elinor (Jackson) Dennis. His father was a representative in the 5–9th congresses, 1797–1807. The son was prepared for college at Washington academy in his native county and matriculated at the College of New

Jersey, but was not graduated. He became a lawyer and for two terms represented his county in the state legislature. He was a Whig representative in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850. He was married to Sally, daughter of Col. Arnold Elzey Jones. He died at "Beckford," Somerset county, Md., Nov. 1, 1859.

DENNIS, Littleton Purnell, representative, was born at "Beverly," Worcester county, Md., July 21, 1786; son of Henry and Mary (Purnell) Dennis; and grandson of Littleton and Susanna (Upshur) Dennis. He was educated at Washington academy, was graduated at Yale in 1803, and became a lawyer. He was a representative in the state legislature for several terms and a representative in the 23d congress, 1833–34. He died in Washington, D.C., April 14, 1834.

DENNISON, William, governor of Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1815; son of William Dennison, a prosperous business man. He was graduated at Miami university in 1835, studied law in Cincinnati and practised his profession in Columbus until 1848, when he was elected as a Whig a state senator in the Ohio legislature from Franklin and Delaware counties, 1848–50. He was president of the Exchange bank of Columbus and of the Columbus & Xenia railroad company, 1852–59; was a delegate to the Pittsburg convention of 1856 which inaugurated the Republican party, and to the Philadelphia convention of the same year which nominated John C. Frémont for President. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1860, serving 1861–63. Upon the President's call for volunteers in 1861 Governor Dennison, satisfied that the 11,000 men asked for was not adequate to the emergency, offered to raise 30,000 men and sent agents to Washington to urge their acceptance. He took possession of the railroads and telegraph lines in the name of the state and did other ultra-official acts demanded by the exigencies of the time and not provided for by the existing law. Through his assurances of support to the Unionists in western Virginia, that section of the Old Dominion was saved to the Union, and Ohio troops directed by Governor Dennison drove the Confederates from the section in 1862. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864 and presided over that body. In 1864, when Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair resigned his seat in President Lincoln's cabinet, Mr. Dennison was appointed his successor and he resigned from President Johnson's cabinet in July, 1866, when that official announced his policy of reconstruction. He was a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican national convention of 1880, where he strongly supported the candidacy of John Sherman, and the same year was before the state legislature as a candidate for U.S. senator, when James A. Garfield was the successful candidate. He was a patron of educational institutions of Ohio, and received the degree of LL.D. from Marietta in 1860. He died in Columbus, Ohio, June 15, 1882.

DENNY, Collins, educator, was born in Winchester, Va., May 28, 1854; eldest son of Col. William R. and Margaret (Collins) Denny; grandson of William Denny, born near Lancaster, Pa., and of the Rev. Joseph S. Collins, born in Sussex county, Del.; and a descendant of Joseph Denny of the Revolutionary army under Gen. Daniel Morgan, and of Dr. Frederick Siegle, surgeon in the Virginia line. He received his elementary training in his native town, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1876. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1877, and began at once the practice of law in the courts of Baltimore, Md., and in the U.S. courts of Virginia. He continued practice for nearly three years. In 1880 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1886 he was appointed by the college of bishops to accompany Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson in his travels in Asia for the purpose of inspecting the missionary interests of the church. He visited Japan, China, India, Palestine and the countries of Europe. In 1889 he was elected chaplain to the University of Virginia, a position which he filled for two years. In June, 1891, he accepted the chair of mental and moral philosophy in Vanderbilt university. In 1894 he was made a member of the General conference of the M.E. church, south, and was acting secretary of that body. In 1898 he led the Baltimore conference delegation as a member of the General conference. He was elected a member of the book committee of the M.E. church, south, in 1894, and became its chairman in 1898.

DENNY, Harmar, representative, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1794. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1813 and practised law in his native place. He was an anti-Mason representative in the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, serving 1829–37. He died at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 29, 1852.

DE NORMANDIE, James, clergyman, was born in Newport, Pa., June 9, 1836; son of James and Sarah (Yardley) De Normandie; grandson of Jaques De Normandie, and descended from an ancient French family, his first American ancestor being André De Normandie, who settled in Bristol, Pa., in 1706. His maternal ancestor, William Yardley, emigrated from England to America in 1682 with William Penn. James entered Antioch college (Ohio) the year of its opening and was graduated in 1858. In 1858–59

he was a teacher in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., and in 1862 was graduated from Harvard divinity school. In October, 1862, he succeeded the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody as pastor of the South Parish, Portsmouth, N.H., and became a prolific contributor to periodicals, especially the *Unitarian Review*, of which he became editor in 1882. He was also for several years a director of the American Unitarian association. In 1883 he resigned his pastorate in Portsmouth to take charge of the First Church in Roxbury, Boston, Mass., made famous by its early pastor, John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. In 1884 he was elected president of the trustees of the Roxbury Latin school; on Dec. 3, 1890, a member of the New England historic, genealogical society; in 1895 a trustee of the Boston public library; and in June, 1898, a member of the Massachusetts historical society. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1898. He is the author of: *Historical Sketches of South Parish, Portsmouth, N.H.* (1874); *Historical Sketch of First Church, Roxbury, Boston* (1896); several magazine articles; and between forty and fifty published sermons.

DENSMORE, Amos, inventor, was born in Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1825; son of Joel Densmore, a soldier in the war of 1812; and a brother of James Densmore. He was educated in the public schools and at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., and for a time assisted his father in operating a sawmill and wooden bowl factory. He engaged in the oil business near Meadville, Pa., with his brother James from 1861 until 1867, when they became interested in the Sholes & Glidden writing machine, and from that time Amos devoted himself to its improvement and promotion. In 1888 he sold to his brother James his interest in the Remington machine, the first typewriter put on the market, and gave his whole attention to the Densmore. In 1848 he was married to Priscilla, daughter of Hugh Compton, a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in New York city, Oct. 14, 1893.

DENSMORE, James, manufacturer, was born in Moscow, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1820; son of Joel Densmore. He was educated at Allegheny college and in 1848 removed to Oshkosh, Wis., where he established the *True Democrat*, the first newspaper published in the northwest. In 1851 he removed to Hudson, Wis., where he published the *Star*. He was next associate editor of the *Press*, at St. Paul., Minn., and finally of the *Free Democrat*, at Milwaukee, Wis. In 1861 he removed to Meadville, Pa., and with his brother Amos engaged in the oil business until 1867, when he became interested in a writing machine, invented by Christopher Latham Sholes, who had been associated with him in editing the *Free Democrat*. Mr. Densmore gave to this machine the name "typewriter," and in company with George W. N. Yost devoted the remainder of his life to manufacturing typewriters, the Remington being the first machine put on the market by the firm of Densmore & Yost. He gave the name "caligraph" to an improved machine and a later improvement was named in his honor the Densmore typewriter. He was married in 1849 to Artelissa Finch of Crawford county, Pa., who died in 1854; and in 1864 to Mrs. Della R. Barron. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1889.

DENT, Frederick Tracy, soldier, was born in White Haven, St. Louis county, Mo., Dec. 17, 1820; son of Frederick F. and Ellen (Wrenshall) Dent; and brother of Julia Dent, wife of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1843 and served in the Mexican war, in the siege of Vera Cruz, at San Antonio, at Churubusco, where he was wounded, and at Molino del Rey. For "gallant and meritorious conduct" at the last named battle he was brevetted 1st lieutenant and captain. In 1863 he was promoted major, commanded a regiment in the army of the Potomac, was on duty in New York during the draft riots of 1863, and served as a member of the commission for the trial of state prisoners from January to March, 1864. He was assigned to the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in March, 1864, and was an aide-de-camp and present at all the engagements of the Richmond campaign to the surrender of Lee, after which he was military commander of the city of Richmond, Va., and of the troops stationed in Washington, D.C., in 1865. In 1866 he was colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of the general-in-chief and served as private secretary to President Grant, 1869–73. He was promoted brevet brigadier-general, U.S.A., and brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865 for "gallant and meritorious services in the field during the civil war"; in 1866 was transferred to the 14th U.S. infantry, in 1867 to the 32d infantry as lieutenant-colonel, in 1881 to the 1st artillery as colonel, and in December, 1888, was retired at his own request, after forty years' service. He died in Denver, Col., Dec. 24, 1892.

DENTON, Franklin Evert, journalist and poet, was born in Chardon, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1859; son of Richard Evert and Lydia (Pomeroy) Denton; grandson of Dr. Evert Denton, a graduate of Columbia, and a distinguished practitioner in Ohio; and a lineal descendant of the Rev. Richard Denton, the first Presbyterian minister in America. At seven years of age he began to learn typesetting in the office of the Geauga *Republican*, published in Chardon, Ohio, and his connection with that paper continued, with occasional brief intervals spent at school, for eighteen

years. In 1884 he became editor of the Geauga *Leader*, published in Burton, Ohio, and in 1887 removed to Cleveland, where he occupied editorial positions successively with the *Sun* and *Voice*, *Evening World* and Cleveland *Leader* and later as editorial writer on the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. He was elected a member of the Western association of writers. He published a volume of poems (1883) and a novel, *The Glass Dwarf*, besides many contributions to periodical literature.

DENVER, James Wilson, governor of Kansas, was born in Winchester, Va., May 28, 1817. He removed with his father's family to Ohio in 1830, was graduated at the Cincinnati law school, practised law at Xenia, and edited the local Democratic paper there. He removed to Platte county, Mo., and in 1847 raised Company H, 12th U.S. infantry, serving as its captain until the close of the Mexican war, and participating in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molinǫ del Rey, Chapultepec, and the Garetas. In 1850 he removed to California, located in Weaverville, and served as state senator, secretary of state, and a representative in the 34th congress 1855–57, where he was chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad. He was subsequently commissioner of Indian affairs, which office he resigned in 1858 to accept the appointment of governor of the territory of Kansas. Colorado was included in the territory of Kansas at this time and Governor Denver instructed a company of miners starting out for Pike's Peak to select a county seat. These men chose the site of Denver and named the town after him. In November, 1858, he resigned from the governorship and was reappointed commissioner of Indian affairs. He resigned in March, 1859, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln a brigadier-general of volunteers. After serving some time in Kansas he was ordered to report to Gen. H. W. Halleck at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. He advanced to Corinth, Miss., where he had command of all the railroads in that section, his force increasing to 30,000 men. After his resignation from the army in March, 1863, he practised his profession in Washington, D.C., and at Wilmington, Ohio, where he also had a large farm. He died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1892.

DE PAUW, Washington Charles, philanthropist, was born in Salem, Ind., Jan. 4, 1822; son of Judge John and Elizabeth (Battiste) De Pauw; and grandson of Charles De Pauw, who came from France with Lafayette and served in the Revolutionary war. In 1841 he became an assistant to the clerk of Washington county, afterward being elected clerk of the circuit and probate courts and of the court of common pleas. In 1856 he resigned from office and established large saw and grist mills, but especially devoted himself to banking, and amassed a large fortune. In 1872 he established the American plate glass works at New Albany, Ind., and after a struggle with importers, which involved a loss of more than half a million dollars, he succeeded in establishing the industry in the United States and making possible the large works which were afterward erected. In 1884, when the Indiana Asbury university, Greencastle, was almost insolvent, he lifted its debt and generously endowed it. In May, 1884, its name was changed to De Pauw university, and Mr. De Pauw gave to it in all more than $1,000,000. He also founded the De Pauw college at New Albany for the education of young women, and in his will provided for the construction of a charitable institution to include an industrial school, hospitals, home for the friendless, reading rooms, and stores, for free use of the worthy poor. He contributed to many charitable objects during his life and at his death he left generous endowments to educational and religious institutions. He was married in 1855 to Katharine, daughter of Dr. Elijah Newland. Of his sons, Newland T. (De Pauw 1876), became president of various banks and of the glass manufacturing companies owned by his father; and Charles Washington (De Pauw, 1880), became president of the several iron manufactories owned by his father. Mr. De Pauw died in Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1887.

DEPEW, Chauncey Mitchell, capitalist, was born in Peekskill, N.Y., April 23, 1834. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who settled in West Chester county and gave to New Rochelle its name. From his mother, Martha, daughter of Chauncey R. Mitchell, he descended from Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated from Yale in 1856, studied law in the office of William Nelson at Peekskill, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was a delegate to the Republican state convention of that year and in 1860 he canvassed the ninth congressional district of New York for the Republican ticket. In 1861 he was elected to the state assembly and was re-elected in 1862, serving during his second term as chairman of the committee on ways and means. In 1863 he went upon the Republican state ticket as

secretary of state and made a remarkable canvass, speaking twice each week day for six consecutive weeks, and led the ticket, being elected by over 30,000 majority. He was appointed by President Johnson collector of the port of New York in 1866, but the President withdrew the appointment when the New York senators refused to sustain his veto of the civil rights bill. The President subsequently nominated him as United States minister to Japan, and the senate confirmed the nomination, but after one month's consideration he declined to serve, having been appointed attorney of the New York & Harlem railroad company by Commodore Vanderbilt. In 1869, upon the consolidation of the New York Central and the New York & Harlem roads, he was appointed attorney of the new corporation. In 1876 he was the general counsel of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, Nickel Plate and New York Central & Hudson River roads and a director in each. In 1872, as a supporter of Horace Greeley for President of the United States, he accepted the Democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor of New York and was defeated with the ticket. In 1874 he was appointed on the commission to superintend the erection of the state capitol, and served as commissioner of quarantine; president of the New York court of claims, and commissioner of immigration, and of taxes and assessments in New York. In 1881 he was a candidate before the Republican caucus of the state legislature for U.S. senator to succeed Thomas C. Platt, resigned. He led the candidates of his party and had succeeded in receiving within ten votes of those necessary for a choice, when the exigencies of the party resulting from the assassination of President Garfield determined him to withdraw his name, thus breaking a deadlock that had been maintained for eighty-two days. On the forty-eighth ballot Warner Miller was nominated by the joint legislative caucus. In 1882 on the resignation of William H. Vanderbilt as president of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad and the succession of James H. Rutter to the office, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president of the road, and in 1885, upon the death of President Rutter, he succeeded to the presidency. On April 20, 1898, he resigned the presidency to become chairman of the board of directors of the entire Vanderbilt system. In the Republican national convention of 1888 at Chicago, Mr. Depew was a prominent candidate for the nomination as President of the United States and on the first ballot received ninety-nine votes to eighty for Harrison and two hundred twenty-nine for Sherman. After the third ballot he withdrew his name and New York's vote went largely for Harrison, who on the succeeding Monday was nominated. He was offered by President Harrison the portfolio of state, which he declined. In 1899 he was elected U.S. senator as successor to Edward Murphy, Jr., whose term expired March 4, 1899. He was elected president of the West Shore railroad company; of the Union league club in 1887, and of the Yale alumni association of New York city in 1883. He was made a member of the New York chamber of commerce; and a director of the Union trust company, the Western Union telegraph company, the Equitable life assurance society, and St. Luke's hospital, and president of the Republican club. He was married Nov. 9, 1871, to Elsie, daughter of William A. O. Hegeman, and granddaughter of Judge Adrian Hegeman of Peekskill, N.Y. She died at her home in New York city, May 7, 1896. Yale conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1887, and elected him a fellow June 26, 1888. In 1874 he was elected a regent of the University of the state of New York. His more notable public addresses delivered in New York city were those on the unveiling of the statue of Alexander Hamilton; on the centennial of the formation of the New York state constitution; on the life and character of James A. Garfield; on the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue of liberty; on the thirty-second anniversary of the Young men's Christian association and at the Washington centennial celebration, 1889. He nominated Benjamin Harrison for President at Minneapolis in 1892, delivered the address at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, 1893; and the inaugural address on the opening of the Nashville (Tenn.) exposition in 1897. In 1897 Pope Leo XIII. sent to Mr. Depew, a medal bearing the likeness of the Pope and the papal coat of arms.

Chauncey M. Depew

DE PEYSTER, Abraham, colonial chief justice, was born in New York city, July 8, 1658. He was a merchant in New York, then mayor, 1691–'95, afterward becoming chief justice, in 1701. He died in New York Aug. 10, 1728.

DE PEYSTER, Frederic, historian, was born in New York city, Nov. 11, 1796; son of Frederick de Peyster; great^8-grandson of Abraham de Peyster, mayor of New York, 1691–95; chief justice of the province, treasurer of both

the province of New York and New Jersey, and president of the King's council, and acting governor of the province in 1700; and great[4] grandson of Johannes de Peyster (about 1600–1685), a French Huguenot, who emigrated to America about 1645 from Haarlem, Holland, where the family had taken refuge from persecution after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He was a burgomaster under the Dutch government of New Amsterdam, and was prominent in its defence, 1673–74. He was also alderman and deputy mayor of the city of New York under the English rule. Frederic was graduated at Columbia college with the degree of A.M. in 1816; was attorney and counsellor-at-law from 1819; and master-in-chancery, 1820–37. From 1837 he devoted his time to the care of his estate. He served in the state militia as brigade-major and was military secretary and second aide on the staff of Governor Clinton with the rank of colonel, 1825–28. He was a member of the New York historical society, 1826–82, its corresponding secretary, 1827–37, 1838–43, foreign secretary, 1844–50, vice-president, 1850–53, and president, 1864–67 and 1873–82. He was a trustee and president of the New York society library and of the Deaf and dumb asylum; and a founder of the St. Nicholas society, of the Soldiers' home erected by the G.A.R., and of the Home for incurables. He was president of the St. Nicholas club; vice-president of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to children; and a trustee of the Leake and Watts orphan asylum, 1830–82. He was a fellow of the Royal historical society of Great Britain, 1877–82. He was married in 1820 to Mary Justina, daughter of John Watts, the last loyal recorder of New York, founder of the Leake and Watts orphan asylum, New York, representative in the 3d U.S. congress and speaker of the state assembly three terms. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1867. He is the author of numerous historical addresses and monographs which were printed privately and by the New York historical society. He died at the residence of his son, Gen. John Watts de Peyster, at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1882.

Frederic de Peyster

DE PEYSTER, John Watts, military and historical author, was born in New York city, March 9, 1821; son of Frederick and Mary Justina (Watts) de Peyster; grandson of Frederic and Helen (Hake) de Peyster; and a direct descendant from Johannes, the first de Peyster in America, who came from Haarlem, Holland, about 1645, and was a burgomaster under the Dutch rule of New Amsterdam and deputy-mayor of New York under the English, refusing the mayoralty because of his imperfect acquaintance with the English language. John Watts was brought up and educated with his cousin, Philip Kearny. He was one of the originators of the New York paid fire department and of the Metropolitan police department. Heart trouble induced while serving as a boy in the volunteer fire department disqualified him from entering active military life. In 1845 he was commissioned by Governor Wright colonel in the infantry service, N.Y. S.M., but was immediately legislated out of command by a change in the state law. In 1849 the law was again changed and Governor Fish assigned him for "meritorious service" to the command of the 22d regiment. In 1851 he was promoted by Governor Hunt to the rank of brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the 3d brigade of the state military forces for important services. The governor also appointed him military agent of the state to visit Europe to take observation and report thereupon in the interest of the militia organizations of the state. On his return his reports were submitted to Jefferson Davis, secretary of war, and elicited his thanks in behalf of the government and especially for "placing your valuable collections of books and MSS. at the service of the government." He recommended the adoption of the Napoleon gun years before its superiority had been recognized by the Federal military authorities. In 1854 he was appointed adjutant-general on the staff of Governor Clark, and the reforms he instituted so disturbed the politicians of the state as to render the efforts unpleasant and he resigned his commission. In the spring of 1861 he offered to President Lincoln three regiments to be raised and officered by himself and his former associates in the state military service, and he repeated his offer of two regiments in the fall of the same year. The war department peremptorily refused both offers. In 1862–64 his three sons, John Watts, Frederic and Johnston Livingston, aged nineteen, eighteen and sixteen years respectively, bore arms in the Federal army and such service cost the lives of the two elder boys. During and after the war General de Peyster was the friend and confidential correspondent of Admiral Farragut, Gen. George H. Thomas, Gen. A. A. Humphreys and Generals Kearny, Rosecrans, Barnard, Hooker, Warren, McAllister and others. In April, 1866, the legislature of the state of New York by concurrent resolutions, after

debate and testimony, conferred upon him the brevet-rank of major-general for "meritorious services rendered to the National guard and to the United States prior to and during the Rebellion." He used a large portion of his fortune inherited from his grandfather, John Watts, and from his father, in building a hospital for consumptives and St. Paul's training school for boys at Priory Farm, Union Vale, Duchess county, N.Y., on an estate of 200 acres which he also gave to the institutions; and in founding and maintaining the Watts de Peyster industrial home and school for girls at Madalin, N.Y., a second hospital for consumptives on his own lands adjoining Priory Farm; a Methodist church at Madalin, N.Y., a library for Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., a firemen's hall at Madalin, and an annex to the Leake and Watts Orphan house, Yonkers, N.Y., founded and endowed by his grandfather, the Hon. John Watts. He caused to be erected in the historic Bowling Green park in New York in 1896 by permission of the common council of the city, a statue in bronze of Col. Abraham de Peyster, his ancestor, the president of the King's council of New York and acting governor of the province in 1700; and in 1898 in Trinity churchyard a heroic size statue in bronze of his grandfather, the Hon. John Watts. He was elected a member or honorary correspondent of many learned societies. In 1898 he was selected "Associate (adherent) or Regular member of the International congress of la Haye, representing the United States at the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina in 1898." Nebraska college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1870, Columbia college that of A.M. in 1872, and Franklin and Marshall college that of Litt.D. in 1892 and LL.D. in 1896. The titles of his writings, biographical and military, fill eleven pages of the "Bibliography of the American historical association," besides a subsequent list sufficient to fill more than 48 pages, 12mo., brevier. His first important work, *Life of Field Marshal Torstenson* (1855), won for its author gifts from Oscar I., King of Sweden, of three silver medals. His pamphlet *Practical Strategy* elicited from General Sir Edward Custer of the British army especial commendation of twenty-seven pages in one of the series of his *Annals of Wars*. His numerous treatises and biographies constitute a very comprehensive presentation not only of the American war for independence but of all the events incident to the civil war. His *Medical Organization of the Ancients* and his *Studies of Mary, Queen of Scots; Life of Blucher;* several treatises on Napoleon Bonaparte, and three on Waterloo, are notable examples of painstaking research and acute discernment.

DE PEYSTER, John Watts, soldier, was born in New York city, Dec. 2, 1841; son of Maj.-Gen. John Watts and Estelle (Livingston) de Peyster. He was educated by private tutors and entered the service of the Union in 1862. The story of his life is told on the monument erected to his memory in the churchyard of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Tivoli, N.Y., as follows: "In memory of John Watts de Peyster, Jr., major 1st New York vol. artillery, brevet-colonel, U.S.V. and N.Y.V. Greatly distinguished for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Williamsburg (Monday, May 5, 1862, as volunteer aide-de-camp to his cousin, Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearny) and no less remarkable for his coolness and courage under me [Maj.Gen. Joseph Hooker] at the battle of Chancellorsville (May 2, 3, 4, 1863) as chief of artillery (2d division, 6th corps) to Maj.-Gen. Albion P. Howe. After nearly ten years' unremitting suffering, the consequence of injuries and arduous service in the field, he died, April 12, 1873, in his native city of New York, aged 31 years, 4 months and 10 days."

DE PEYSTER, Johnston Livingston, soldier, was born in Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., June 14, 1846; the youngest son of Maj.-Gen. John Watts and Estelle (Livingston) de Peyster, and eighth in descent from Johannes de Peyster, burgomaster in New Amsterdam, 1673. He was educated by private tutors, attended Highland military academy, Newburg, N.Y., and Columbia college grammar school. He raised the larger portion of company C of the 128th N.Y. volunteers in 1862 but his youth prevented his active participation in the early campaigns of the war. In May, 1864, he entered the volunteer army as 2d lieutenant, 13th N.Y. heavy artillery and gained promotion to the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was then commissioned captain of the 96th N.Y. volunteer infantry but was not mustered into service with that regiment. While in service at Richmond, Va., in 1865, he was with the advance troop that took possession of the Confederate capitol, and mounting to the roof, he attached to the halliards the Stars and Stripes and ran it to the head of the flagstaff surmounting the capitol, the "first real American flag" (as expressed by the vote of thanks he received from the municipality of New York in 1867) "hoisted over Richmond." He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel,

U.S.V., and colonel N.Y.V. by the state. In 1869 he was made attaché to Daniel E. Sickles, U.S. minister to Spain. He was elected a trustee of the Society library, New York city, and in 1898 was elected its president. He served in the assembly in 1889 and again in 1890, and was president of his native village of Tivoli, N.Y., for several terms. He died in Tivoli, May 27, 1903.

DEPUE, David Ayers, jurist, was born in Mount Bethel, Pa., Oct. 27, 1826; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Ayers) Depue; grandson of Abraham and Susan (Hoffman) Dupue, and a descendant of Nicholas Dupui, a French Huguenot who settled in New York city in 1668. He removed to Belvidere, N.J., in 1840; was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1846, receiving his A.M. degree in course and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He practised law in Belvidere, N.J., 1849–66, and was justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1866–1901. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1874, and from the College of New Jersey in 1880.

DERBIGNY, Peter, governor of Louisiana, was born in France and received the baptismal names, Pierre Auguste Charles Bourisgay. He fled during the revolution of 1789 to San Domingo and thence to the United States, living first at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was married to a sister of Chevalier de Lozier; then in Missouri, afterward in Florida, and finally in Louisiana. He was secretary to Mayor Borsée of New Orleans in 1803, and the same year became interpreter of languages for Governor Claiborne. In June, 1805, he was one of the three delegates to petition the U.S. government for the admission of Louisiana as a state of the Federal union, and when in March of the same year the act was passed providing for the government of the territory of Orleans, he, with the other agents, protested against the act as unjust to the inhabitants of Louisiana. In 1820, with Livingston and Moreau, he revised the laws of the state. He represented General Lafayette in New Orleans under a power of attorney transferred to his son, Charles Derbigny, in 1829. In 1828 he succeeded to the gubernatorial chair of the state and officially welcomed General Jackson to that city Jan. 8, 1829. He died in New Orleans, La., Oct. 6, 1829.

DERBY, Elias Hasket, merchant, was born in Salem, Mass., Aug. 16, 1737; son of Capt. Richard Derby (1712–83); and great-grandson of Roger Derby, who acquired wealth through trading in all parts of the world and whose business descended to his sons and grandsons. Elias H. greatly increased this trade and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war owned seven large vessels and had accumulated a fortune of $50,000. He helped to equip the first colonial navy of 188 armed vessels against British commerce on the high seas and he gradually converted the majority of his vessels into letters of marque. He established shipyards and built for the colonies their largest ships, fully able to cope with the British sloop-of-war. He extended his trade to Russia in 1784, to China in 1788, and did a large East Indian trade from 1788 to 1799, sending thirty-seven different vessels on one hundred and twenty-five voyages and increasing his property five-fold. His ships were the first to float the stars and stripes in the harbor of Calcutta and were the first American vessels seen at the Cape of Good Hope and the Isle of France and to carry cargoes of cotton from Bombay to China. He subscribed for $10,000 of the $74,700 of six percent stock issued at his suggestion to build for the U.S. service vessels for the new navy organized in 1798, and he built at his yard the frigate *Essex*, which upon being commissioned was placed in command of his nephew, Richard Derby. He built a palatial residence in Salem and is said to have acquired the largest fortune accumulated in America during the eighteenth century and to have advanced the interests of American shipping and the extension of commerce to a greater degree than any other man of his time. He died in Salem, Mass., Sept. 8, 1799.

DERBY, Elias Hasket, merchant, was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 10, 1766; son of Elias Hasket and Elizabeth (Crowninshield), grandson of Richard and Mary (Hodges), great-grandson of Richard and Martha (Hasket), and great[2] grandson of Roger and Lucretia (Hillman) Derby, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts. He was brought up in the shipping business and when quite young made very profitable voyages, one to the Isle of France, one to Naples, one to India, where he resided three years, and one to Mocha in the Red Sea. He succeeded to the occupation of the home in Salem, Mass., built by his father, and after ten years of retirement was forced by reverses in business and the expenses incident to maintaining a princely establishment, to resume trade. He imported a shipload of 1100 merino sheep from Lisbon in 1811, secured from a large flock driven by the French army across the mountains from Spain, which country prohibited their exportation. In 1812–13 he established the first broadcloth loom operated in Massachusetts, manufacturing cloth from the merino wool. He was married in 1797 to Lucy Brown. He was a member of the Massachusetts historical society. Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1803. He died in Londonderry, N.H., Sept. 16, 1826.

DERBY, Elias Hasket, lawyer, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 24, 1803; son of Elias Hasket and Lucy (Brown) Derby. He was graduated with honors at Harvard in 1824, studied law

with Daniel Webster, who was a friend of his father, and practised as a railroad attorney in Boston, Mass., where he secured the extension of important roads terminating in that city. He was largely instrumental in the construction and completion of the Hoosac tunnel and during the civil war in securing the rapid building of iron-clad vessels for the U.S. navy. He was U.S. commissioner in 1867 to determine the relations between the British provinces and the United States incident to the purchase of Alaska and the condition of the fisheries question, and he transmitted to Secretary Seward an exhaustive report containing much valuable information. He was married Sept. 24, 1803, to Eloise Lloyd, daughter of George W. and Angelina (Lloyd) Strong. He was a frequent contributor to periodicals and newspapers under the pen name "Massachusetts" and published: *Two Months Abroad* (1844); *The Catholic Letters, Addressed by a Jurist to a Young Kinsman* (1856); *The Overland Route to the Pacific* (1869); and numerous reports. He died in Boston, Mass., March 30, 1880.

DERBY, George, sanitary engineer, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 13, 1819; a nephew of Elias Hasket Derby (1737–99). He was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1838, and in medicine in 1843, receiving his A.B. degree in 1866. He practised medicine in Boston, where he acquired a wide reputation as a sanitary expert. He was surgeon of the 23d Massachusetts volunteers, 1861–64, during which time he was military inspector of the departments of Virginia and North Carolina, and surgeon-in-chief of divisions, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers by reason of his services as a sanitary engineer and expert. He commanded the soldiers' hospital, Augusta, Maine, 1864–65, and returned to Boston in January, 1866, as surgeon of the city hospital. He immediately established the state board of health and served as its secretary and executive head until his death. He was lecturer at Harvard medical college, 1867–71, and professor of hygiene, 1871–74. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He published eight health registration reports which were the instruments for the introduction of new views and needed reforms in sanitary service, as was his *Anthracite and Health* (1868). He died in Boston, Mass., June 20, 1874.

DERBY, George Horatio, soldier, was born in Dedham, Mass., April 3, 1823; son of John Barton Derby; great-grandson of Elias Hasket Derby (1739–99), the celebrated Salem shipping merchant, and a direct descendant from Roger Derby, the immigrant, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1671. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1846 and was commissioned 2d lieutenant of ordnance. He was transferred the same year to the topographical engineer corps and was employed in the survey of the harbor of New Bedford, Mass. He was ordered to Mexico, where he served in the siege of Vera Cruz and at the battle of Cerro Gordo, where he was wounded. For "gallant and meritorious conduct" in that battle he was brevetted 1st lieutenant. He was in the topographical office, Washington, in charge of various surveys and explorations in the west, including Minnesota Territory, 1848–49, and Texas and the Pacific coast, 1849–52. He superintended the survey of San Diego harbor, 1853–54, had charge of the military roads, and was a staff officer to the commanding general of the department of the Pacific, 1854–56. He was coast surveyor, 1856–59, and gained promotion to the rank of captain of engineers. While in charge of building lighthouses on the coasts of Florida and Alabama, 1859–60, he suffered a sunstroke which led to softening of the brain and loss of his eyesight, and he was removed to New York city. He wrote under the pen-name "John Phœnix" numerous sketches and burlesques, collected and published under the title *Phœnixiana* (1855); and he is also the author of *The Squibob Papers* (1859). He died in New York city, May 15, 1861.

DERBY, James Cephas, publisher, was born in Little Falls, N.Y., July 20, 1818; son of Benjamin and Lucetta (Smith) Derby; grandson of Benjamin and Constant (Hamilton) Derby, and a descendant from Roger Derby, the English immigrant, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1671, and subsequently became a shipping merchant in Salem, Mass. James C. was educated in the grammar school at Herkimer, N.Y., and in 1833 was apprenticed to Henry Ivison as a bookbinder, soon finding more congenial employment as a clerk in the bookstore. On reaching his majority he was aided by Mr. Ivison in establishing a bookselling business on his own account. His brothers, George, Henry W., and Chauncey, subsequently established with him branch bookstores in Geneva and Buffalo, N.Y., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, and San Francisco, Cal. He established the first subscription book business west of New York and had as partners at various times, Nelson Beardsley, Norman C. Miller, William Orton and James Jackson. He removed his business from Auburn, N.Y., to New York city in

1853, and the firm of Derby & Jackson failed in 1861 by reason of a large credit extended to southern booksellers who were customers for his popular books by noted southern authors. He brought out a remarkable list of successful authors, publishing the first books of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Henry Ward Beecher, Phœbe and Alice Cary, Augusta J. Evans, S. G. Goodrich, "Marion Harland," B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"), Mrs. F. M. Whitcher ("Widow Bedott"), Henry Wickoff, and many others. His intimate acquaintance with literary and public men and women extended to every section of the United States, and besides the prominent authors of his time included such public men as Millard Fillmore, William H. Seward, Alexander H. Stephens, Jefferson Davis, George Bancroft, Commodore Vanderbilt, William H. Appleton, Horace Greeley, William Cullen Bryant and George W. Childs. He was U.S. commissioner for the Paris exposition of 1868 and received from Napoleon III. gold and bronze medals "for services." He was U.S. dispatch agent for the state department at New York in 1864–65, and transmitted by steamer to Charles Francis Adams, U.S. minister to Great Britain, the official dispatches giving to the old world the intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was an associate National academician and one of the early members of the Century association. He was married in 1839 to Lavanchie White, daughter of Isaac and Belinda Fitch of Cooperstown, N.Y., who died Oct. 12, 1880. He wrote: *Fifty Years Among Authors, Books and Publishers* (1884). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Howard Brown, Sept. 22, 1892.

DERBY, Orville Adelbert, geologist, was born in Kelloggsville, N.Y., July 23, 1851. He was graduated from Cornell university, B.S. in 1873 and M.S. in 1874. He was instructor in geology and paleontology in Cornell, 1873–75; and assistant on the geological commission of the empire of Brazil, 1875–78. In 1879 he became director of the third section of the National museum at Rio de Janeiro, and in 1886 assumed also the directorship of the geographical and geological commission of the province of Sao Paulo. He was made a fellow of the London geological society and of the American association for the advancement of science, and is the author of contributions to the *American Journal of Science*, the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, and the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*.

DERBY, Richard, merchant, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 12, 1712; son of Richard Derby, shipping merchant, and grandson of Roger Derby, the first ancestor in America. Richard Derby Jr. in 1738 was master of his father's sloop *Ranger*, trading with Cadiz and Malaga, and in 1742 had acquired part ownership in and was captain of the *Volant*, in which vessel he traded with Barbadoes and the French islands. In 1757 he settled as a merchant in Salem. His ships suffered from English privateers and French cruisers and he sought redress from the British ministry. He was a member of the general court of Massachusetts, 1769–73, and a member of the governor's council in 1774, and again in 1776–77. His widow founded Derby academy, Hingham, and his son Richard was a delegate to the Provincial congress of Massachusetts and an earnest patriot. His son John, owner of the *Columbia*, which on her second voyage in the Pacific discovered the Columbia river, carried to England the first news of the battle of Lexington and first brought to General Washington at Cambridge the intelligence of the effect of the news on the public mind of London. At the close of the war he was also the first to bring to America the news of peace. Capt. Richard Derby died in Salem, Mass., Nov. 9, 1783.

DERBY, Samuel Carroll, educator, was born at Dublin, N.H., March 3, 1842; son of Dexter and Julia (Piper) Derby; grandson of Samuel and Betsey (Knowlton) Derby, and of John Brooks and Julia (Greenwood) Piper, and a descendant of John Derby, Marblehead, Mass., 1677, and of Nathaniel Piper of Ipswich, Mass., who died in 1676. His ancestors were English and among the early settlers of New England. His early years were spent upon a farm. He was prepared for college at Appleton academy, New Ipswich, N.H., and was graduated from Harvard in 1866. He was principal of the Union school at Ilion, N.Y., 1866–67, and instructor in Mr. E. S. Dixwell's Latin school, Boston, 1867–70. In 1870 he was appointed professor of English and German in Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, afterward changing his chair to that of Latin. He became acting president of the college in 1873, and president in 1877, a position which he resigned in 1881 to accept the chair of Greek and Latin in the Ohio state university at Columbus. In 1883 the chair was divided and he was made professor of the Latin language and literature. From 1881 to 1892 he was librarian of the university. The years 1876–77 and 1892–93 were spent by him in

post-graduate study at Harvard; and several months of 1880–81 were similarly employed at Johns Hopkins university in the study of Latin and history. In 1896 he was made dean of the College of arts, philosophy and science, Ohio state university. He was elected a member of the American historical association in 1884 and of the American philological association, 1895. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1877.

DE ROSSET, Moses John, physician, was born in Pittsboro, N.C., July 4, 1838; son of Dr. Armand John (1807–1897) and Eliza (Lord) De Rosset; grandson of Dr. Armand John (1767–1859) and Catherine (Fullerton) De Rosset; great-grandson of Dr. Moses John (1726–1767) and Mary (Ivie) De Rosset; and great[2] grandson of Armand John De Rosset (1695–1766), M.D. of the University of Basle, Switzerland, who was the original Huguenot immigrant and the founder of the family in Carolina, his wife being the Noble Lady of Eusatia in France. Moses John De Rosset was educated in Europe and in the medical department of the University of the city of New York, and upon taking his degree in 1859 was appointed resident physician at the Bellevue hospital, N.Y. In 1861 he became assistant surgeon in the Confederate army and later was promoted surgeon, serving throughout the civil war and surrendering at Appomattox. In 1865 he began practice at Baltimore, Md., at the same time acting as adjunct professor of chemistry in the University of Maryland, and occupying the chair of chemistry in the Baltimore dental college. In 1873 he removed to Wilmington, N.C., and became an oculist and aurist. He later went to New York and rose to prominence in these specialties. He is the author of contributions to medical journals and of a translation of Bouchardat's *Annual Abstract of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Toxicology for 1867.* He died in Wilmington, N.C., May 1, 1881.

DE RUSSY, Gustavus Adolphus, soldier, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 3, 1818; son of Capt. René Edward de Russy, U.S.A. He was a cadet at the U.S. military academy, 1835–38, and in March, 1847, was appointed from Virginia 2d lieutenant, 4th U.S. artillery, and served throughout the Mexican war. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant Aug. 20, 1847, for services at Contreras and Churubusco, and captain Sept. 13, 1847, for gallantry at Chapultepec. He was quartermaster of the 4th U.S. artillery, 1849–57. His promotions in the regular army were as follows: 1st lieutenant, May 16, 1849; captain, Aug. 17, 1857; major 3d U.S. artillery, July 26, 1866; lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 25, 1879, and colonel of 4th U.S. artillery, June 30, 1882. He entered the volunteer army as colonel of the 4th N.Y. artillery, March 17, 1863, was promoted brigadier-general, May 29, 1863, and was mustered out of the service, Jan. 15, 1866. For gallantry at Fair Oaks he was brevetted major; at Malvern Hill he gained the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and at the close of the war he was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. He was superintendent of practical instruction and tactical recitations in the U.S. artillery school, 1871–74. On Nov. 3, 1882, he was retired by operation of the law. He died in Detroit, Mich., May 29, 1891.

DE RUSSY, Louis G., soldier, was born in New York city in 1796; son of Thomas de Russy of St. Malo, France, who immigrated to America and took up his residence first in Hayti, W.I., then in New York city in 1791 and subsequently at Old Point Comfort, Va. Louis was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1814 and served in the war of 1812–15 as assistant engineer in constructing defences for New York city and on garrison duty in New York harbor, 1815–16. He was then made battalion-adjutant of artillery and in 1819 was topographer in determining the boundary between the United States and Canada under the treaty of Ghent. He was promoted captain in the 3d artillery in 1825 and paymaster with rank of major in 1826. In 1842 he was dropped from the army roll and established himself as a planter in Louisiana. Upon the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico he joined the 1st Louisiana volunteers. At Tampico he became colonel of the regiment and completed the defences of the place, and after various other service he was mustered out after the capture of the Mexican capital. He engaged as civil engineer in New Orleans, principally in deepening the channel of the Mississippi and in building levees. He represented his district in the Louisiana legislature, 1851–53, and was a state senator, 1853–55. He was major-general of the Louisiana militia, 1848–61, and upon the secession of the state he joined the Confederate army and was employed as an engineer. Fort De Russy on the Red river was named for him. He died at Grand Ecore, La., Dec. 17, 1864.

DE RUSSY, René Edward, soldier, was born in Hayti, W.I., Feb. 22, 1790; son of Thomas de Russy of St. Malo, France. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy, West Point, in 1812 and served in the war of 1812–15 as assistant engineer at New York city and at Sacket Harbor, N.Y. He actively engaged in the campaign of the lakes and in 1814 was brevetted captain for meritorious conduct at Plattsburg. He was General McComb's chief engineer in 1814 and was promoted captain of engineers in 1815, when he assisted in the construction of the fort at Rouse's Point, N.Y. He was brevetted major in 1824, was superintendent of the U.S. military academy, 1833–38, and served in the engineer corps with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1838–63. In 1861 he constructed the defences of San Francisco, Cal., and continued as

president of the board of engineers charged with the land defences of the city throughout the war. In 1865 he was brevetted major-general in the U.S. army for "long and faithful services." He died in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 23, 1865.

DE SAUSSURE, Henry William, jurist, was born in Pocotaligo, S.C., Aug. 16, 1763; son of Daniel De Saussure, a Revolutionary patriot and president of the state senate, 1790–91; and grandson of Henry De Saussure, of an ancient family of Lorraine, France, who immigrated to America in 1730 and settled in South Carolina. Henry William, although but seventeen years of age, volunteered in the siege of Charleston, was captured, confined in the British prison-ship for two months and sent to Philadelphia to be exchanged. He remained in that city, studied law under Jared Ingersoll and gained admission to the Philadelphia bar in 1784 and to that of Charleston in 1785. He was a delegate to the South Carolina state constitutional convention in October, 1789, and a member of the legislature in 1791. President Washington appointed him director of the U.S. mint in 1794, and he produced the first gold coin issued by the United States government. He resigned the office in 1795, returned to the practice of law, and in 1808 was elected chancellor of the state of South Carolina. In the twenty years following 1809 he delivered 1314 of the 2888 decrees of the circuit court of equity and the state court of appeals. He resigned in 1838. He published *Reports of the Court of Chancery and Courts of Equity in South Carolina from the Revolution till 1813* (4 vols., 1817–19). He died in Charleston, S.C., March 29, 1839.

DE SAUSSURE, William Ford, senator, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1792; son of Henry William De Saussure, chancellor of South Carolina. He was graduated from Harvard in 1810, and later practised law in Charleston, S.C. He was a representative in the state legislature for many years and was appointed by Governor Manning U.S. senator to succeed R. Barnwell Rhett, resigned, who had succeeded Robert W. Barnwell, resigned, who had succeeded Franklin Harper Elmore, deceased, who had succeeded John C. Calhoun, deceased, elected for the term 1847–53. On the assembling of the state legislature in November, 1852, Mr. De Saussure was elected for the remainder of Mr. Calhoun's term which expired March 4, 1853. He died in Charleston, S.C., in 1870.

DE SAUSSURE, Wilmot Gibbes, lawyer, was born in Charleston, S.C., June 23, 1822; son of William Ford De Saussure, U.S. senator, and grandson of Henry William De Saussure, chancellor of South Carolina. He was graduated at the South Carolina college in 1840 and practised law in Charleston, S.C., after 1843. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1850–60, and commanded the state troops that occupied Fort Moultrie in December, 1860, upon General Anderson evacuating the fort and withdrawing to Fort Sumter. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the state militia and commanded the artillery on Morris Island during the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. He was elected treasurer of the state and also served as adjutant and inspector-general during the civil war. He was president of the South Carolina branch, society of the Cincinnati; of St. Andrew's society; of the Charleston library society; of the St. Cecelia society, and of the Huguenot society of South Carolina. He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 1, 1886.

DE SCHWEINITZ, Edmund, Moravian bishop, was born at Bethlehem, Pa., March 20, 1825; great[3] grandson of Count Zinzendorf. This family for more than one hundred years furnished ministers in an unbroken line to the American branch of the Moravian church. He was graduated at the Moravian theological seminary at Bethlehem in 1844 and in 1855 studied in Berlin, Germany. He was pastor at Canal Dover, Ohio, in 1850; Lebanon, Pa., 1851–53; Philadelphia, Pa., 1853–60; Letitz, Pa., 1860–64, and Bethlehem, Pa., 1864–80. He was consecrated bishop in 1870. He published: *The Moravian Manual* (1859, 2d ed. 1869); *The Moravian Episcopate* (1865, 2d ed. 1874); *The Life and Times of David Zeisberger* (1870); *Some of the Fathers of the Moravian Church* (1881); and *The Unitas Fratrum* (1885). He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 18, 1887.

DESHA, Joseph, governor of Kentucky, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 9, 1768. He was a brother of Robert Desha. He immigrated to Kentucky in 1781, and served under Gen. Anthony Wayne in his expedition of 1794 against the Indians. He was elected to the state legislature and on Oct. 5, 1813, commanded a division in the battle of the Thames with the rank of major-general. He was a representative in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th congresses, 1807–19. In 1824 he succeeded John Adair as governor of Kentucky and served by re-election until 1828. He died in Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 13, 1842.

DESHA, Robert, soldier, was born in Pennsylvania. His education was acquired in Tennessee. At the beginning of the war of 1812, in which his brother Joseph was a major-general, he received a captain's commission and served with distinction, winning the brevet rank of major for his bravery at Fort Mackinaw, Aug. 4, 1814. In October, 1814, he was promoted brigadier-major. He was a representative from Gallatin, Tenn., in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827–31. He died in Mobile, Ala., Feb. 8, 1849.

DESHON, George, missionary, was born in New London, Conn., Jan. 30, 1823; son of John and Fanny (Robertson) Deshon; grandson of

Daniel and Ruth (Christopher) Deshon; and a descendant of Elder Brewster of the *Mayflower*. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1843, second in a class of thirty-nine, and was assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet arsenal, N.Y., 1843–44; assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point, 1844-45; assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet, 1845–46; principal assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at West Point, 1846–49; and assistant ordnance officer at the Washington, D.C., arsenal, 1850–51, and at the Allegheny, Pa., arsenal, 1851. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 10, 1851, and resigned from the army, Oct. 31, 1851. He then studied theology and was ordained a Roman Catholic priest, Oct. 31, 1855. He was a member of the Congregation of Redemptorists, 1852–59, and of Paulists from their foundation in 1859. He superintended the construction of the Church of the Congregation of St. Paul in New York city. In 1897, upon the death of Father Hewit, Superior-general of the Paulist fathers, Father Deshon, the last of the original founders of the order, was elected as his successor to serve nine years. He wrote *Guide for Catholic Young Women* (1860).

DE SMET, Peter John, missionary, was born in Termonde, Belgium, Dec. 31, 1801. He was educated at the seminary of Mechlin and determined to devote his life to missionary work among the American Indians. He accompanied Bishop Nerinx to America, sailing from Amsterdam in 1821 and landing in Philadelphia. He entered a Jesuit novitiate in Maryland where he remained two years, when the house was broken up and Bishop Dubourg induced him to accompany him to Florissant, where he completed his course and took his vows. He went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1828, helped to found the University of St. Louis, and afterward was a professor there. He established a mission on Sugar Creek, built a chapel, log houses and a schoolhouse, and was assisted by Father Verreydt and a lay brother. He converted most of the Pottawattamie tribe and in 1840 he went with the annual caravan of the American fur company to the camp at Peter Valley where he instructed the Flathead Indians, 1600 having assembled there to meet him. He translated the creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the commandments into their language and in two weeks the Indians had committed them to memory. In 1841, with two missionaries and three lay brothers, he crossed the Platte and at Fort Hall met 800 Flathead Indians who had travelled 800 miles to escort them. He established a mission village on Bitter Root river and named it St. Mary's, where they built a church and houses. De Smet, on his way to Fort Vancouver where he sought provisions, visited the several tribes and learned their dialects and afterward translated the catechism and parts of the prayer book for their use. Not finding supplies at Fort Vancouver, he crossed the wilderness to St. Louis and thence by way of New Orleans to France and Belgium to obtain help for his missions. He so far succeeded that he left Antwerp in December, 1843, with five Jesuit priests and six sisters, reaching Fort Vancouver in August, 1844, where they established a mission. He revisited Europe for help several times and became a great power among the Indians, maintaining peace and settling many serious outbreaks. He was chaplain in the Utah expedition and opened missions in the territory. He was made a knight of the order of Leopold by the King of Belgium. He published among other books: *The Oregon Missions and Travels Over the Rocky Mountains; Indian Letters and Sketches; Western Missions and Missionaries;* and *New Indian Sketches*. He died in St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1872.

DESTY, Robert, law writer, was born in Canada, Feb. 17, 1827. His real name was Robert Daillebout d'Estimauville de Beaumauchal. He studied law in New York city and was admitted to the bar, afterward teaching school in Pennsylvania. He served in the Mexican war and in 1849 went to California with the gold seekers. He settled in one of the northern counties of the state and acted as district attorney until 1868, when he removed to San Francisco, where he did some editorial work on "Parker's California Digest" (1869). From that time on he devoted his whole time to legal writing and in 1882 removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he edited the *Federal Reporter*. In 1887 he removed to Rochester, N.Y., and identified himself with the Lawyer's co-operative publishing company. He was also for a time the editor of the *Western Reporter*, and later took up the work of annotation on the "Lawyer's Reports Annotated," having sole charge of volumes 1–13 (1888–91). In 1891 he turned his attention to the preparation of a work on contract law, which was nearly completed at the time of his death. Among his other publications are: *California Citations* (1874); a supplement to *Parker's California Digest* (1875); *Federal Procedure* (1875); *Shipping and Admiralty* (1879); *The Federal Constitution* (1879); *California Constitution* (1879); *Commerce and Navigation* (1880); *Penal Code, California* (1881); *Treatise on Criminal Law* (1882); *Treatise on Taxation* (2 vols., 1884); and Parker's supplement to *Hittell's General Laws* (edited 1871). He died in Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1895.

DE TROBRIAND, Philipe Regis, soldier, was born in the Chateau des Rochettes, near Tours, France, June 4, 1816; son of Gen. Joseph de Trobriand. He became a page of Charles X., then king of France, and was brought up at

court under the superintendence of a marshal of France, who prepared him for admission to St. Cyr military academy. The revolution of 1830 changed his course and when his father resigned from the army he entered the college at Orleans and was graduated B. es L. in 1834 and at Poitiers in 1838. His father died in 1840 and he became Baron de Trobriand. In 1841 he visited America, there he met Mary Mason, daughter of Isaac Jones, president of the Chemical bank of New York city, and they were married in Paris, France, in January, 1843, and at once joined the court of Henry V., the Bourbon heir to the throne of France, then an exile in Italy. In 1848 or 1849, at the request of his father-in-law, the couple took up their residence in America and Baron de Trobriand established the *Revue du Nouveau Monde* in New York. In 1851 he was obliged to return to France and the review was discontinued. The death of Mr. Jones, his father-in-law, in 1854, determined his permanent settlement in New York and he became connected with the *Courier des Etats Unis*. He became an American citizen in 1861 and commanded the 55th New York volunteers (Gardes Lafayette) in the army of the Potomac. He was transferred, Dec. 21, 1862, to the command of the 38th N.Y. volunteers and commanded a brigade in the 3d corps. He engaged in all the battles from Yorktown to and after Gettysburg and on the second day held the peach orchard, the central post of General Sickles's line. He was honorably mustered out of the service, Oct. 15, 1863. In January, 1864, he was appointed to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers and accepted the commission, May 2, 1864. In May and June, 1864, he commanded the defences of New York city. He then returned to Virginia and was a brigade commander in the 2d corps, engaging in the battles at Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Five Forks. He commanded the 3d division of the 2d corps in the final campaign ending in the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, April 9, 1865, for "highly meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee," and was the only Frenchman except Lafayette to hold that rank in the United States army. When the volunteer army was disbanded he returned to France. While there he wrote "Four Years with the Army of the Potomac" in the French language and it was published in Paris and translated into English. Returning to America in 1866 he was commissioned colonel of the 31st U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866, accepting the commission Oct. 31, 1866, and on March 2, 1867, was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He commanded the district of Dakota in 1867; was transferred to the command of the 13th infantry, March 15, 1869, and commanded the district of Montana and subsequently the district of Green River, Wyoming. He conquered a peace with the Piegan Indians in 1870 and prevented a threatened outbreak of the Mormons the same year. In 1874 he was ordered to New Orleans to suppress election troubles. In January, 1875, he dispersed the McEnery legislature under orders from Washington, but the duty was performed with tact and firmness and he won the respect of the opponents to the measure. He remained in command in New Orleans until March 20, 1879, when having reached the age limit, he was retired on his own application. He inherited the title of count in 1874, and became head of his family, but he never carried his title in the United States. General de Trobriand was a second cousin of Simon Bolivar, the "Washington of South America," their grandmothers having been sisters. He resided in New Orleans, spending his summers alternately in France and with his daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Post, at Bayport, N.Y., where he died, July 15, 1897.

R. de Trobriand

DETWILLER, Henry, pioneer homœopathist, was born at Langenbruck, Basle, Switzerland, Dec. 18, 1795. In 1808 he entered L'Institute français de Ste. Immier, and in the spring of 1814 became a student at the medical school of the University of Freiburg, Baden, where he remained three years. In 1817 he resolved to visit America, expecting to devote four years to the collecting of geological, mineralogical and botanical specimens, and he embarked at Rotterdam on the ship *John of Baltimore*, having professional charge of 400 passengers. While visiting Philadelphia he was persuaded by Bonaparte, Vandamme, Meneges and other companions of the

H. Detwiller

voyage to abandon his collecting tour and enter upon the practice of his profession in America. He located in Allentown, Pa., and in 1818 removed to Hellertown, where he was married to Elizabeth Appel. He was the first physician in America to practise homœopathy, beginning to use that system in 1828. In 1835 he founded a medical college at Allentown, Pa., the first of the "new school" in the United States. In 1844 he aided in establishing the American institute of homœopathy and in 1852 was chosen a fellow and corresponding member of the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania. He was one of the organizers of the Thomas Iron company of Hokendauqua, Pa., and of the Bingen (Pa.) iron company, and was president of the latter. After the death of his wife in 1843 he visited Europe and on his return settled at Easton, Pa. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest practitioner in the world. He died at Easton, Pa., April 21, 1887.

DEUSTER, Peter Victor, representative, was born in Aix la Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, Feb. 13, 1831. He immigrated to America in 1847, and located in Milwaukee, Wis., where he learned the trade of printer. He became editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* in 1856; was a member of the state assembly, 1863; a state senator, 1870–71; a Democratic representative in the 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1879–85, and was defeated for the 49th congress. He was subsequently editor and one of the proprietors of the *Seebote*, a Democratic daily and semi-weekly newspaper published at Milwaukee in the German language.

DEVENS, Charles, cabinet officer, was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820; son of Charles and Mary (Lithgow) Devens, and grandson of Richard Devens, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and of Col. Arthur Lithgow of Augusta, Maine. He was graduated at Harvard in arts in 1838, and in law in 1840, and practised his profession first in Northfield and later in Greenfield, Mass. He was a state senator, 1848–49, and U.S. marshal for the district, 1849–53, under appointment of President Fillmore. In this position it became his duty to execute the process under which Sims, the fugitive slave, was returned to his owner, and in 1877, when attorney-general of the United States, he appointed Sims to a position in the department of justice. He resumed the practice of law in 1854 locating at Worcester, Mass. He enlisted in the Federal army in 1861, and on April 19 was made major of the 3d battalion rifles, and on July 26 was promoted colonel of the 15th Mass. volunteers. He was wounded at Ball's Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1862, and was with McClellan at Yorktown, where he was brevetted brigadier-general during the siege, and assigned to a brigade in Couch's division, 4th army corps. At Fair Oaks he was severely wounded; at Antietam he had a horse shot under him; for gallant conduct at Fredericksburg he received commendations from the division commander, and at Chancellorsville he commanded a division of the 11th corps and was again wounded. On his return to the field in 1864 he commanded the third division, 24th corps, and his troops were the first to occupy Richmond after its evacuation. Upon the recommendation of General Grant he was brevetted major-general of volunteers in April, 1865, for "gallantry and good conduct at the capture of Richmond." He commanded the military district of Charleston, S.C., 1865–66, was mustered out of service at his own request in June, 1866, and returned to the practice of his profession. He served as a judge of the superior court of Massachusetts, 1866–73, by appointment of Governor Bullock, and as a judge of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in 1873 by appointment of Governor Washburn. He resigned from the bench March 10, 1877, to become attorney-general of the United States in the cabinet of President Hayes. At the close of the administration he was appointed by Governor Long to the supreme bench of the state, and held the position at the time of his death. He was commander-in-chief of the G.A.R. in 1874; a member of the Massachusetts historical society; president and chief orator at the 250th anniversary of Harvard college, 1889; and received the degree of LL.D. from Columbian university in 1876, and from Harvard in 1877. He delivered noteworthy addresses at the dedication of the soldiers' monuments at Boston and Worcester; on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill; on the occasions of the death of Gen. George G. Meade and of Gen. U. S. Grant; and to his regiment after the battle of Ball's Bluff. A heroic size bronze statue by Olin L. Warner, sculptor, was erected to his memory on the state house grounds, Boston, by the state of Massachusetts, the legislature appropriating $15,000 for the purpose. His brother, Arthur Lithgow Devens, was graduated at Harvard in 1840; received his LL.B. degree in 1843, and died in Boston, Mass., in 1867. General Devens died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1891.

Chas Devens.

DEVIN, Thomas C., soldier, was born in New York city in 1822. He was educated at the public school and learned the trade of painter. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st N.Y.S.M. regiment in 1861 and recruited in June of that year the first cavalry company sent by Governor Morgan to the defence of Washington. He was commissioned its captain and it formed a part of the 1st New York volunteer cavalry regiment. At the end of his three months' service he returned to the front as colonel of the 6th New York volunteer cavalry, and his service in this regiment was with the cavalry corps, army of the Potomac. He commanded a brigade at Five Forks, and captured the Confederate earthworks. At Front Royal his regiment captured two stands of colors, during which effort he was severely wounded. He received for this action the brevet of brigadier-general, Aug. 15, 1864. At the close of the civil war he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 8th U.S. cavalry, July 28, 1866, and on March 2, 1867, was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., for gallantry at Fisher's Hill, and brigadier-general for Sailor's Creek. General Grant is said to have ranked General Devin as second only to General Sheridan as a cavalry officer. He was promoted colonel of the 3d U.S. cavalry, June 25, 1877. He was married in 1855 to Elizabeth May Campbell, a native of Scotland, and a direct descendant of Sir Colin Campbell. She was taken to New York in 1841, at the age of four, and died at Highland Falls, N.Y., April 3, 1897. During the civil war she spent much of her private means for medical supplies for the army. General Devin died in New York city, April 4, 1878.

DEVINE, Edward Thomas, social economist, was born in Union, Hardin county, Iowa, May 6, 1867; son of John and Laura (Hall) Devine, and grandson of Frederick and Clarissa (Hotchkiss) Hall. His first American ancestors lived in Massachusetts and Connecticut, 1650 to 1700. He prepared for college at Albion seminary and was graduated at Cornell college, Iowa, A.B., 1887, and A.M., 1890. He studied in Halle, Germany, 1890–91; was a fellow of the University of Pennsylvania, 1891–95, and received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1892. He was staff lecturer on economics, American society for the extension of university teaching, Philadelphia, 1893–98, and secretary of the society, 1895–98. He was elected a member of the council of the American economic association, of the council of the American academy of political and social science, and of the New York social reform club. He is the author of *Economics* (1898), and papers on social questions published in the *Annals* of the American academy of arts and sciences, *Charities Review* and elsewhere.

DEVINE, Joseph McMurray, governor of North Dakota, was born in Wheeling, Va., March 15, 1861; son of Hugh E. and Jane (McMurray) Devine, and grandson of John Devine, and of William and Isabel McMurray. He was graduated at the University of West Virginia in 1884. He was a teacher in Dakota and served as superintendent of schools for La Moure county, 1886–96. He was made state educational lecturer in 1890; was lieutenant-governor of North Dakota, 1897–98, governor of the state in 1898, after the death of Gov. Frank A. Briggs, and lieutenant-governor again 1899–1900.

DE VINNE, Daniel, clergyman, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, Feb. 1, 1793. He was taken to America in infancy and spent his boyhood in Charleston, N.Y. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church, preached in the south, 1819–1825, and in 1826 was transferred to the New York conference. He was married in 1826 to Joanna Augusta, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Cregier) Low of New York. He wrote: *The Methodist Episcopal Church and Slavery* (1844); *Recollections of Fifty Years in the Ministry* (1869); and *The Irish Primitive Church* (1870). He died in Morrisania, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1883.

DE VINNE, Theodore Low, printer, was born in Stamford, Conn., Dec. 25, 1828; son of the Rev. Daniel and Joanna Augusta (Low) De Vinne. He acquired a common school education and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Gazette*, Newburgh, N.Y., 1844–48. In 1849 he entered the establishment of Francis Hart of New York city, and ten years later became junior member of the firm of Francis Hart & Co. He established a reputation as a competent printer, and on the death of Mr. Hart in 1877 became manager of the business. In 1883 the firm name was changed to Theodore L. De Vinne & Co. He printed *St. Nicholas* from its beginning in 1873, and the *Century* from 1874. He was married in 1850 to Grace, daughter of Joseph Brockbank, of Willimantic, Conn. He was one of the founders and first secretary of the New York typothetæ, and was president of the United typothetæ of America, 1887–88. He is the author of *Printers' Price List* (1871); *Invention of Printing* (1876); *Historic Types* (1886), and magazine articles.

Theo. L. De Vinne.

DEVITT, Edward Ignatius, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 13, 1841; son of George Devitt. He was Franklin medal scholar from the Eliot school, 1854; was graduated from the English high school; a student for several years at the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., and left before graduating to enter the Society of Jesus in 1859. He was a novice at Frederick, Md., 1859–61; a student of the classics there, 1861–63; an instructor at Gonzaga college, Washington, D.C., 1863–69; a student of philosophy at the College of the Sacred Heart, Woodstock, Md., 1869–72, and of theology, 1872–76. He was ordained in 1875 by the archbishop of Baltimore; was professor of rhetoric at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., 1876–77; lecturer on philosophy there, 1877–78; professor of philosophy at the College of the Sacred Heart, Woodstock, Md., 1879–83; lecturer on philosophy at Georgetown university, 1883–85; professor of theology at the College of the Sacred Heart, Woodstock, Md., 1885–88; professor of philosophy at the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., 1888–91; president of Boston college to succeed the Rev. Robert Fulton, S.J., 1891–94; professor of logic, metaphysics and ethics at Georgetown college, D.C., from 1894, and a member of the board of direction of Georgetown university.

DE VRIES, Marion, representative, was born near Woodbridge, San Joaquin county, Cal., Aug. 15, 1865. He was graduated from San Joaquin Valley college in 1886 with the degree of Ph.B. and from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1888. He was admitted to the bar in 1887 and practised in Stockton, Cal., after January, 1889. He was assistant district attorney for San Joaquin county, 1893–97, and a Democratic representative from California in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901.

DEW, Thomas Roderick, educator, was born in King and Queen county, Va., Dec. 5, 1810; son of Capt. Thomas R. and Lucy (Gatewood) Dew. His father was a soldier in the Revolution and a captain in the war of 1812. The son was graduated from William and Mary college in 1820, and in 1827 returned there to accept the chair of history, metaphysics, and political economy. In 1836 he was elected president of the college and held the office during the rest of his life. He published: *The Policy of the Government* (1829); *An Essay in Favor of Slavery* (1833); and *A Digest of the Laws, Customs, Manners, and Institutions of Ancient and Modern Nations* (1853). He died in Paris, France, Aug. 6, 1846.

DEWEY, Charles Augustus, jurist, was born in Williamstown, Mass., March 13, 1793; son of Judge Daniel Dewey of the state supreme court. His mother was a daughter of Judge David Noble of the court of common pleas. He was graduated at Williams college in 1811, studied law under the direction of his father and gained admittance to the bar in 1814. He removed his law office to Northampton in 1826, where he practised with Isaac C. Bates, his brother-in-law, subsequently a U.S. senator. He was district attorney for the western district of Massachusetts, 1830–37. Governor Everett appointed him a justice of the supreme court in 1837 and he continued on the bench up to the time of his death. He was married in 1820 to Frances A., daughter of the Hon. Samuel Henshaw. She died in 1831 leaving one son, Francis Henshaw Dewey. In 1825 he was married to Caroline H., daughter of Gen. James Clinton of New York. He was a trustee of Williams college, 1824–66, and received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1840. He died in Northampton, Mass., Aug. 22, 1866.

DEWEY, Chester, educator, was born in Sheffield, Mass., Oct. 25, 1784; son of Stephen, Jr., and Elizabeth (Owen) Dewey; grandson of Capt. Stephen, great-grandson of James, great^2 grandson of Jedediah, and great^3 grandson of Thomas Dewey, who came from England to the colony of Massachusetts in 1630. He was graduated at Williams college in 1806, studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Stephen West of Stockbridge, and was licensed to preach in 1807. He preached in Tyringham for a short time and was tutor in Williams college, 1808–10, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1810–26, resigning his chair in the last named year and removing to Pittsfield, Mass., to become principal of the Berkshire gymnasium. He was professor of chemistry and botany in the Berkshire medical college from 1822 for about forty years, and also at Woodstock, Vt., from 1841, spending four months of each year as long as his strength remained. In 1836 he removed to Rochester, N.Y., and was principal of the Rochester collegiate institute, 1836–50. He was professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the University of Rochester which he helped to found, 1850–60, and was professor emeritus up to the time of his death. He helped to lay the foundation for the study of science in the United States. His correspondence extended to eminent botanists all over the world and he was the acknowledged authority on carices. He gave his remarkable collection of grasses to Williams college. He was a member of the American association for the advancement of science and of the American philosophical society. Yale conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1809, and that of M.D. in 1825; Union the honorary degree of D.D. in 1838, and Williams that of LL.D. in 1850. He wrote: *History of the Herbaceous Plants of Massachusetts*, published by the state; and among his review articles are: *The True Place of Man in*

Zoölogy, and *An Examination of Some Reasonings Against the Unity of Mankind*. See *Sketch of the Life of Prof. Chester Dewey, D.D., LL.D.*, by Martin B. Anderson, published in the annual report of the regents of the Smithsonian institution, 1870. He died in Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1867.

DEWEY, Chester Pomeroy, journalist, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 10, 1826; son of Chester and Olivia (Pomeroy) Dewey. He was graduated at Williams in 1846 and taught school in Virginia and in Rochester, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, but did not practise law, entering into journalism as assistant editor of the Rochester *American*. He left that journal in 1858 to join the editorial staff of the *Commercial Advertiser*, New York city, where he remained until 1874, when he joined the staff of the Brooklyn *Argus*. Thence in 1877 he went to the Brooklyn *Union*, and in 1882 he became an associate editor of the *American Agriculturist*, New York. In 1890 he was attached to the *Commercial Bulletin*. He died in Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1899.

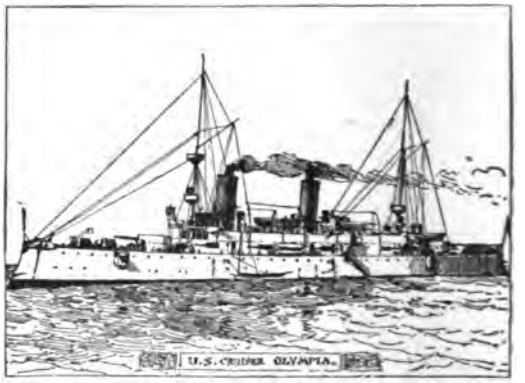
DEWEY, Daniel, representative, was born in Sheffield, Conn., Jan. 29, 1766; son of Capt. Daniel and Abigail (Saxton) Dewey; grandson of James, great-grandson of Jedediah, and great^2 grandson of Thomas Dewey, the settler. He studied two years at Yale and settled in Williamstown, Mass., in the practice of law in 1787. He was treasurer of Williams college, 1798–1814, professor of law and civil polity, 1812–15, and a trustee, 1803–15. In public life he was a member of the state executive council, 1809–12, a representative in the 13th congress, 1813–15, and a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1814–15. He was married to a daughter of Judge Daniel Noble. He died in Williamstown, Mass., May 26, 1815.

DEWEY, Davis Rich, educator, was born in Burlington, Vt., April 7, 1858; son of Archibald Sprague and Lucinda Artemesia (Rich) Dewey; grandson of Davis and Affia (Wright) Rich, and a descendant of Thomas Dewey, the settler. He acquired his preparatory education in the public schools and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1879. He then taught school, 1879–83, being principal of the high school in Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill., 1881–83. He took a post-graduate course in history and political economy at Johns Hopkins university, where for one year he held a fellowship, and was graduated with the degree of Ph.D. in 1886. He was appointed to the chair of economics and statistics at the Massachusetts institute of technology, Boston, in 1886, and was elected secretary of the American statistical association in the same year. He became editor of the quarterly publications of the association, which had been suspended for many years, and was energetic in increasing its membership. He was elected a member of the American economic association, to whose publications he made contributions. He is the author of a *Syllabus of Political History of the Nineteenth Century* (1887), afterward revised and enlarged in co-operation with Prof. Charles H. Levermore. In 1894–95 he served as chairman of the Massachusetts committee on the unemployed which submitted a report in print. In 1896–97 he served as a member of a special commission to report on the charitable and reformatory interests and institutions of Massachusetts.

DEWEY, Francis Henshaw, jurist, was born in Williamstown, Mass., July 12, 1821; son of Judge Charles Augustus and Frances A. (Henshaw) Dewey. He was graduated at Williams college in 1840, studied law at Yale and Harvard, and with the Hon. Emery Washburn at Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He practised in Worcester until 1869 when he was appointed a judge of the superior court of the state. He was a state senator in 1856 and again in 1869, was for several years president of the Worcester county horticultural society, was a trustee of Williams college, 1869–87, and a member of the American antiquarian society. Williams gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1873. He was married in 1846 to Frances A., daughter of John Clark of Northampton, Mass. She died in 1851 and in 1853 he was married to Sarah B., daughter of the Hon. George A. Tufts of Dudley, Mass. He died in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 16, 1887.

DEWEY, Frederic Perkins, chemist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 4, 1855; son of Daniel S. and Elizabeth (Perkins) Dewey; grandson of Daniel and Fannie (Shepard) Dewey, and of Isaac and Betsy (Belden) Perkins; and a descendant of Deacon Benjamin Chaplin, a first settler, in whose honor Chaplin, Conn., was named. He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school, Yale college, in 1876, and was assistant in analytical chemistry at Lafayette college, 1876–77. In July, 1877, he became chemist of the North Jersey iron company and in 1878 took a post-graduate course in the laboratory of the Sheffield scientific school. In 1879 he was engaged as chemist of the Roane iron and steel company and in 1881 was employed by the census bureau, in association with Dr. George W. Hawes, in investigating the building stones of the United States. In December, 1882, he was appointed curator of metallurgy in the U.S. national museum, Washington, D.C. From 1889 he was engaged in expert work in chemistry and metallurgy in Washington, D.C. He was married April 12, 1877, to Charlotte Esther Candee of West Haven, Conn. His published works include: *A Preliminary Descriptive Catalogue of the Systematic Collections in Economic Geology and Metallurgy in the United States National Museum* (1891).

DEWEY, George, naval officer, was born in Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 26, 1837; son of Dr. Julius Yemans and Mary (Perrin), grandson of Capt. Simeon and Prudence (Yemans), great-grandson of William and Rebecca (Carrier), great[2] grandson of Simeon and Anna (Phelps), great[3] grandson of William and Mercy (Bailey), great[4] grandson of Josiah and Mehitable (Miller), great[5] grandson of Sergt. Josiah and Hepzibah (Lyman), and great[6] grandson of Thomas Dewey who emigrated from Sandwich, Kent, England, about 1630. Dr. Julius Y. Dewey (M.D., University of Vermont, 1824), organized the National life insurance company, and was its president, 1851–77. George was educated in the public school and academy and in Norwich university, and was appointed to the naval academy at Annapolis, entering Sept. 23, 1854. He was graduated in 1858 fifth in the class, and was assigned to the U.S. steam frigate *Wabash* attached to the Mediterranean squadron. On his return home in 1859 he had attained the rank of ensign and was on leave of absence in 1861 when the news of the fall of Sumter reached Montpelier and he at once reported to Washington for duty. He was promoted passed midshipman, Jan. 19, 1861; master, Feb. 23, 1861, and lieutenant, April 19, 1861. He was assigned to the *Mississippi* and was second officer on that vessel in the West Gulf squadron ordered to capture New Orleans and he took part in the operations of Farragut and Porter that resulted in the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the capture of the city, April 29, 1862. When the fleet undertook to run the batteries of Port Hudson the *Mississippi*, retarded by the disabling of the *Richmond*, was swept on the flats 100 yards from the battery and speedily set on fire. After Dewey had spiked the guns he left the ship with Captain Smith in a small boat, the sailors having made their escape by swimming to the opposite shore. In July, 1863, Lieutenant Dewey was with the gunboat flotilla that engaged the Confederate batteries below Donaldsonville and in 1864 he was attached to the *Agawam* of the North Atlantic squadron. He was subsequently transferred to the *Colorado*, and with that vessel engaged in both attacks on Fort Fisher, N.C., December, 1864, and January, 1865. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, March 3, 1865; was executive officer on the *Kearsarge*, 1865–67; and second officer on board the *Colorado* of the European squadron, 1867–68. He was assigned to duty at the naval academy in 1868 and in 1870 received his first command, that of the *Narragansett*. He was on special service, 1870–72, receiving while on that service his commission as commander, April 18, 1872. He had charge of the Pacific survey, 1872–75; was lighthouse inspector, 1876–77; secretary of the lighthouse board, 1877–82; and was in command of the *Juniata* of the Asiatic squadron, 1882–84. He was made captain, Sept. 27, 1884; commanded the *Dolphin* of the white squadron, 1884–85; the *Pensacola*, flagship of the European squadron, 1885–88; was chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, 1888–93; was on the lighthouse board, 1893–95; was commissioned commodore, Feb. 28, 1896, and served as president of the board of inspection and survey at Washington, D.C., 1896–97. He was assigned to the command of the Asiatic squadron Nov. 30, 1897. He took command Jan. 1, 1898, and when war with Spain was declared in April, 1898, the British proclamation of neutrality that followed obliged Commodore Dewey to leave Hong Kong, April 28, 1898, with his fleet, which consisted of the *Olympia*, flagship, the *Baltimore*, *Boston*, *Raleigh*, *Concord*, *Petrel*, *McCulloch*, revenue cutter, *Nanshan*, collier, and *Zafiro*, supply ship; nine vessels manned by 1694 officers and men. His orders from Washington were to capture or destroy the Spanish Pacific squadron, then in harbor in Manila Bay. He reached the south channel leading into the bay, April 30, 1898, at 11.30 P.M., and disregarding the torpedoes with which the place was reported to be guarded, he made his way silently up the channel. When the greater part of his fleet had passed within the protection of the bay the Spanish forts first opened fire from a shore battery, their shot going far wide of the mark and doing no damage to the invading fleet. When daylight broke on May 1, 1898, the United States squadron was off the city of Manila, and at 5.15 A.M., five batteries defending the city — three of which were located at Manila and two near Cavité, — and the Spanish fleet, comprising the *Reina Cristina*, *Castilla*, *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, *Don Juan de Austria*, *Isla de Cuba*, *Isla de Luzon*, *General Lezo*, *Marques del Duero*, *El Correo*, *Velasco*, *Isla de Mindanao*, *Rapido* and *Hercules*, opened fire. The United States fleet returned the fire at 5.41 A.M., maintaining a line parallel to that of the anchored



George Dewey.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Spanish fleet, and then counter-steaming, again passed the line of Spanish warships and continued to give and receive steady fire as the successive ships passed an antagonist. Admiral Montojo commanding the Spanish fleet, made a desperate effort to steam the *Reina Christina*, his flagship, out of the line so as to engage more effectively the passing antagonists. The *Olympia* met the attempt with the full weight of her battery that nearly disabled the Spanish battle-ship, set it on fire, and forced the Spanish admiral behind the shelter of Cavité Point, where the vessel continued to burn and finally sank, her crew escaping to the shore. A threat from Commodore Dewey to the governor-general of Manila to shell the city unless the land batteries ceased firing, silenced the forts, and at 7.35 A.M., the United States fleet withdrew out of range of the guns of the enemy's fleet and the crews were ordered to breakfast. When the attack was renewed at 11.16 A.M., the commodore found the Spanish ships on fire and rapidly being put out of fighting condition by the flames. By 12.30 P.M., the Spanish batteries were silenced and all their ships either sunk or deserted and burning. The *Petrel* completed the work of destruction by firing the smaller gunboats that had sought refuge behind Cavité Point, and the eight warships with seven men slightly wounded and with no serious damage to any of the vessels, anchored off Manila and held the city at their mercy. On the arrival of General Merritt with sufficient troops to hold the city, the fleet combined with the land forces in a simultaneous attack on the city, on Aug. 13, 1898, and after six hours' engagement Flag-Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby of the *Olympia*, raised the Stars and Stripes over the captured city. After the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, Commodore Dewey was raised to the rank of acting rear-admiral by President McKinley and received from the joint houses of congress a vote of thanks for his signal victory over the Spanish fleet without the loss of a single American life. Congress also presented to him an elegant sword, and caused a medal to be cast to be presented to the commodore and to each

officer and man in his fleet. In 1899 congress by special act created the rank of admiral and the President named him for the office and rank.

which had been held only by Farragut and Porter. He left Manila with the *Olympia* in April, 1899, making the voyage home by way of India, Red Sea, Suez canal, and the Mediterranean, reaching New York the last of September. He was given a notable series of public ovations at New York city, Washington, D.C., Montpelier, Vt., and Boston, Mass. He then returned to Washington, where he acted with the Philippine commission of which he was a member. He was married, Oct. 24, 1867, to Susie, daughter of Gov. Ichabod Goodwin of New Hampshire. She died, Dec. 28, 1872, leaving one son, George Goodwin, born, Dec. 23, 1872. On Nov. 9, 1899, he was married to Mrs. Mildred McLean Hazen, widow of Gen. W. B. Hazen, U.S.A., and daughter of Washington McLean of Cincinnati, Ohio. Admiral Dewey received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and from Princeton university in 1898, and the degree of Master of military science from Norwich university the same year. Several biographies of Admiral Dewey were published in 1899 and a carefully compiled genealogical record of the Dewey family in America.

DEWEY, Henry Sweetser, lawyer, was born in Hanover, N.H., Nov. 9, 1856; son of Maj. Israel Otis and Susan Augusta (Sweetser) Dewey; and grandson of Israel and Nancy (Hovey) Dewey and of Gen. Henry and Susan (West) Sweetser of Concord, N.H. His father was a merchant in early life and afterward a paymaster in the U.S. army. His first American ancestor, Thomas Dewey (1600–48), emigrated from Sandwich, Kent, England, became a freeman of Dorchester, Mass., in 1634; removed to Windsor, Conn., about 1638, and married widow Frances Clark, March 22, 1639. Henry Sweetser spent the years of his boyhood in the south and west where his father was stationed as paymaster. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1878 and afterward served as paymaster's clerk in the U.S. army, being stationed at Boston, 1878–80. He resigned in 1880, studied law with the Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney, was graduated from the Boston university law school in 1882, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882, taking up practice in Boston. He served as a member of the 1st corps of cadets, M.V.M., 1880–89, was appointed judge-advocate on the staff of the 1st brigade, with rank of captain, 1889; was a member of the city council in 1885, 1886 and 1887, and of the state house of representatives, 1889, 1890 and 1891; was appointed a bar examiner for Suffolk county in 1891 and a master in chancery in 1893; was appointed a special justice of the municipal court of the city of Boston in April, 1896, and in 1897 he was made chairman of the first state board of bar examiners.

DEWEY, Hiram Todd, viticulturist, was born in Poultney, Vt., July 13, 1816; son of Jeremiah, 3d, and Orinda (Todd) Dewey; and a descendant in the eighth generation through Jeremiah, 2d, Jeremiah, 1st, Samuel, Nathaniel, and Josiah, from Thomas Dewey, who came from Sandwich, Kent, England, became a freeman of Dorchester, Mass., in 1634, and died in Windsor, Conn., April 27, 1648. Jeremiah Dewey the third removed with his family to Elizabethtown, N.Y., in 1828, and to Detroit, Mich., in 1830, where he carried on his trade as a jeweller and clockmaker. He removed to Sandusky, Ohio, in 1841, where he died of cholera in 1849. Hiram Todd Dewey, his second son, learned the trade with his father. He began business at Perrysburg, Ohio, in 1832, and in 1834 removed to Fort Wayne, where he was married, Nov. 23, 1838, to Susan Lauffley Stapleford, who was born at Newcastle, Del., Dec. 28, 1818. He returned in 1843 to Sandusky, Ohio, where in addition to the jewelry business he manufactured and put up town clocks. In 1857 he purchased a farm, one mile from Sandusky, on which he planted the first vineyard on the lake shore of northern Ohio, and in 1860 he had so far succeeded that his vineyard was visited by hundreds interested in viticulture. Land along the lake shore advanced from $75 to $200 per acre, and thousands of acres were planted in grapes. In 1862 he began the manufacture of wine, making 4000 gallons, and the following year 10,000 gallons. In 1865 he began selling his wines in New York city, but found it extremely difficult to introduce American wines for general use. His progress in this line was slow, but he finally won his way to success and with his sons, George Eugene and Hiram Stapleford, built up what in 1899 was the largest native wine business in the city of New York.

DEWEY, Israel Otis, soldier, was born in Berlin, Vt., March 9, 1824; son of Israel and Nancy (Hovey) Dewey; grandson of William and Rebecca (Carrier) Dewey, and of Roger and Martha (Freeman) Hovey; and a direct descendant in the eighth generation from Thomas Dewey, a freeman of Dorchester, Mass., in 1634. His mother was seventh in descent from Daniel Hovey, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1637. Israel Otis was fitted for college, but deciding on a mercantile life engaged in business in Concord, N.H., 1849–52, and in Hanover, 1852–64. He was an aide with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Haile, 1857, was a state legislator in 1860, postmaster of Hanover, 1861–64, additional paymaster of volunteers, 1864–66, and paymaster in the U.S. army with rank of major, 1867–88, serving the last three years in the office of the paymaster-general at Washington. He was retired in 1888, on reaching the age limit. He was married in 1851 to Susan Augusta, daughter of Gen. Henry and Susan (West) Sweetser. He died in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1888.

DEWEY, Jedediah, patriot, was born in Westfield, Mass., April 11, 1714; son of Jedediah and Rebecca (Williams) Dewey. He was an uncle of Elizabeth (Dewey) Follett, the heroine of the massacre of Wyoming, July 5, 1778, and it was at his house in Bennington, Vt., that she found shelter with her six children after that terrible experience. He was called to the pastorate of the Bennington church, May 24, 1763. In 1770 he was indicted at Albany, N.Y., as a leader in the land controversy with the state of New York, and his influence with Governor Tryon brought about a temporary cessation of the trouble in 1772. On the Sunday preceding the battle of Bennington he urged his people to fight for their country and after the capture of Ticonderoga he conducted a service of thanksgiving which was attended by the officers of the victorious army. He was married, Aug. 4, 1736, to Mindwell Hayden of Windsor, Conn., and they had eight children. She died, June 29, 1792. His son, Capt. Elijah Dewey, commanded an infantry company at Bennington and served at Fort Independence, 1776, Ticonderoga, 1776–77, and at Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered. He was counted the wealthiest man in Bennington, excepting Gov. Moses Robinson. The Rev. Jedediah Dewey died in Bennington, Vt., Dec. 21, 1778.

DEWEY, Joel Allen, soldier, was born in Georgia, Vt., Sept. 20, 1840; son of Horace Moseley and Harriet M. (Peck) Dewey. He studied at Oberlin college, 1858–61, leaving in his senior year to serve in the Union army, having received a commission as 1st lieutenant. He was assigned to the army of Gen. John Pope and was afterward with Gen. W. T. Sherman. He was promoted captain and served on the staff of General Rosecrans. In 1863 he was promoted colonel and commanded the 111th U.S. colored regiment. He led a brigade in the operation of the army in Alabama and was captured near Athens, Ala., in 1864, while engaging Forrest's cavalry. After his exchange he served in Tennessee and Alabama till the close of the war. He received his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 13, 1865, declined a captain's commission in the regular army, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 31, 1866. He then studied in the Albany (N.Y.) law school, was graduated in 1867, and removed to Dandridge, Tenn., where he practised law. He was attorney-general of the state, 1869–73, and died in Knoxville, Tenn., June 17, 1873.

DEWEY, John, educator, was born in Burlington, Vt., Oct. 20, 1859; son of Archibald S. and Lucina (Rich) Dewey. His ancestor on the

Rich side came to America in 1640. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1879, and taught in South Oil City, Penn., and Charlotte, Vt., 1879–81. In 1881 he studied philosophy with Prof. H. A. P. Torrey of the University of Vermont, studied philosophy at Johns Hopkins university in 1882 and was appointed to a fellowship there in 1883. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1884; was instructor in philosophy in the University of Michigan, 1884–86, and assistant professor of philosophy, 1886–88; professor of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Minnesota, 1888–89, and professor of philosophy, University of Michigan, 1889–94. He became head professor of philosophy in the University of Chicago in 1894. He was married July 19, 1886, to Alice Chipman. His published volumes include: *Psychology* (1888, 3d ed. 1893); *Leibniz* (1889); *Outlines of Ethical Theory* (1890); *Syllabus of Ethics* (1894 and 1897); and *Psychology of Number* with Dr. J. A. McLellan (1895).

DEWEY, Louis Marinus, geologist, was born at Westfield, Mass., Aug. 27, 1865; son of Albert L. and Helen L. (Noble), grandson of Jason, 2d, and Nancy B. (Crary), great-grandson of Jason and Chene (Tillotson), great[2] grandson of Elial, a minuteman in 1775, and Louisa (Day), great[3] grandson of Deacon Joseph and Beulah (Sacket), great[4] grandson of Sergeant Joseph and Sarah (Warner), great[5] grandson of Ensign Jedediah and Sarah (Orton), and great[6] grandson of Thomas Dewey, the settler of Dorchester, Mass., 1630, and Windsor, Conn. The family was represented in Westfield, Mass., by direct descendants of Thomas the immigrant, 1668–1900. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and became interested in genealogy in 1883. He published articles bearing on the history of his town and in the early part of 1899 issued *The Life of Rear-Admiral George Dewey, and Dewey Family History*, a modern quarto of 1100 pages, over 900 pages being given up to the record of some 15,000 Deweys and descendants. In 1899 he was at work on the history of the other old families of Westfield, and had traced his lineage back to over seventy-five settlers in New England.

DEWEY, Mary Elizabeth, teacher, was born in Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 27, 1821; daughter of the Rev. Orville and Louisa (Farnham) Dewey, and granddaughter of Silas and Polly (Root) Dewey and of William and Hannah (Emerson) Farnham. She was educated at private schools and in 1860 opened a boarding school in Sheffield, Mass. In 1884 she was elected corresponding secretary to the Massachusetts Indian association. Her published writings include: *Life and Letters of Miss Sedgwick* (1871) and *Autobiography and Letters of My Father* (edited, 1883).

DEWEY, Melvil, educationist and librarian, was born in Adams Center, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1851; son of Joel and Eliza (Green) Dewey, and grandson of David Dewey and of Charles Green. He was graduated at Amherst in 1874 and was librarian of the college, 1873–76. In 1876 he removed to Boston, Mass., where he established the American library association of which he was secretary, 1876–91, and president in 1891 and again at the time of the World's congress of librarians in 1893. He also instituted the *Library Journal*, editing the first five volumes, 1876–1881; the Metric bureau organized for the purpose of securing the adoption of the international decimal weights and measures; and the Spelling reform association. He served from the first as permanent secretary of both associations. He also organized the Library bureau as a business enterprise in connection with the *Library Journal* and was its manager till May, 1883, when he went to New York as chief librarian of Columbia college, serving 1883–89. He was appointed professor of library economy in 1884 and director of the Columbia college school of library economy which was founded by him and opened in January, 1887, for the professional training of librarians. In 1888 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the University of the state of New York and director of the New York state library. The Library school was transferred to the state library and he continued in its management. He was the framer of the University law of 1892. In 1896 when the National educational association organized for the first time a library department, Mr. Dewey was elected its first president. In 1897 he was commissioned by the U.S. government delegate to the international congress of librarians in connection with the Queen's jubilee in London. In a speech made by the librarian of Oxford university he gave to Mr. Dewey credit above all other librarians together, for the remarkable progress of the two decades which had won for librarianship its distinct recognition among the learned professions. He edited the *Library Journal*, the *Library Notes*, the *Metric Bulletin*, the *Metric Advocate*, and the *Spelling Reform Bulletin*. He is the author of *Rules for Author and Classed Catalogs*, and *Decimal Classification and Relativ Index* (1885, 5th ed., 1894).

Melvil Dewey

DEWEY, Nelson, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 19, 1813; son of Ebenezer and Lucy (Webster) Dewey, and grandson of Bezaleel and Sybel (Metcalf) Dewey. In 1814 the family removed to Otsego county, N.Y., and in 1829 he was sent to the academy at Hamilton, N.Y., where he remained three years. He taught school for a year in Morris, N.Y., removed to Lancaster, Grant county, Wis., in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He helped to organize the county, of which he was elected first register of deeds in 1837. He was a representative in the 1st, 2d and 3d territorial legislative assemblies, 1838–42, and a member of the council in the 4th legislative assembly, 1842–46. He served as speaker at the extra session of the second assembly in August, 1840, and as president of the council at the fourth session of the fourth assembly in January, 1846. He was elected governor of Wisconsin on its organization as a state, June 7, 1848, and was re-elected in 1850, serving until Jan. 5, 1852. He was a delegate to the several Democratic state conventions, and a Democratic elector in 1888. In 1849, upon the reorganization of the Wisconsin historical society, he was elected its president. He was a pioneer in developing the lead industries of the state. He died in Cassville, Wis., July 21, 1889.

DEWEY, Orville, clergyman, was born in Sheffield, Mass., March 28, 1794; son of Silas and Polly (Root) Dewey, grandson of Stephen, great-grandson of James, great^2 grandson of Jedediah, and great^3 grandson of Thomas Dewey, the original immigrant. He was graduated from Williams college in 1814, taught school in Sheffield for a year, spent a year in business, and in 1816 entered Andover theological seminary where he was graduated in 1819. He was undecided as to his theological views and refused to be a candidate for any settlement, accepting an invitation from the American education society to preach in the churches of Massachusetts in behalf of its objects. In the spring of 1820 he engaged to preach for a year at the Congregational church at Gloucester. There he was married, Dec. 26, 1820, to Louisa, daughter of William Farnham of Boston. At the end of the year he announced his decision to enter the Unitarian denomination and became assistant to Dr. William Ellery Channing at the Federal street church in Boston, filling the pulpit during Dr. Channing's visit to Europe in 1822–23. He was ordained pastor of the New Bedford Unitarian Congregational church, Dec. 17, 1823, and besides ably discharging the duties of his parish he became a constant contributor to the *Christian Examiner*. His health gradually gave way under the strain of overwork and in 1833 he was obliged to leave his parish for a year's visit to Europe. In 1835 he was installed as pastor of the second Congregational church in New York, situated on Mercer street. The building was burned in November, 1837, and a new one called the Church of the Messiah was erected in 1839 on Broadway. In 1841 he again went abroad for his health, returning in August, 1843, but was no longer able to carry on his work and in 1849 finally dissolved his connection with the Church of the Messiah, retiring to his old home in Sheffield, Mass. In 1851 he delivered before the Lowell institute in Boston a series of lectures on the "Problem of Human Destiny," which he afterward delivered in many of the large cities of the east and south. The following year he delivered a second course of lectures at the Lowell institute, on the "Education of the Human Race." In 1851 he became pastor of a church in Washington, D.C., and at the same time was appointed by President Fillmore, one of his parishioners there, chaplain in the U.S. navy. He remained in Washington two years. In 1856–57 he preached and lectured in Charleston, S.C. In 1858 he became pastor of Church Green in Boston, and in 1861 retired to Sheffield, where he passed the rest of his life. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1839. He published his complete works in three volumes (1847) and many sermons and addresses. See *Autobiography* and *Letters of Orville Dewey* by Mary E. Dewey (1883.) He died in Sheffield, Mass., March 21, 1882.

DEWEY, Samuel Worthington, mariner, was born in Falmouth, Mass., Feb. 4, 1807; son of Capt. Samuel Madon and Mercy Bacon (Hallett) Dewey; and grandson of Benoni and Sabra (Worthington) Dewey. His father was captain in the U.S. artillery during the war of 1812. Samuel removed with his parents to Boston in 1810, attended the public school, went to sea with Captain Ashman, making the voyage to the East Indies in 1820, was mate of the ship *Topaz*, commanded the ships *Messenger* and *Israel*, and visited the principal ports of Europe, South America and the East Indies. He retired from the merchant service in 1834. He was an ardent Whig and in 1834 cut from the *Constitution*, lying in Charlestown harbor, the figurehead of Jackson and subsequently returned it to Mahlon Dickinson, secretary of the navy, at Washington, D.C. He was a ship-broker in New York, engaged in trade

with the southern states and the West Indies, 1836–45, and while thus engaged, publicly chastised James Gordon Bennett, Sr., for an offensive article in the *Herald*, after which encounter the two men became fast friends. He then became interested in politics and as a friend of President Polk commanded considerable influence during his administration. He invested in mineral lands in Virginia and North Carolina and while prospecting in these states to determine and locate such property he discovered in Virginia the largest American diamond ever found, which was cut and presented to James Gordon Bennett. In New Jersey he discovered the largest and finest American ruby ever found, which became the property of the Academy of natural sciences in Philadelphia. He became a citizen of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1846 and died there, June 9, 1899.

DEWING, Maria Richards (Oakey), artist, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1855. She studied art at the National academy of design, under John Lafarge, and in 1876, under Thomas Couture. Her chief works consist of figures and flowers. She was married to Thomas Wilmer Dewing, the artist. She painted *Violets* (1878); *Mother and Child* (1880); *Portrait of a Boy* (1875); *Portrait of Mr. Oakey* (1877) · *Sleeping Child* (1878).

DEWING, Thomas Wilmer, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., May 4, 1851. He was a pupil of Lefebvre and Boulanger in Paris, 1876–79, and on his return from France opened a studio in Boston. He became a member of the Society of American artists in 1880, was awarded the Clarke prize at the National academy in 1887, and in 1888 was elected a National academician. In 1889 he received the second class medal at the Paris exposition. Among his pictures are: *Young Sorcerer* (1877); *The South Wind* (1878); *The Musician* (1878); *Morning* (1879); *The Lady in Yellow; The Prelude* (1883); *The Garden* (1884); *Tobias and the Angel* (1887); and *The Days* (1887). He also became a well-known mural decorator, and in 1892 decorated the ceiling of the café in the Hotel Imperial, New York city. He received a gold medal at the Pan-American exposition, 1901.

DE WITT, Charles, delegate, was born in Kingston, N.Y., in 1728. He was a member of the Colonial assembly, 1768–76; a delegate to the Provisional convention of 1775; a member of the Provincial congress, 1776–77; of the constitutional committee, 1776; of the committee of safety, 1777; a delegate from New York to the Continental congress, 1783–85, and a member of the assembly, 1781–86. He died in Kingston, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1787.

DE WITT, John, clergyman, was born in Catskill, N.Y., in August, 1789; son of John and Mary (Braisted) De Witt. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1809, and was ordained a minister of the Reformed Dutch church in 1811. He was pastor at Lanesborough, Mass., 1811–12, and at Albany, N.Y., 1813–23 He then accepted the chair of ecclesiastical history in the Theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., which he retained until his death. In 1825 he proposed the revival of the old Queen's college, which some years before had been suspended, under the new name "Rutgers college." He carried this through with great energy, giving gratuitous service in rhetoric and *belles-lettres*, in addition to his duties as theological professor. He was married in 1810 to Sarah, daughter of Tjerck Schoonmaker of Saugerties, N.Y. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Oct. 11, 1831.

DE WITT, John, clergyman, was born in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1821; son of the Rev. John and Sarah (Schoonmaker) Dewitt, and grandson of John and Mary (Braisted) De Witt. He was graduated from Rutgers college in 1838 and from the Theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, in 1842. He was pastor at Ridgeway, N.Y., 1842–44; Ghent, N.Y., 1845–48; Canajoharie, N.Y., 1848–49, and Millstone, N.J., 1850–63. In 1863 he was made professor of Old Testament and New Testament exegesis in the Theological seminary at New Brunswick. He was a member of the Anglo-American Bible revision company from 1872. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers in 1857; that of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1880; and that of L.H.D. from Columbia in 1888. His published works include: *The Sure Foundation* (1857); *The Praise Songs of Israel* (1882); *A New Rendering of the Psalms, with Notes* (1887); *What is Inspiration* (1894).

DE WITT, John, clergyman, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 10, 1842; son of William Radcliffe and Mary (Wallace) De Witt. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B. in 1861, and A.M. in 1864, studied at Princeton theological seminary, 1861–64, and was graduated at Union theological seminary in 1865. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, June 9, 1865, and was pastor at Irvington, N.Y., 1865–69, of the Central Congregational church, Boston, Mass., 1869–76, and of the Tenth Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876–82. He held the chair of church history in Lane theological semi-

nary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1882–88; that of apologetics and missions in McCormick theological seminary, Chicago, 1888–92, and in 1892 assumed the Archibald Alexander chair of church history in Princeton theological seminary. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1877 and that of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1886. He is the author of *Sermons on the Christian Life* (1885).

DE WITT, Simeon, chancellor, was born in Ulster county, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1756; son of Dr. Andrew and ——— (Vernoy) Dewitt. He was graduated from Queen's (afterward Rutgers) college in 1776, and served in the Continental army as assistant geographer, 1778–80, and chief of General Washington's geographical staff, 1780–83. He was state surveyor-general of New York, 1784–1834; declined an appointment as surveyor-general of the United States, May 20, 1796; was a commissioner on boundaries, 1783, 1785 and 1790; capitol commissioner, 1804; canal commissioner, 1810; a Clinton presidential elector, 1812; regent of the University of the state of New York, 1798–1834; vice-chancellor, 1817–29, and chancellor, 1825–34. He was a member of the American philosophical society as early as 1790, and in 1793 was an original member of the Society for the promotion of agriculture, arts and manufactures, of which he was elected president in 1813. He was also vice-president of the Albany institute for many years. He was married to Susan (1778–1824), daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Linn, and a poet of some note. His publications include: *Elements of Perspective* (1813), and various maps and charts. See his *Life and Service* by T. Romeyn Beck, M.D. (1835). He died in Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 8, 1834.

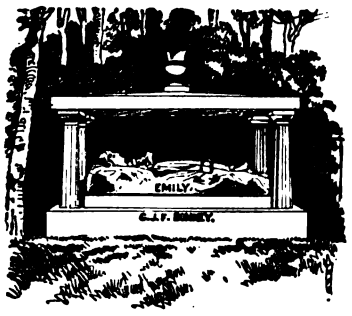
DE WITT, Thomas, clergyman, was born at Kingston, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1791. He was graduated at Union college in 1808 and at the Theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1812. He was pastor of the combined congregations of Hopewell and New Hackensack, N.Y., 1812–29, and of the Collegiate Dutch church, New York city, 1829–74. He was elected a trustee of Rutgers college in 1840, and of Columbia college in 1858; president of the New York historical society in 1872, and a member of numerous religious societies. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers in 1828. He died in New York city, May 18, 1874.

DE WITT, William Radcliffe, clergyman and librarian, was born in Clinton, Dutchess county, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1792; son of John and Katherine (Van Vliet) DeWitt of Newburgh, N.Y., and a descendant of Tjerck Claase DeWitt, one of the early Dutch settlers of Ulster county, N.Y. He was brought up in his father's store in Salem, N.Y., as a merchant, and entered Union college in the class of 1816, but left college to volunteer as a soldier in the war of 1812, taking part in the expedition of Commodore McDonough on Lake Champlain. After the close of the war he continued his theological studies, begun at Salem, N.Y., under Dr. Proudfit, in New York under Dr. Mason. He received his A.B. degree from Union in 1816, and was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1818. He was pastor of the church in Harrisburg, Pa., 1818–67. He was state librarian of Pennsylvania, 1852–67, and a promoter of the public school system of the state. He was married to Mary, daughter of William and Eleanor (Maclay) Wallace. He received the degree of D.D. from Union in 1819 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 23, 1867.

DE WOLF, James, senator, was born in Bristol, R.I., March 18, 1764; son of Mark Anthony and Abigail (Potter) De Wolf. During the Revolutionary war he shipped as a sailor on a privateer, and before reaching his majority was master of a vessel. He soon acquired a large fortune and returning to his native place he engaged in extensive commercial ventures, principally with Cuba and other West India islands. He also accumulated large sums of money in the slave trade. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 he sent out the private armed brig-of-war, *Yankee*, which in three years captured nearly $5,000,000 worth of British property. In 1812 he built the Arkwright mills in Coventry, R.I., and carried them on with increasing success. He represented Bristol in the general assembly for nearly thirty years. In 1821 he was elected a U.S. senator, and served until 1825 when he resigned his seat to attend to his private affairs. He was married to a daughter of William Bradford, U.S. senator. He died in New York city, Dec. 21, 1837.

DEXTER, Franklin, lawyer, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 5, 1793; son of the Hon. Samuel and Catharine (Gordon) Dexter. His father was secretary of the treasury under President John Adams. He was graduated at Harvard in 1812, studied law under the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1825, 1826 and 1840, and a state senator in 1835. He was a member of the select committee appointed in 1836 to revise the statutes of the state; was U.S. district attorney, 1841–45, under appointment of President Tyler, and was again appointed in 1849 by President Taylor. He defended the murderers of Captain White of Salem, Mass., in 1830, Daniel Webster appearing for the prosecution. He was married in 1819 to Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. William Prescott. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1857. He died in Beverly, Mass., Aug. 14, 1857.

DEXTER, Henry, sculptor, was born in Nelson, Madison county, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1806. He learned the trade of a blacksmith in Pomfret, Conn., and after working at it for several years removed to Providence, R.I. He had early evinced a strong artistic talent, and in Providence he acquired some reputation as a painter of portraits. He removed to Boston in 1836, and to Cambridge, Mass., in 1837, studying painting and sculpture, and finally devoting his whole attention to sculpture. His first work was a marble bust of Samuel Eliot, mayor of Boston. In 1860 he visited every state in the Union, and modelled busts of the chief executives of every state excepting California and Oregon. The collection, intended for the capitol at Washington, was never placed there, owing to the interruption of the civil war. Among his better known works are: busts of Dickens, Agassiz and Longfellow; *The Binney Child* in Mount Auburn cemetery, supposed to be the first marble statue made in the United States; *The Backwoodsmen* (1847); *The Cushing Children* (1848); *General Joseph Warren at Bunker Hill* (1857); and *Nymph of the Ocean* (1870). He died in Cambridge, Mass., June 23, 1876.



DEXTER, Henry Martyn, clergyman, was born at Plympton, Mass., Aug. 13, 1821. He was graduated from Yale in 1840 and from Andover theological seminary in 1844. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry Nov. 9, 1844, and preached at Manchester, N.H., 1844–49; and at the Pine (afterward Berkeley) Street Congregational church, Boston, 1849–67. He was editor of the *Congregationalist*, 1851–66, and of the *Congregational Quarterly*, 1859–66. In 1867 the *Congregationalist* was combined with the *Recorder*, and Mr. Dexter became editor-in-chief, resigning his pastorate to devote his whole time to the work. He preached at Dorchester, Mass., 1869–71, and delivered lectures at Andover theological seminary, 1877–80. He was made a member of the American antiquarian society in 1869; of the Massachusetts historical society in 1869, and of the American historical association in 1884. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown in 1863; that of D.D. from Iowa college in 1865, and from Yale in 1880; and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1890. His published works include: *The Moral Influence of Manufacturing Towns* (1848); *The Temperance Duties of the Temperate* (1850); *Our National Condition and its Remedy* (1856); *The Voice of the Bible the Verdict of Reason* (1858); *Street Thoughts* (1859); *Twelve Discourses* (1860); *What Ought to be Done with the Freedmen and the Rebels* (1865); *Congregationalism* (1865); *The Verdict of Reason upon the Future Punishment of Those who Die Impenitent* (1865); *A Glance at the Ecclesiastical Councils of New England* (1867); *The Church Polity of the Pilgrims the Polity of the New Testament* (1870); *Pilgrim Memoranda* (1870); *As to Roger Williams and his Banishment from the Massachusetts Colony* (1876); *The Congregationalism of the Last Three Hundred Years as Seen in its Literature* (with a bibliographical Appendix of 7250 titles, 1880); *A Handbook of Congregationalism* (1880); *Roger Williams's Christenings make not Christians: a Long-lost Tract Recovered and Exactly Reprinted and Edited* (1881); *The True Story of John Smyth, the Se-Baptist* (1881); *Common Sense as to Woman Suffrage* (1885); *Early English Exiles in Amsterdam* (1890); and *Elder Brewster's Library* (1890); besides many contributions to cyclopædias and periodicals, a manuscript *Bibliography of the Church Struggle in England during the Sixteenth Century*; and an unfinished *Study of the English and Dutch Life of the Plymouth Men.* He left to Yale 2000 volumes on the New England Puritans. He died in New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 13, 1890.

Henry M. Dexter

DEXTER, Samuel, merchant, was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1726; son of the Rev. Samuel Dexter, A.M., Harvard, 1720, who died in 1755. He was brought up to a business life in Boston and became wealthy. He was prominent in the opposition to the British ministry, and opposed the policy of Bernard and Hutchinson while a member of the governor's council, 1765–75. After 1776 he was one of the supreme council of the state. He devoted much time to historical study and religious investigations, and he became an avowed Arminian. He left $5000 to Harvard college for the encouragement of Biblical criticism. He died in Mendon, Mass., in 1810.

DEXTER, Samuel, cabinet officer, was born in Boston, Mass., May 14, 1761; son of Samuel Dexter, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Dexter. He was graduated at Harvard in 1781 and was admitted to the bar in 1784. He practised in Worcester

and Middlesex counties, subsequently removing to Boston, Mass. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1788–90; a representative in the 3d congress, 1793–95, and a United States senator in the 6th congress, 1799–1800. He resigned his seat in the senate in June, 1800, to accept the cabinet position of secretary of war offered him by President Adams. He was transferred by President Adams to the treasury department in December, 1800, and continued as secretary of the treasury through the administration of Mr. Adams. He then resumed the practice of his profession and frequently appeared before the United States supreme court at Washington. He supported the war measures advocated by President Jefferson, and in 1812 the Republican policy of war. In 1815 President Monroe offered him the mission to Spain which he declined. In 1816 he was the Republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts and published an address to the electors announcing the radical differences between his views and those of the party. His name was not withdrawn and he was defeated at the polls. He was president of the first society formed in Massachusetts to promote temperance, and a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1810–15, and received from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1813. He died at Athens, N.Y., May 3, 1816.

DEXTER, Seymour, jurist and banker, was born at Independence, Allegany county, N.Y., March 20, 1841; son of Daniel and Angeline (Briggs) Dexter; grandson of William Dexter; and a lineal descendant of the Rev. Gregory Dexter, who settled upon the Providence plantations with Roger Williams. He was prepared for college at Alfred academy and entered Alfred university, where his course was interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. He served a two years' enlistment in the 23d regiment, N.Y.V., and returning to the university was graduated in 1864. He was admitted to the bar in 1866 and practised in Elmira, N.Y. In 1872 he was appointed city attorney for Elmira, and in 1873 was elected a member of the New York assembly. He was county judge and surrogate of Chemung county, 1877–89. He resigned in 1889 to accept the presidency of the second national bank of Elmira, N.Y. He was president of the New York state bankers' association, 1896–97; organized and became president of the Chemung Valley building and loan association in 1875; and was president of the New York state league of co-operative savings building and loan associations in 1890. In 1892 he organized the United States league of local building and loan associations, and was elected president at its first annual meeting in 1893 and again in 1894. He is the author of the motto of the league, "The American home, the safeguard of American liberties." He is the author of a treatise on co-operative savings and loan associations (1889); was elected a member of the American economic association, and of the American social science association. He was married in 1868 to Eleanor E., daughter of Ebenezer and Eleanor (Maxson) Weaver of Leonardsville, N.Y. Alfred university conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1885.

DEXTER, Simon Newton, manufacturer, was born in Providence, R.I., May 11, 1785; son of Andrew Dexter, the first cotton manufacturer in the country, and a nephew of Judge Samuel Dexter, 1761–1816. He attended Brown university for a brief period, removing to Boston at an early age to enter a mercantile house. He remained in that city until 1815 when he removed to Whitesboro, N.Y., and engaged in civil engineering. He built a part of the Erie canal in 1817, and of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, 1824–29. In 1830 he accepted the agency of the Oriskany manufacturing company in Whitesboro, N.Y., and in 1832 became manager of the Dexter company, meanwhile investing heavily and successfully in various other manufacturing interests. He was president of the Whitesboro bank, 1833–53, and held other local positions. He was a trustee of Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., 1835–62, and a generous patron of that institution, supporting a professorship for some years, and giving to the college in all over $30,000. He died in Whitesboro, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1862.

DE YOUNG, Meichel Harry, journalist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1848; son of Meichel H. and Amelia (Morange) de Young, and grandson of Henry Morange. He was taken to California in 1854 and settled in San Francisco, where on Jan. 16, 1865, he began to publish with his brother Charles, a small theatrical advertising sheet called the *Dramatic Chronicle*. Their capital was $20, but within a short time the net receipts of the paper aggregated about $1000 a month. The paper was gradually enlarged and became the principal newspaper in California, its name being changed to the *San Francisco Chronicle*. In 1880, on the death of his brother Charles, Mr. de Young became editorial as well as financial manager. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Waterman a commissioner to the Paris exposi-

tion. In 1892 he was a candidate before the state legislature for United States senator and was apparently the favorite, but after two weeks balloting, in order to break a deadlock he cast his strength in favor of Charles N. Felton, who was elected. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the board of control and second vice-president of the national commission of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago. He built and became owner of the Alcazar theatre in San Francisco, and in 1890 erected the *Chronicle* building, a ten-story edifice. He represented his state as a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888 and 1892, and was a member of the National Republican committee for eight years, serving as its vice-chairman for four years. He was also president of the International league of press clubs and a director of the Associated press from 1882. His most notable achievement was the promotion of the California midwinter international exposition. The project was suggested by him while serving on the national commission of the World's Columbian exposition, at Chicago. On his return to San Francisco he devoted his energy to the promotion of the enterprise and he was chosen president and director-general of the exposition. He gave his personal attention to its management, and succeeded in causing the erection of 150 buildings in Golden Gate park at a cost of nearly $2,000,000, in which the exhibition was opened on the 1st of January, 1894, and lasted six months, during which time it was visited by nearly a million persons. When its affairs were settled nearly $200,000 remained to equip the Midwinter Fair memorial museum in Golden Gate park. In 1898 he was selected by Governor Budd commissioner-general to represent California in the Omaha Trans-Mississippi exposition.

DIAZ, Abby Morton, author and lecturer, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 22, 1821; daughter of Ichabod and Patty (Weston) Morton, and granddaughter of Ichabod and Sally (Churchill) Morton and of William and Patty Weston. Her Pilgrim ancestor through Ephraim Morton was George Morton (author of "Mourts Relation," the first book published in England giving an account of the Plymouth colony), whose son Nathaniel, a brother of Ephraim, was a nephew by marriage of Governor Bradford. served as his assistant, and was secretary of the first colony nearly forty years and up to the time of his death. He was the author of "The New England Memorial," the first regular history of the colony. Abby was educated in the public schools of Plymouth and at the normal school, Bridgewater, Mass. She was a worker in the anti-slavery cause, and as a schoolgirl, secretary of the Plymouth juvenile anti-slavery society; an early disciple of "The New Thought" (mental healing), and deeply interested in occult metaphysical and spiritual science, in social economics, Christian socialism, and the home in its relation to the state. She was a founder, became a life member and for many years was president of the Boston women's educational and industrial union; was elected a member of the New England women's club, of the Massachusetts woman suffrage society, of the Belmont suffrage society and of the Belmont educational union. After a brief period of marriage she was left with two infant sons whom she supported and educated. She also subsequently cared for three motherless grandchildren. She wrote for children, believing it "easier to *right-form*, than to reform." Among her more popular books are: *The King's Lily and Rosebud* (1869); *The William Henry Letters* (1870); *William Henry and His Friends* (1871); *Lucy Maria* (1873); *A Story Book for the Children* (1875); *The Jimmyjohn* (1877); *The John Spicer Lectures* (1881); *Polly Cologne* (1881); *The Cats Arabian Nights* (1881); *Chronicle of Stimpcett Family* (1882); and *The Story Tree Series* (1888). Her books for adults include: *Domestic Problems* (1875); *Neighborhood Talks on Arbitration vs. War* (1876); *Spirit as Power* (1886); *Law of Perfection* (1886); *Bybury to Beacon Street* (1887); *In the Strength of the Lord* (1889); *Only a Flock of Women* (1893); *Religious Training of Children* (1895); and contributions to many of the leading magazines.

DIBBLE, Samuel, representative, was born at Charleston, S.C., Sept. 16, 1837. He attended the public schools in his native city and in Bethel, Conn., entered the college of Charleston in 1853, and afterward Wofford college, Spartanburg, S.C., where he was graduated in 1856. He taught school for a time, was admitted to the bar in 1859 and began practice at Orangeburg, S.C. In 1861 he volunteered as a private in the Confederate army, and served until the close of the war in the 1st and 25th South Carolina volunteers, attaining the rank of 1st lieutenant. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law at Orangeburg; was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1877, a trustee of the University of South Carolina in 1878, and chairman of the executive committee of the South Carolina agricultural college and mechanics' institute for

colored students, a branch of the state university. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880, and a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of the same year. In 1881 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the house of representatives caused by the death of M. P. O'Connor and took his seat in the 47th congress, but Mr. O'Connor's claim to an election having been successfully contested by E. W. M. Mackey, Mr. Dibble lost his seat. He afterward represented the 1st South Carolina district in the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1883–91.

DIBRELL, George Gibbs, representative, was born in White county, Tenn., April 12, 1822. He matriculated at the East Tennessee university, leaving at the end of the year to devote himself to agriculture. In 1861 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention, and later in the same year represented his district in the Tennessee legislature. In 1862 he entered the Confederate army, rising by promotion from private to the rank of colonel, and in 1864 to that of brigadier-general of cavalry. After Lee's surrender he was stationed in Greensboro, N.C., as custodian of the archives. In 1870 he was again a representative in the state legislature. He was a representative in the 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1875–85.

DI CESNOLA, Emmanuele Pietro Paolo Maria Luigi Palma, soldier and archæologist, was born in Rivarolo, near Turin, June 29, 1832. His family originally came from Spain in 1190, but resided in Piedmont after 1282, and as early as the fourteenth century. The Palmas were immensely rich and invested with feudal power over twenty-two towns and villages in Naples, in Sicily, and in the region near Turin. Luigi Palma di Cesnola received a collegiate education with a view to his preparation for the priesthood. In 1848 war broke out between Austria and Sardinia and he left college and volunteered as a private in the Sardinian army. In February, 1849, he was promoted for military valor to a lieutenancy in the 9th regiment of the Queen's royal brigade on the battle-field at Novara. He was then the youngest commissioned officer in the Sardinian regular army. After the close of this war he was sent to the Royal military academy at Cherasco, where he was graduated in 1851. He served in the army several years, took part in the Crimean war, and at the end of 1860 came to America, landing in New York. In June, 1861, he was married to Mary Isabel, daughter of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid of the United States navy, the heroic commander of the privateer *General Armstrong*, and the original designer of the present American flag. He entered the volunteer service in the civil war in 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th New York cavalry. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the 4th New York cavalry, led the brigade attached to the 11th army corps for several months, and for his "heroic conduct" on the battle-field in a charge on June 17, 1863, he was complimented by General Kilpatrick and at the same time was presented with the sword of that officer. In leading the fifth charge on that day he was severely wounded, was made prisoner of war, and was confined for over nine months in Libby prison, where he planned the escape of the Union prisoners in which the cavalry under Kilpatrick, Custer and Dahlgren were to take an important part in their raid around Richmond in 1864, but Secretary of War Stanton declined to give his consent and the plan was not carried out. He was with Sheridan throughout the campaign in the Shenandoah valley, and when the term of service of his regiment expired he remained at the head of Devin's brigade at the written request of Gen. Wesley Merritt, his division commander. President Lincoln in 1865, in the presence of Senator Ira Harris and the Hon. W. H. Seward, conferred on him the brevet rank of brigadier-general, and appointed him the American consul at Cyprus, and he became an American citizen. He remained in Cyprus until 1877, when the consulate was abolished. While holding this office, he rendered the inestimable service characterized by Sir Henry Layard as "adding a new chapter to the history of art and archæology," by making archæological explorations in that island and collecting a large number of antiquities, afterward displayed in the Metropolitan museum of art, which furnished the long missing link connecting Egyptian and Assyrian art with that of Greece. Many literary and scientific societies of Europe and America conferred upon him honorary membership. Kings Victor Emmanuel and Humbert of Italy bestowed upon him several knightly orders as did the King of Bavaria. In 1882 King Humbert of Italy caused a large gold medal to be struck in his honor and sent him as a New Year's gift. In 1897, through the secretary of war, he received the congressional "medal of honor" for which he had neither applied nor authorized any one to do so in his name. It was bestowed upon him for

his cavalry charges, June 17, 1863. In 1878 he was elected a trustee and secretary of the Metropolitan museum of art. When the museum was transferred from 14th street to Central Park, the

trustees unanimously made him chief director. Columbia university and Princeton college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1880. He is the author of several works on the discoveries he made in Cyprus.

DICK, Robert Paine, jurist, was born in Greensboro, N.C., Oct. 5, 1823; son of Judge John McClintock Dick (1791–1861), lawyer, state senator, and judge of the supreme court, 1835–61. Robert was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1843; was admitted to the bar in 1846; served as U.S. district attorney for North Carolina, 1853–61; member of the state constitutional conventions, 1861 and 1865, member of the state council, 1861–64, state senator, 1864–65, associate justice of the North Carolina superior court, 1868–72; and U.S. district judge for the Western district of North Carolina, 1865 and 1872–98. He retired from the bench in 1898. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1869.

DICK, Samuel Bernard, representative, was born in Meadville, Pa., Oct. 26, 1836. He was educated at Allegheny college, and in 1861 was elected captain in the 9th Pennsylvania reserve regiment. He was severely wounded at Deanesville, Va., Dec. 20, 1861, and on recovering became acting colonel of the regiment and commander of a brigade in West Virginia until his resignation, Feb. 17, 1863. He was a Republican Presidential elector in 1864; mayor of Meadville, 1870; and representative in the 46th congress, 1879–81. He then engaged in railroad enterprises and in 1899 was chairman of the board of directors of the Pittsburg, Bessimer & Lake Erie railroad.

DICKERSON, Mahlon, governor of New Jersey, was born in Hanover, N.J., April 17, 1770; son of Jonathan Dickerson and a descendant of Philemon Dickerson, immigrant, who settled in Salem, Mass., before 1672, and subsequently removed to Southold, Long Island, N.Y. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1789 and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1793. In 1794 he was a volunteer soldier in suppressing the whiskey insurrection. He settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he continued the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He held several municipal offices in Philadelphia, and in 1802 was appointed commissioner of bankruptcy. He was made adjutant-general of the state in 1805, resigning three years later to become recorder of the city of Philadelphia. In 1810, on the death of his father, he removed to Morris county, N.J., and was a representative in the state legislature, 1812–13; a justice of the supreme court, 1813–14, and governor of New Jersey, 1815–17. In 1816 he was elected U.S. senator from New Jersey and served by re-election till Jan. 29, 1829, when he resigned his seat and was elected to the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Bateman, completing Bateman's term, March 3, 1833. He was chairman of the committee on manufactures. In May, 1834, he declined the mission to Russia and in June was appointed secretary of the navy in President Jackson's cabinet. He held that portfolio by reappointment of President Van Buren until June 30, 1838, when he resigned and was succeeded by James K. Paulding, naval agent at New York city, 1826–38. He was subsequently U.S. district judge of New Jersey. He was actively engaged as a miner and manufacturer of iron in Morris county and was president of the American institute, 1846–48. He contributed to the *Aurora*, edited by William Duane, and is the author of *Speeches in Congress, 1826–1846.* He died in Suckasunny, Morris county, N.J., Oct. 5, 1853.

DICKERSON, Philemon, governor of New Jersey, was born in Morris county, N.J., in 1788; son of Jonathan Dickerson, and a direct descendant of Philemon Dickerson, who immigrated to Salem, Mass., and removed to Southold, Long Island, N.Y., in 1672. His brother, Mahlon Dickerson, was secretary of the navy, governor of New Jersey and U.S. senator. He studied law, was made an attorney in 1813, a counsellor in 1817, and a sergeant-at-law in 1824, and practised in Paterson, N.J. He represented his town in the New Jersey assembly in 1833, and his district in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–36, resigning in 1836 on being elected governor of New Jersey. He was a representative in the 26th congress, 1839–41, but his election was contested by John B. Aycrigg, and he did not secure his seat until March 10, 1840, his term expiring, March 3, 1841. He was appointed judge of the U.S. district court in New Jersey by President Van Buren. He died in Paterson, N.J., Dec. 10, 1862.

DICKERSON, William Fisher, A.M.E. bishop, was born in Woodbury, N.J., Jan. 18, 1844. He was graduated from Lincoln university in

1870 and became a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal church. In 1880 he was elected bishop of the African M.E. church, with jurisdiction in South Carolina and Georgia. In the same year he founded Allen university in Columbia, S.C., of which he was president, 1881–84. He was also president of the board of trustees of Wilberforce university, 1882–84. In 1881 he was a delegate to the Ecumenical conference of Methodists in London, England. Wilberforce conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1878. He died at Columbia, S.C., Dec. 20, 1884.

DICKEY, Charles Andrews, clergyman, was born in Wheeling, Va., Dec. 25, 1838; son of John R. and Margaret (de Hass) Dickey; grandson of John Dickey of County Down, Ireland, and of Gen. Charles de Hass, an officer in the war of 1812, and a descendant of Gen. Charles de Hass, one of Washington's generals in the Revolution. He was graduated from Washington college in 1858, attended the United Presbyterian theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1858–61, and was licensed in April, 1861, by the United Presbyterian presbytery of Wheeling. He was ordained in April, 1862, as pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, Pa. In 1869 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church. In 1875 he took charge of the Calvary Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, resigning in 1893 to devote his time to his duties as president of the Presbyterian hospital, Philadelphia, to which office he was elected in 1883. Dr. Dickey was after 1893 one of the four pastors of the Bethany church, the largest Presbyterian organization in the country, with which was connected the Bethany Sunday school, organized in 1858 by John Wanamaker, eminent philanthropist and Sunday school worker of Philadelphia. He also had charge of Bethany college. He was married in 1863 to Katharine, daughter of James Donnell of Allegheny, Pa. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1875.

DICKEY, Clement Cresson, clergyman, was born in Oxford, Chester county, Pa., Aug. 12, 1844; son of the Rev. Dr. John Miller and Sarah Emlen (Cresson) Dickey. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866, and from the Theological seminary at Princeton, N.J., in 1871. He was pastor at the Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1871–72, resigning in the latter year to accept the chair of Hebrew in Lincoln university, Oxford, Pa. In 1878 he became pastor of the church at Haddington, Philadelphia, and in 1880 of the Sixty-Third Street church, Philadelphia. He was married to Mary Sterling, daughter of Henry D. Sherrard of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in Colorado Springs, Col., March 7, 1893.

DICKEY, John Miller, educator, was born in Oxford, Pa., Dec. 15, 1806; son of the Rev. Ebenezer and Jane (Miller) Dickey. He was graduated from Dickinson college in 1824 and from Princeton theological seminary in 1827. In 1828 he was sent to northeastern Pennsylvania as a missionary, and to Florida and Georgia in 1829. The following year he became pastor of a church at Newcastle, Del., and in 1832 succeeded his father at Oxford, Pa. In the meantime he had charge of a seminary for young women at Oxford, which he had founded in 1837 with his brother, the Rev. Samuel Dickey, and in 1856 resigned his pastorate to give his entire attention to educational matters. He was the chief founder of Ashmun institute for the education of colored youth, which afterward became Lincoln university, was president of its board of trustees, 1854–78, and was a director of Princeton theological seminary and president of the board, 1858–78. He was married to Sarah Emlen, daughter of Elliott Cresson of Philadelphia. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Lafayette in 1851. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1878.

DICKEY, Oliver James, representative, was born in Old Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., April 6, 1823; son of John and Elvira W. (Adams) Dickey, and grandson of John Dickey. He matriculated at Dickinson college but left at the close of his freshman year and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1846 and practised in Lancaster, Pa. He was district attorney for Lancaster county, 1856–59, and was a Republican representative in the 40th, 41st and 42d congresses, 1867–73.

DICKIE, Samuel, educator, was born in Oxford county, Canada, June 5, 1851; son of William and Jane (McNab) Dickie, and grandson of William and Mary (Morton) Dickie. He was taken to Lansing, Mich., in 1858, and there acquired his education, receiving the degree of M.S. from Albion college in 1872. He was married Dec. 22, 1872, to Mary Brockway. He was superintendent of schools, Hastings, Mich., 1872–76, and professor of astronomy and physics at Albion college, 1877–88. In 1886 he was Prohibition candidate for governor of Michigan, and at the Prohibition national convention at Chicago in November, 1887, was elected chairman of the national committee of the party, and was in the position in 1899. His headquarters were in New York city, 1888–93, and were removed in the latter year to Albion, Mich. He was mayor of Albion, 1896–97, and lay delegate to the General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1892 and 1896.

DICKINS, Asbury, U.S. official, was born in North Carolina, July 29, 1780; son of the Rev. John Dickins, founder of the Methodist book

concern. He removed with his parents to New York and thence to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was educated. He spent several years in Europe. He was a clerk in the U.S. treasury department, Washington, D.C., 1816–33, and was acting secretary of the treasury from June 21 to Aug. 8, 1831, during the interim between the resignation of Secretary Ingham and the appointment of Lewis McLane to the portfolio. He was transferred to the state department as chief clerk and served in that office under Secretaries McLane and Forsyth from Aug. 8, 1833, to Dec. 13, 1836, when he was elected secretary of the U.S. senate, serving till July 16, 1861. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, 1861.

DICKINS, John, clergyman, was born in London, England, Aug 24, 1747. He was educated at Eton and emigrated to America about 1770, settling in Virginia. In 1774 he joined the Methodist church, and two years later became an evangelist. He was licensed to preach in 1777, and was admitted to the North Carolina conference. He originated the idea of founding Cakesbury college at New Abingdon, Md., the first college in America under the auspices of the Methodist denomination. He preached in New York city, 1783–89, removing to Philadelphia in 1789. There he prepared a hymn-book, which he undertook to print himself. The expense of publication was afterward assumed by the conference. He was appointed book-steward, and this appointment was the beginning of the Methodist book concern. In the first two years of his residence in Philadelphia Mr. Dickins edited and published the *Arminian Magazine*, and he issued the *Methodist Magazine* in 1797–98. He was the first to suggest the name "Methodist Episcopal Church," which was adopted in 1784. He was a close friend of Bishop Asbury in whose honor he named his son Asbury (1780–1861), who was secretary of the U.S. senate, 1836–61. Mr. Dickins died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27, 1798.

DICKINSON, Anna Elizabeth, lecturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1842; daughter of John Dickinson. Her father, who was a Quaker, died when she was very young and she was educated by the Society of Friends. She taught school, 1859–60, in Berks county, Pa., and in January of the latter year made her first public speech, delivering an address on "Woman's Rights and Wrongs" before a meeting of Progressive Friends. In 1861 she obtained employment in the U.S. mint in Philadelphia, but was discharged within a year for publicly attributing the defeat at Ball's Bluff to McClellan's treason. Having become well known as a public speaker she decided to make lecturing her profession, and during and after the war she lectured almost constantly, establishing a reputation for eloquence hitherto unequalled by a woman. In 1862 she canvassed for the Republican party in New England, and after the election accepted invitations from the Union league clubs of New York and Philadelphia to deliver addresses on war topics. In 1863 she made a political canvass of the Pennsylvania coal regions in behalf of the re-election of Governor Curtin, and in January, 1864, she gave a lecture in the capitol at Washington for the benefit of the Freedmen's relief society. After the war she appeared on the lyceum platform, the topics of her more popular lectures including: "Reconstruction," "Woman's Work and Wages," "Whited Sepulchres," "Joan of Arc," and "Demagogues and Workingmen." In 1875 she entered the dramatic profession and made her début as an actress in "A Crown of Thorns" written by herself. She afterward appeared in Shakespearian roles and in 1878 wrote "Aurelian" for John E. McCullough, which was never performed. "An American Girl," written for Fanny Davenport in 1880, was played by that actress with great success. Miss Dickinson was more successful as a playwright than as an actress and in 1879 returned to the lyceum platform, lecturing on "Platform and Stage." In 1888 she was employed by the National Republican committee in the presidential campaign. In 1891 she was confined in the State insane asylum at Danville, Pa., and in 1893 began suits against eight persons for aggregate damages of $125,000 for placing her in the asylum. She is the author of: *What Answer?* (1868); *A Paying Investment: A Plea for Education* (1876); and *A Ragged Register of People, Places and Opinions* (1879).

DICKINSON, Baxter, clergyman, was born in Amherst, Mass., April 14, 1795. He was graduated from Yale in 1817, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1821. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister, March 5, 1823; and was pastor at Longmeadow, Mass., 1823–29, and at the Third Presbyterian church, Newark, N.J., 1829–35. He then accepted the chair of Sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology at Lane theological seminary, resigning in 1839 to fill a similar chair at Auburn theological seminary, 1839–47. In 1847 he became the secretary and general agent of the American and foreign Christian union, and held the position until 1859, when he became a teacher in a young ladies' seminary at Lake Forest, Ill. In 1868 he retired from active work and removed to Brooklyn, N.Y. Amherst gave him the degree of D.D. in 1833. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1875.

DICKINSON, Charles Monroe, diplomatist, was born in Lowville, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1842; son of Richard and Betsey (Rea) Dickinson; grandson of Joseph and Jane (Crocker) Dickinson and of Philip and Rebecca Rea, and great-grandson of

Capt. Richard Dickinson of Saybrook, Conn., an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was educated at the Lowville academy and at Fairfield seminary, taught school, did newspaper work, and studied law in the office of Daniel S. Dickinson at Binghamton, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 and practised in Pennsylvania, in Binghamton, N.Y., and in New York city, 1865–78. He became editor and proprietor of the Binghamton, N.Y., *Republican* in 1878 and also engaged in business enterprises in Binghamton and in Chicago, Ill. He was a presidential elector in 1897 and was appointed by President McKinley U.S. consul-general to Turkey. He was elected a member of the Authors' club, New York, in 1897, a trustee of the endowment fund of the Barlow industrial school, Binghamton, N.Y.; a member of the executive committee of the New York associated press in 1892, and a member of the advisory board of Philadelphia museums in 1896. He was married March 24, 1867, to Bessie Virginia, only daughter of the Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss. He is the author of: *The Children and Other Verses* (1889). His poem "The Children" has been reprinted in over forty different schoolbooks and collections of verse.

DICKINSON, Daniel Stevens, senator, was born in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 11, 1800. He was instructed in the lower branches at a school in Guilford, N.Y., and acquired a knowledge of Latin and higher mathematics while learning the trade of tailor. After serving his time he taught in district schools, practised surveying, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1828 and practised in Guilford and subsequently in Binghamton, N.Y., which place he made his home. He served in the state legislature as senator from Chenango county, 1837–38, and in 1840 was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state. He was elected, however, in 1842 and served *ex officio* as president of the canal board and of the court of errors. In 1844 Governor Brock appointed him a U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, and on the convening of the state legislature in January, 1845, his appointment was ratified and he was also elected for the succeeding term, ending March 4, 1851. He served for several years as chairman of the committee on finance. He was a Hunker Democrat and in the discussion of the question of slavery in the territories was the first to advocate in the U.S. senate, Dec. 13, 1847, the principles known as popular sovereignty as advanced by Isaac Butts in the Rochester *Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 8, 1847, sustained by Senator Lewis Cass, Dec. 24, 1847, in his Nicholson letter, and by Stephen A. Douglas in the senate June 17, 1850. In 1852 he received the vote of the Virginia delegation in the Democratic national convention at Baltimore for President of the United States, and he made a notable speech in which he declined the honor in favor of General Cass. He was appointed collector of the port of New York by President Pierce in 1852, but declined the office after the nomination had been unanimously confirmed by the senate. He addressed vast public assemblages in New York, Pennsylvania and the New England states in 1861 in behalf of a vigorous prosecution of the war and the upholding of the government, and the same year was elected attorney-general of New York on the Republican ticket by 100,000 majority. President Lincoln appointed him a commissioner to settle the northwestern boundary question, but he declined, as he did a nomination to the bench of the New York court of appeals, made by Governor Fenton. In the Republican national convention of 1864 he received 150 votes as the vice-presidential nominee. President Lincoln made him district attorney for the southern district of New York in 1865 and he served in that capacity during the remainder of his active life. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1858. See *Life and Speeches of Daniel S Dickinson* by his brother J. R. Dickinson (2 vols., 1867). He died in New York city, April 12, 1866.

DICKINSON, Donald McDonald, cabinet officer, was born in Port Ontario, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1846; son of Col. Asa C. and Minerva (Holmes) Dickinson; and grandson of Lodewyck Dickinson of Great Barrington, Mass., and of the Rev. Jesseniah Holmes of Pomfret, Conn. His first ancestors in America were Deacon Nathaniel Dickinson, who settled in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1637, and in Hadley, Mass., about 1658, and Philemon Dickerson, who came to the same place from London, England, a few years later and removed in 1672 to Southold, Long Island, N.Y. These two were the founders of the Dickerson and Dickinson family in Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey. This branch of the family were Presbyterians, while the descendants of Charles Dickinson, who died in London, England, in 1653, settled in Virginia and Maryland and were Quakers. His father visited the northwest in 1820, explored the shores of the great lakes in a birch bark canoe, and in 1848 settled his family in St. Clair county, Mich., removing to Detroit in 1852. Donald was prepared for col-

lege in the schools of Detroit and by a private tutor and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1867. He was married, June 15, 1869, to Frances L., daughter of Dr. Alonzo Platt of Grand Rapids, Mich. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Detroit, Mich., and acquired an extended clientage in all the courts of record to the highest in the United States. He was chairman of the Democratic state central campaign committee in 1876 and conducted the Tilden and Hendricks campaign. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national conventions of 1880 and 1884, and a member of the Democratic national committee, 1884–85. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster-general in President Cleveland's cabinet to succeed William T. Vilas of Wisconsin, transferred to the interior department on Dec. 6th of that year. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's first administration Mr. Dickinson returned to the practice of the law in Detroit. He was chairman of the Democratic national committee in 1892, and he declined to serve as cabinet officer in Mr. Cleveland's second administration. He was chief counsel for the United States before the joint high commission created to adjust claims growing out of the Bering sea seizures of sailing vessels in 1887, which commission met at Victoria, B.C., in November, 1896, and held adjourned meetings at Halifax, N.S. and in Montreal.

DICKINSON, Edward, representative, was born in Amherst, Mass., Jan. 1, 1803; son of Samuel Fowler and Lucretia (Gunn) Dickinson; grandson of Nathan Dickinson; and a descendant of Deacon Nathaniel Dickinson, Weathersfield, Conn., 1637. Samuel Fowler Dickinson was one of the founders of Amherst college. Edward was graduated from Yale in 1823, and was admitted to the bar in 1826, practising in his native place. In 1835 he was elected treasurer of Amherst college and held the office until a short time before his death. He was elected to the state house of representatives in 1838 and 1839, to the state senate in 1842 and 1843, and to the executive council in 1846 and 1847. He was a Whig representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55. Amherst conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1863. He died in Boston, Mass., June 16, 1874.

DICKINSON, Emily Elizabeth, poet, was born in Amherst, Mass., Dec. 10, 1830; daughter of Edward and Emily (Norcross) Dickinson; and granddaughter of Samuel Fowler Dickinson. Her father and grandfather were both treasurers of Amherst college, and her father was a representative in congress and in the state legislature. Emily was educated at Amherst academy and Mount Holyoke seminary She lived a singularly uneventful and quiet life, jotting down ideas, lines, or whole poems as they came to her. During her life she never willingly permitted her writing to be published. Shy from childhood, her reserve grew to such an extent that for over fifteen years no one outside her family saw her; and though physically well she never left the house during that time. After her death about a thousand manuscript poems were found, and they were edited, copied, and many of them published by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd. The sale of the poems had reached in 1899 considerably over 20,000 copies. The first volume, containing between one and two hundred poems, appeared in November, 1890; the second volume of as many more, with a preface by Mrs. Todd, was issued in November, 1891; and the third volume appeared in October, 1896. Mrs. Todd also edited two volumes of Emily Dickinson's *Letters*, which appeared in November, 1894. Miss Dickinson died in Amherst, Mass., May 15, 1886.

DICKINSON, John, statesman, was born at Crosia-doré, Talbot county, Md., Nov. 2, 1732; the second son of Samuel and Mary (Cadwalader) Dickinson. He was a direct descendant from Walter Dickinson, one of three sons of Charles Dickinson, who died in London, England, in 1653. These sons, being Quakers, left England in 1654 to escape imprisonment as nonconformists, settling first in Virginia. In 1659 Walter removed to Maryland, where he purchased a plantation and called it Crosia-doré. In 1740, Samuel, grandson of Walter, and father of John Dickinson, removed from this plantation and settled on a large estate near Dover, Kent county, Del. He was a lawyer and judge of the county court and died in 1760. John was tutored by William Killen, a young Irishman, who subsequently became chief justice and chancellor of Delaware. In 1750 he began the study of law in the office of John Moland of Philadelphia, king's attorney and a provincial councillor in 1759. He was entered in the Middle Temple, London, as a student at law in 1753, and returning to Philadelphia in 1757 began the practice of his profession. He was a member of the assembly from the "Lower Counties," as Delaware was then called, 1760–62, and from the city of Philadelphia, 1762. Having taken sides with the proprietary governors against the descendants of William Penn he failed of re election, but regained his office in 1770. He was a delegate to

the Colonial congress that met in Philadelphia in 1775 to oppose the stamp act, and led in the deliberations of that body, drafting the famous "Declaration of the Causes of Taking up Arms," adopted by the congress. He opposed the stamp act, but counselled the continuation of the use of stamps until the act was repealed, denouncing the refusal to use them as revolutionary, as he also characterized the action of the "Boston tea party," and recommended that the tea destroyed should be paid for. He held the Boston port act unconstitutional. In June, 1774, he became chairman of the committee on correspondence and drafted the instructions of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the Continental congress. In the congress of 1774 he led the constitutional Whigs and drafted the first petition to the king and the address to the people of Canada. In the second Pennsylvania convention he was chairman of the committee of safety and defence, was chosen colonel of the first organized battalion, and prepared to march with it to the defence of New York, threatened by British invasion. Although he drafted and presented to congress the report of the committee that it had appointed to prepare a "Declaration announcing to the world our reasons at taking up arms against England," in the next congress he opposed its passage as inopportune and was not present when the instrument was signed. When Sir William Howe landed on Staten Island, Dickinson led five battalions of Philadelphia troops to New York to oppose the invasion. He was not returned as a delegate to congress by reason of his refusal to vote for the Declaration of Independence, and when General Roberdeau was elected military commander and the Pennsylvania convention confirmed the election, he resigned his commission in the state militia. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress by the colony of Delaware in November, 1776, but declined to serve. In the summer of 1777 he joined the militia of Kent county, Del., as a private soldier, was wounded in the skirmish at the Head of Elk and served in the battle of Brandywine. Immediately after the battle he was commissioned brigadier-general of the Delaware militia. He represented Delaware in the Continental congress, 1776–77, and again in 1779, but resigned in 1780 and was elected president of the supreme council of Delaware. In 1782 he returned to Philadelphia, was elected president of the council of Pennsylvania, and was twice re-elected. As president of the Annapolis convention he drafted the report to congress recommending a constitutional convention, and as a delegate to that convention insisted on equal representation of the states in the U.S. senate, irrespective of their area or population, and signed both the articles of confederation and the federal constitution. He advocated the early abolition of slavery in Delaware and opposed its admission to the territories. He was one of the founders of Dickinson college in 1783, and the institution was named for him. He was married, July 19, 1770, to Mary, daughter of Isaac Norris, speaker of the Pennsylvania assembly. He contributed to the support of the College of New Jersey and to the education of poor children in Wilmington, Del. With his wife he founded "The Society for the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons" and a free boarding school at Westtown, Pa. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1769. He published: *The Late Regulations Respecting the British Colonies on the Continent of America Considered* (1765); *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies*, published in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* (1766), and letters under the name of *Fabius*, (1779). C. J. Stille wrote *The Life and Times of John Dickinson* (1891) at the request of the Pennsylvania historical society. He died in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14, 1808.

DICKINSON, Jonathan, educator, was born in Hatfield, Mass., April 22, 1688; grandson of Deacon Nathaniel Dickinson (Wethersfield, Conn., 1637). He was graduated from Yale in 1706, studied theology, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. He became pastor at Elizabethtown, N.J., in 1709, having also charge of the adjoining towns of Rahway, Westfield, Union, Springfield and Chatham. He was also a practising physician and accomplished much good in the community by giving free medical advice to the poor. In 1741 he succeeded in obtaining a charter for the College of New Jersey, which up to that time had been called Nassau Hall, and at its opening in 1746 in Elizabethtown he was elected its president. He published: *Reasonableness of Christianity: Four Sermons* (1732); *The True Scripture Doctrine Concerning some Important Points of Christian Faith* (1741); and *Familiar Letters to a Gentleman* (1745; 2d ed., 1757). He died in Elizabethtown, N.J., Oct. 7, 1747.

DICKINSON, Marquis Fayette, lawyer, was born in Amherst, Mass., Jan. 16, 1840; son of Marquis Fayette and Hannah (Williams) Dickinson; grandson of Walter Dickinson, and great-grandson of Nathaniel Dickinson of Amherst, a lawyer, who was graduated at Harvard in 1771 and took a prominent part in civil affairs during the Revolution. His earliest ancestor in America was Deacon Nathaniel Dickinson of Westfield, Conn., 1637, and of Hadley, 1658. His preparatory education was acquired at Amherst and Monson academies and at Williston seminary, and he was graduated from Amherst college in 1862. He was teacher of classics at Williston seminary, 1862–65, then took a course of law at Harvard, and was

admitted to the bar in Boston in 1868. He was assistant United States attorney, 1869–71, and then became junior member of the law firm of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson, subsequently Hyde, Dickinson & Howe. He was a member of the Boston common council, 1871–72, being its president in the latter year. He was elected a trustee of Williston seminary in 1872, an overseer of the charity fund of Amherst college in 1877, and was a trustee *ex officio* of Boston public library in 1872. He delivered lectures in the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst on law as applied to rural affairs, 1872–80. His youngest brother, Capt. Walter M. Dickinson, 17th U.S. infantry, was killed in the battle of El Caney, July 1, 1898; and his only other brother, Col. Asa W. Dickinson, a well known lawyer of Jersey City, N.J., died at Easton, Pa., Jan. 8, 1899. Marquis F. Dickinson was married in 1864 to Cecilia R., adopted daughter of Samuel and Emily (Graves) Williston of Easthampton. He published: *Legislation on the Hours of Labor* (1871); and *Amherst Centennial Address* (1876).

DICKINSON, Philemon, senator, was born in Crosia-doré, Talbot county, Md., April 5, 1739; son of Chief Justice Samuel and Mary (Cadwalader) Dickinson, and brother of John Dickinson, president of Pennsylvania. These Dickinsons were descendants from Charles Dickinson, who died in London, England, in 1653, and left two sons, Quakers, who settled in Virginia in 1654, and removed to Maryland. Philemon removed to Dover, Del., in 1740 with his father and was educated in Philadelphia under Dr. Allison. He then engaged in farming on a large estate near Trenton, N.J. In 1767 he was married to Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas (1708–1779) and Hannah (Lambert) Cadwalader. He joined the Continental army as colonel of the Hunterdon county battalion, July, 1775, receiving a commission as brigadier-general in October of the same year. He was a delegate to the New Jersey provincial congress in 1776, and a member of the committee to draw up the constitution of the new state, declaring its independence from British rule as adopted July 2, 1776. With 400 men recruited from the farmers and mechanics of the neighborhood, he attacked a foraging party from the British army and secured their plunder loaded in forty wagons drawn by about 100 English draught horses. This affair occurred near Somerset Court House, N.J., Jan. 20, 1777. On June 6, 1777, he was made major-general of the New Jersey forces, and on November 27 he made an attack on Staten Island, receiving for his action the thanks of General Washington. His estate was plundered by the British and Hessian soldiers at the time of their occupation of Trenton. His bravery at the battle of Monmouth received acknowledgment from the commander-in-chief in his report to congress. He was chief signal officer of the middle department, 1778–79, and on July 4, 1778, he acted as second to General Cadwalader in his duel with General Conway. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from Delaware, 1782–83, being eligible as a property holder there, and was vice-president of the New Jersey state council, 1783–84. In December, 1784, he was a member of the commission selected by congress to determine a site for the national capitol. In March, 1790, when William Paterson resigned his seat in the U.S. senate, General Dickinson was chosen to succeed him, and served during the remainder of the 1st and throughout the 2d congresses, completing the term March 2, 1793. He then retired to "The Hermitage," his estate near Trenton, N.J., where he died, Feb. 4, 1809.

DICKSON, Andrew Flinn, clergyman, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 9, 1825. He was graduated from Yale in 1845, and prepared himself for the ministry by studying at Lane and Yale theological seminaries. In 1852 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and became pastor of a church at John's Island, S.C. He subsequently held other charges in South Carolina and also in Wilmington, N.C., and New Orleans, La. In 1855–57 he was district secretary of the American Sunday-school union. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army as chaplain and served as such throughout the contest. In 1876 he was given sole charge of the Southern general assembly's theological institute for colored men at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Among his published writings are: *Plantation Sermons* (1856–60); *The Temptation in the Desert* (1872); and *The Light; is it Waning?* (1878). He died in Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1879.

DICKSON, John, representative, was born in Keene, N.H., in 1783. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1808, was admitted to the bar in 1812 and settled in West Bloomfield, N.Y. He removed to Rochester in 1825, but returned to West Bloomfield in 1828. He was a member of the New York assembly, 1830–31, and a representative in the 22d and 23d congresses, 1831–35. He published: *Remarks on the Presentation of Several Petitions for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia* (1835). He died in West Bloomfield, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1852.

DICKSON, Samuel Henry, educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., Sept. 20, 1798. He was graduated at Yale in 1814 and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, establishing himself in practice in his native city. He was instrumental in founding the Charleston medical college in 1824, and was elected to the chair of the institutes and practice of medicine. In 1832 he resigned his position and

for a year devoted his time to his private practice. In 1883 the college was reorganized, becoming the medical college of South Carolina, and he resumed his chair, retaining it until 1847, when he accepted that of medicine in the University of the city of New York. In 1850 he returned to his professorship in Charleston and remained there until 1858, when he became professor of the institutes and practice of medicine in Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, Pa. The University of the city of New York conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1853. He is the author of: *Dengue; its History, Pathology and Treatment* (1826); *Manual of Pathology and Practice of Medicine* (2 vols.); *Essays on Pathology and Therapeutics* (2 vols., 1845); *Essays on Life, Sleep, Pain, etc.* (1852); *Elements of Medicine* (1855); and *Studies in Pathology and Therapeutics* (1867). He died in Philadelphia, Pa.. March 31, 1872.

DIDIER, Eugene Lemoine, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22, 1848; son of Dr. Franklin J. and Julia (Lemoine) Didier, and grandson of Henry Didier of Montpelier, France, who came to America in 1776. He took a four years' course in English at St. Vincent's academy, Baltimore, Md., and entered Loyola college in the same city, but left in 1865, intending to pursue a mercantile career. After three years in a counting room, during which time he continued his classical studies, he determined to devote himself to literature. He was private secretary of Chief Justice Chase, 1869–70, and at the same time wrote frequently for reviews and other periodicals. In 1881 he edited *Timon*, a literary and satirical journal published in Baltimore, having previously edited *Southern Society*. In the autumn of 1883 he visited Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece and Turkey, acting as special correspondent of the Boston *Literary World*, and the San Francisco *Alta California*. He lived in New York, 1884–87, and in 1888 resumed his residence in Baltimore, continuing actively in literary pursuits. In 1889 he founded the *No Name Magazine*, which he edited for three years. In 1893 he founded and edited *Success*, which was a failure and was discontinued in April, 1894. He then resumed general literary work and contributed to leading American magazines. His published works include: *Life of Edgar Allan Poe* (1876, 18th ed., 1892); *Life of Madam Bonaparte* (1879); *A Primer of Criticism* (1883).

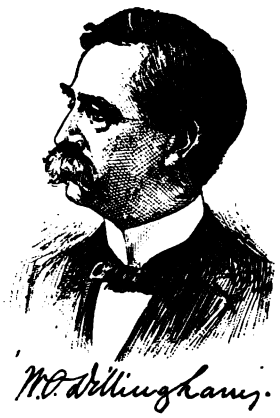
DIELMAN, Frederick, artist, was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 25, 1847. He was brought to America in infancy and passed his youth in western Maryland. He was graduated from Calvert college in 1864, and in 1866 was appointed topographer and draughtsman in the U.S. engineer office, serving in Baltimore, Fort Monroe, and on canal surveys in Virginia. In 1872 he entered the Royal academy in Munich. In 1876 he settled in New York city, where he became well known as an illustrator and *genre* painter. He was a charter member of the Society of American artists, and a member of the Tile club, the American water-color society, the Salmagundi sketch club, the New York etching club, and the Century association. In 1883 he was elected a National academician. He married, in 1883, Lilla M., daughter of Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Benham. In 1896 he accomplished his first important work as a mural decorator,—the two mosaic panels in the congressional reading-room at Washington. The subjects of these panels are "Law" and "History." In 1899 he was elected president of the National Academy of Design. His principal paintings are: *The Mara Players* (1883); *A Colonial Wedding* (1894); *Old Time Favorites; A Bad Weed; Christine.*

DIETRICH, Charles Henry, U. S. senator, was born in Aurora, Ill., Nov. 26, 1853; son of Leonard and Wilhelmina Dietrich. He became president of the German National bank, Hastings, Neb., in 1878, and was elected governor of Nebraska in 1900, but resigned, and was elected U. S. senator (Republican) from Nebraska, March 28, 1901.

DILLER, Joseph Silas, geologist, was born in Plainfield, Pa., Aug. 27, 1850; son of Samuel and Catharine (Bear) Diller. In 1873 he became a teacher in the Massachusetts normal school at Westfield, remaining there until 1875. He then entered Lawrence scientific school of Harvard and received his B.S. degree in 1879. He accompanied the Assos expedition in the capacity of geologist, 1881–83, and in the latter year was appointed assistant geologist on the U.S. geological survey. He is the author of *Notes on the Geology of the Troad* (1883); *Diamonds in the United States* (1886); *Notes on the Geology of Northern California* (1886); *Peridotite of Elliott County, Kentucky,* (1887); *Sandstone Dikes* (1890); *A Late Volcanic Eruption in Northern California and its Peculiar Lava* (1891); *Mica-Peridotite from Kentucky* (1892); *Geology of the Taylorville Region of California* (1892); *Cretaceous and Early Tertiary of Northern California and Oregon* (1893); *Mount Shasta, A Typical Volcano* (1895); *Tertiary Revolution in the Topography of the Pacific Coast* (1895); *A Geological Reconnaissance in Northwestern Oregon* (1896); *Crater Lake, Oregon* (1897).

DILLINGHAM, Paul, governor of Vermont, was born in Shutesbury, Mass., Aug. 10, 1799; son of Paul and Hannah (Smith) Dillingham, and grandson of Paul Dillingham, who was killed at Quebec while serving under Wolfe. He was educated in the public schools and was admitted to the bar in 1823, entering into partnership with Judge Dan Carpenter of Waterbury, Vt. He was town clerk, 1829–44; representative in the legislature, 1833, 1834, 1837, 1838 and 1839; state's attorney for Washington county, 1835, 1836 and 1837; a member of the constitutional conventions of 1836, 1857 and 1870; and a state senator, 1841, 1842 and 1861. He was a representative in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1862–65; and governor, 1865–67. He was succeeded in 1867 by John B. Page. He retired from law practice in 1875. He was married to Sarah P. Carpenter, daughter of Judge Dan Carpenter. She died in 1831, and in 1832 he was married to her younger sister, Julia, who died in September, 1898. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1836 and was a trustee, 1871–83. He died in Waterbury, Vt., July 26, 1891.

DILLINGHAM, William Paul, governor of Vermont, was born in Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 12, 1843; son of Paul and Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham. His education was acquired at the Newbury seminary and at Kimball Union academy. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1866 he was appointed secretary of civil and military affairs, and again held that office, 1874–76. In 1872 he was made state's attorney for Washington county and was re-elected in 1874. He was a state representative in 1876 and 1884; a state senator in 1878 and 1880; tax commissioner of the state, 1882–88; and governor, 1888–90. He married, in 1874, Mary Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Isaiah H. and Charlotte R. (Cook) Shipman of Lisbon, N.H. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1886. In 1900 he was elected U.S. senator, to complete the term of Senator Justin S. Morrill, and was re-elected in 1902.



W. P. Dillingham

DILLON, John Forrest, jurist, was born in Montgomery county, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1831. He was taken by his parents to Davenport, Iowa, in 1838. He received the degree of M.D. from Iowa university in 1850, but afterward studied law, gaining admission to the bar in 1852. In the same year he became prosecuting attorney of the state, and in 1858 was appointed U.S. district judge, holding that position until his election to the supreme bench of the state in 1863 for a term of six years. He was re-elected in 1869 and became chief justice of the supreme court, but after serving a few months he resigned to accept the appointment of circuit judge for the eighth circuit, embracing Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and subsequently Colorado. He served in this position until 1879, when he accepted the chair of real estate and equity jurisprudence in the Columbia college law school, New York city. He also became general counsel for the Union Pacific railway in 1879. He resigned his chair in Columbia in 1882 to devote his entire attention to private practice. In 1884 he was elected a member of l'Institut de Droit International. He was married in 1853 to a daughter of Hiram Price of Iowa and had two sons, one of whom, Hiram Price Dillon, became a lawyer in Kansas. Judge Dillon received the honorary degree of LL.D. He is the author of *U.S. Circuit Court Reports* (5 vols., 1871–80); *Municipal Corporations* (1872); *Removal of Causes from State to Federal Courts* (1875); and *Municipal Bonds* (1876).

DILLON, Sidney, contractor, was born in Northampton, N.Y., May 7, 1812. His parents were poor and he earned his first money as water carrier to men working on the Albany & Schenectady and the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroads. He later purchased a horse and cart and continued in the employ of the contractor, adding to his equipment for hauling wood and earth. He became overseer of a section of the Boston & Providence railroad, and finally a contractor on his own account on various railroads then in course of construction. He built for Cornelius Vanderbilt the tunnel from the Grand Central depot at 42d street, New York city, to the Harlem river at a cost of $7,000,000. He then contracted to build the Union Pacific railroad. He broke the ground with his own hands in 1865 and drove the silver spike completing the work in the spring of 1869. He was a director of the road, 1864–92, and its president, 1874–84 and 1890–92. He died in New York city, June 9, 1892.

DIMAN, Byron, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Bristol, R.I., Aug. 5, 1795; son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Luther) Diman. He attended Bishop Griswold's private school and at an early age entered the counting house of James DeWolf. He was largely interested in whale fishery and also in the cotton industry. He was for many years a member of the state legislature and during the Dorr war was a member of the governor's council. He was lieutenant-governor, 1843–46,

and in the latter year was elected governor of the state, serving one term and afterward declining all public office. He was twice married; first to Abby Alden, daughter of the Rev. Henry Wright, D.D., and second to Elizabeth Ann Liscomb. He died in Bristol, R.I., Aug. 1, 1865.

DIMAN, Jeremiah Lewis, educator, was born in Bristol, R.I., May 1, 1831; son of Gov. Byron and Abby Alden (Wright) Dimon. He was graduated from Brown university in 1851, and in 1852 entered the theological seminary at Andover, Mass., where he remained two years. In 1854 he went to Europe, where he studied theology, philosophy and history at Halle, Heidelberg and Berlin, and art at Munich. Returning in 1856 he again entered Andover theological seminary and was graduated in the same year. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry Dec. 9, 1856, and was pastor at Fall River, Mass., 1856–60; and at the Harvard church, Brookline, Mass., 1860–64. In 1864 he accepted the chair of history and political economy in Brown university, which he held until his death. In 1873 he was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts historical society. He delivered a course of lectures on history at Johns Hopkins university in 1879, and a course on theism before the Lowell institute of Boston, Mass., in 1880. He was married, May 15, 1861, to Emily G., daughter of John J. and Abby M. (Clarke) Stimson of Providence, R.I. Brown university conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1870. He is the author of *Capture of General Richard Prescott by Lieutenant-Colonel William Barton* (1878); *Theistic Argument as affected by Recent Theories* (1881); and *Orations and Essays* (1882); edited *John Cotton's Answer to Roger Williams* (1867), and *George Fox Digg'd out of his Burrowes* (1872); and wrote for current literature. See *Memoir* by Caroline Hazard (1887). He died in Providence, R.I., Feb. 8, 1881.

DIMICK, Justin, soldier, was born in Hartford county, Conn., Aug. 5, 1800. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1819, served in garrison at New England posts, 1819–22, and as assistant instructor in infantry tactics at the academy in 1822. He was then returned to garrison duty and was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1824. In 1827–28 he was in garrison at Fort Johnson, N.C., and in 1828 was stationed at the artillery school for practice at Fort Monroe, Va. He then served in Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland until 1836, was brevetted captain, May 1, 1834, and promoted to the full rank, April 6, 1835. He served in the Florida war in 1836, gaining a brevet of major, May 8, 1836, for gallantry in a skirmish near Hernandez plantation, and was on recruiting service, 1837–38. In 1838–39 he was engaged in suppressing the Canada border disturbances at Rouse's Point, N.Y., and was assigned to garrison duty in various forts until 1845–46, when he was in military occupation of Texas at Corpus Christi as acting lieutenant-colonel of the artillery battalion. He served in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, being brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and colonel for Chapultepec, where he received a wound. He was present at the assault and capture of the City of Mexico; in command of Vera Cruz, 1847–48; and in garrison at Fort Lafayette, N.Y., 1848–49. He participated in the Florida hostilities against the Seminoles in 1849–50, and was promoted major, April 1, 1850. After serving on garrison duty he was again assigned to Florida in 1856–57. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 5, 1857, and colonel, Oct. 26, 1861. He served in the civil war in command of the depot of Confederate prisoners of war at Fort Warren, Mass., 1861–64, and was retired from active service, Aug. 1, 1863. On Jan. 14, 1864, he was appointed governor of the Soldiers' home, near Washington, D.C., and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1871.

DIMITRY, Alexander, educator, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 7, 1805; son of Andrea and Céleste (Dragon) Dimitry. His first French ancestor in Louisiana, on the maternal side, was an officer of the infantry of the marine, who accompanied Iberville and Bienville in their first colonizing expedition to Louisiana in 1698–99. The present patronymic, Dimitry, is an Americanizing by Andrea Dimitry, the first of the name in Louisiana, of Demetrios, the original Greek form of the family name, which, in its entirety, is Demetrios-Drussaky. The father was born in the Island of Hydra, off the coast of Greece, and toward the close of the 18th century became a merchant in New Orleans. The son was graduated at Georgetown (D.C.) college about 1829, and not long after became the first editor of the English side of the *Bee*, published in New Orleans. Later he accepted a professorship in Baton Rouge college, resigning in 1834 to enter the general post-office department in Washington, where he remained eight years. Returning to Louisiana, he became principal of the St. Charles institute. He was the first superintendent of public education in Louisiana, 1848–51, having been appointed by Gov. Isaac Johnson, and was one of the chief instruments in organizing the free-school system of Louisiana. He was chief translator to the state department, Washington, D.C., 1856–59, his familiarity with eleven languages, ancient and modern, qualifying him for this position. He was U.S. minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, 1859–61, and chief of the finance bureau in the Confederate post-office depart-

ment, 1861–65. In 1868 he became assistant-superintendent of public schools in New Orleans, and in 1870 he was appointed to the chair of ancient languages in the Christian Brothers' college at Pass Christian, Miss. He was married in Washington, D.C., in 1835, to Mary Powell, daughter of Robert Mills, for many years United States government architect, her mother having been Eliza Barnwell Smith, daughter of Gen. John Smith of "Hackwood," Frederick county, Virginia. In 1867 Georgetown college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was the author of many contributions to periodical literature. He died in New Orleans, La., Jan. 30, 1883.

DIMITRY, Charles Patton, author and journalist, was born in Washington, D.C., July 31, 1837; second son of Alexander and Mary Powell (Mills) Dimitry. His first American ancestors on his mother's side were Col. Miles Cary of Warwick county, Va., about 1646, and Thomas Smith,

known usually as Landgrave Smith, who was governor of South Carolina under the lords-proprietors of that colony, 1690–94. His paternal grandfather fought as a volunteer from New Orleans at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, and among his maternal ancestors were two soldiers of the Revolutionary war, his great-grandfather, Gen. John Smith of "Hackwood," Frederick county, Va., and his great² grandfather, Gen. John Bull, of the vicinity of Norristown, Pa. He attended Georgetown (D.C.) college in 1856, and in April, 1861, joined the Confederate army. After the close of the civil war he resumed the active practice of the profession of journalism, chiefly in the capacity of editorial writer, and at various periods between 1865 and 1890 was employed on the *Patriot*, the *Post*, and the Sunday *Gazette* of Washington, D.C., the *World*, *Graphic*, *News* and *Star* of New York, the *Union* of Brooklyn, and the *Bee*, *South Illustrated*, and *Louisiana Review* of New Orleans, La. He became a member of the Louisiana society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was made the state historian of the society. Georgetown college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1867. He is the author of many contributions, including poems, to periodical literature and of several novels, of which the best known is the *House in Balfour Street* (1868). In 1891–93 he published in the *Times Democrat* of New Orleans under the title "Louisiana Families," a series of sketches, biographical and historical, accompanied with portraits of many of the old colonial families of Louisiana, and in 1897–98 he published in the *Picayune* of the same city, a history, in paragraphs, of the colony and state of Louisiana, in a series of articles entitled "Louisiana Story in Little Chapters."

DIMITRY, John Bull Smith, author, was born in Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1835; son of Alexander and Mary (Mills) Dimitry; and grandson of Andrea and Céleste (Dragon) Dimitry, and of Robert Mills. He was graduated at College Hill, Miss., and in 1859, on the appointment of his father as United States minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, he became secretary of legation and remained in Central America until the outbreak of the civil war. He then joined the Confederate army and served until 1864, receiving a severe wound at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6–7, 1862. In 1864 he became chief clerk in the Confederate post-office department. In 1865 he wrote a tribute in epitaphic form to the memory of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, which was published in England and appeared in several foreign journals. It was afterward carved on the tomb of the Veteran association, Army of the Tennessee, New Orleans. In 1865 he became dramatic and literary editor of the New Orleans *Times*. In 1869 he went abroad for study and travel and on his return in 1870 resumed relations with the *Times*. In 1872 he went to Washington, D.C., where he engaged in journalism. He removed to New York in 1873. In 1874 he went to South America and for two years held the chair of languages in Colegio Cáldas, Barrauquilla, Colombia. Returning to New York he was for several years connected with the *Mail and Express*. In 1884 he wrote: *Le Tombeau Blanc*, a story of leprosy, for which he received a $500 prize offered by the *Story Teller*. He published *History and Geography of Louisiana* (1877); and *Three Good Giants* (1888). In 1890 he aided, in conjunction with Mrs. Varina Jefferson-Davis in preparing the *Life of Jefferson Davis*. In 1897 he was selected to write *The Military History (Confederate) of Louisiana in the Civil War* (1898). He died in New Orleans, La., Sept. 7, 1901.

DIMMICK, William H., representative, was born in Milford, Pa., Dec. 20, 1815. He was admitted to the bar in 1835 and in 1836 and 1837 was prosecuting attorney for Wayne county. He was a member of the state senate in 1845, 1846 and 1847, and a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61. He died at Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 2, 1861.

DIMMOCK, Charles, soldier, was born in Massachusetts, in 1800. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1821, and served

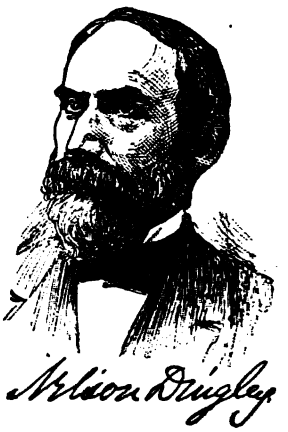
there as assistant professor of engineering, 1821–22. He was in garrison at Fort Independence, Mass., 1822; on leave of absence in Europe, 1823–24; and at the artillery school for practice at Fort Monroe, Va., 1825–26 and 1828–29, being adjutant of the school from January 1 to April 29, 1829. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1828, and was on quartermaster duty, superintending operations at the Delaware breakwater, 1831–33. He was appointed assistant quartermaster, Aug. 18, 1831, and served as such until Aug. 20, 1836. He was promoted captain, Aug. 6, 1836, and resigned from the army Sept. 30, 1836. He was employed as a civil engineer in the survey of a route for a railroad between Danville and Wythville, Va., in 1836; in the location of the Wilmington & Raleigh railroad, N.C., 1837; in the location of a U.S. military road from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Fort Smith, Ark., 1837–38, and was general agent of the Portsmouth & Roanoke railroad, Va., 1839–43, being president of the road, 1841–43. He was director of the James River & Kanawha canal, 1843–47, and engineer of a section of the Virginia & Tennessee railroad, 1848, and of the Covington & Ohio railroad in 1853. He served in the Confederate army, rising to the rank of brigadier-general. He died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 27, 1863.

DIMMOCK, George, naturalist, was born in Springfield, Mass., May 17, 1852; son of George Monroe and Elizabeth (Learned), grandson of Benjamin and Eliza (Olney), great-grandson of Jeduthan and Polly (Forbush), and a direct descendant of Thomas Dimmock of Dorchester, Mass., 1635, and of Barnstable, 1639. He was graduated at Harvard in 1877 and after taking a post-graduate course in natural sciences he studied zoölogy in the University of Leipzig, receiving the degrees of A.M. and Ph. D. from that institution in 1881. On his return to the United States in 1882 he made his home in Cambridge, Mass., where he became publishing editor of *Psyche*, a journal of entomology. He was married in 1878 to Anna Katherina, daughter of Ernst Hofmann of Cambridge, Mass., and a native of Spaech, Baden. Besides many contributions to scientific periodicals he is the author of: *The Anatomy of the Mouthparts and of the Sucking Apparatus of Some Diptera* (1881); and in 1899 was engaged in compiling *Genealogy of the Dimmock Family in America.*

DIMMOCK, William Reynolds, educator, was born in Falmouth, Mass., Feb. 25, 1835; son of Thomas and Emily (Reynolds) Dimmock; and grandson of Edward Reynolds of Boston. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated at Williams in 1855. He was tutor in the Boston Latin school, 1855–59, studied law in the Harvard law school and in the law office of Peleg W. Chandler of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1862, practising in Boston. In 1863 he relinquished the law and became master in the Boston Latin school, remaining under Head-master Gardner for five years. He was Lawrence professor of Greek language and literature at Williams college, 1868–72, and was a trustee of that institution, 1877–78. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams in 1872. He died in Quincy, Mass., March 29, 1878.

DIMOND, Francis M., governor of Rhode Island, was born in Bristol, R.I., in 1796. He attended school in Bristol and later resided in Cuba for several years. He represented the United States as consul at Port au Prince, removed to New Orleans, La., and was subsequently United States consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, where he acquired a knowledge of the harbor of Vera Cruz that was used to great advantage by the government in the Mexican war. He was official interpreter to General Scott after the capture of Vera Cruz, and he was appointed collector of the city. He afterward returned to Bristol, R.I., and was elected lieutenant-governor of the state for the year 1853–54. On the resignation of Gov. Philip Allen to accept the office of U.S. senator, he was his successor for the unexpired term. Subsequently he became interested in the construction of the Southern Pacific railway and was elected president of the company. He died in Bristol, R.I., in 1858.

DINGLEY, Nelson, representative, was born at Durham, Maine, Feb. 15, 1832; son of Nelson and Jane (Lambert) Dingley. He was a diligent pupil at school and spent his vacations at home, assisting on the farm and in his father's store. He walked three miles morning and night when twelve years of age to attend the high school. He taught school at China, Maine, in the winters of 1848–49, 1849–50, and 1850–51. He studied at Waterville college, 1851–52, entered Dartmouth in 1852 and was graduated in 1855 with high standing as a student, debater and writer. He studied law in 1855–56 in the office of Morrill & Fessenden at Auburn, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. Having edited the Lewiston *Journal* while a student of law, he became editor and part owner of that paper in 1856 and in 1857



sole owner, his brother, Frank L., becoming associated with him in 1861. Under his management the paper became the leading Republican organ in the state. He was a member of the house of representatives of Maine in 1862 and 1863 from Auburn, and in 1864, 1865, 1868 and 1873 from

Lewiston; was speaker of the house in 1863 and 1864, declining to serve in 1865. He was governor of Maine for two terms, 1874 and 1875, declining renomination in 1875, but continuing an effective director of party politics. In September, 1881, he was elected by the Republicans by a majority of more than 5000, a representative to the 47th congress from the second district of Maine to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of William Pitt Frye, elected to the U.S. senate. He was re-elected to the succeeding congresses up to and including the 56th congress. In congress he took a prominent part in tariff, financial and shipping legislation and served on the committees on banking and currency, merchant marine and fisheries, ways and means, appropriations, and in the 54th and 55th congresses as chairman of the committee on ways and means. He was tendered the position of secretary of the treasury by President McKinley in 1897, but declined, preferring to remain in congress. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the British-American joint high commission charged with adjusting all open questions between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bates college in 1874 and from Dartmouth in 1894. He was married, June 11, 1857, to Salome McKenney of Auburn, Maine. They had six children: Henry M., Charles L., Edward N., Arthur H., Albert G., and Edith. He is the author of the *Dingley Tariff Bill*, passed by the 55th congress. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 13, 1899.

DINSMOOR, Samuel, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Londonderry, N.H., July 1, 1766; son of William and Elizabeth (Cochran) Dinsmoor. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1789, taught school for a few years and was admitted to practice in the court of common pleas in 1795. He settled in Keene, N.H., where he helped to organize a light infantry company which he commanded. He rose in rank in the militia to be a major-general. He was appointed postmaster of the town in 1808 and was a representative in the 12th congress, 1811–13, voting in favor of a war with England. He was afterward collector of the direct tax and in 1821 was a member of the executive council. He was unsuccessful candidate for governor of New Hampshire in 1823, was appointed judge of probate for the county of Cheshire in the same year, and was governor of New Hampshire, 1831–34. He was married to Mary Boyd, daughter of Gen. George Reid of Londonderry, N.H. He died in Keene, N.H., March 15, 1835.

DINSMOOR, Samuel, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Keene, N.H., May 8, 1799; son of Samuel and Mary Boyd (Reid) Dinsmoor. He entered Dartmouth at the age of eleven and was graduated in 1814. He was admitted to the bar in 1818 and the following year accompanied Col James Miller, who had been appointed governor of Arkansas, to that territory. Returning to his native town he practised law; was clerk of the state senate in 1826, 1827, 1829 and 1830, and governor of New Hampshire, 1839–42. After the death of his first wife, Ann Eliza, daughter of the Hon. William Jarvis of Weathersfield, to whom he was married in 1844, he was married to Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Daniel Abbott, and widow of Charles J. Fox. Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1851. He died in Keene, N.H., Feb. 24, 1869.

DINSMORE, Hugh Anderson, representative, was born in Benton county, Ark., Dec. 24, 1850; son of Alexander W. and Catherine (Anderson) Dinsmore. After acquiring a common school education he became a travelling salesman. He later studied law and in 1873 was clerk of the circuit court of his native county. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and practised in Bentonville until 1875, when he removed to Fayetteville. In 1878 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of the fourth judicial district of Arkansas, to which office he was twice re elected. In 1884 he was a presidential elector and in January, 1887, he was appointed U.S. minister-resident and consul-general in Corea, serving three years. He was a Democratic representative from the fifth district of Arkansas in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1893–1903.

DISNEY, David Tiernan, representative, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1803. In 1807 he removed with his parents to Ohio, where he was educated and became a lawyer in Cincinnati. He was a state senator, 1833–35 and 1843–45, and speaker of the senate, 1833–34. He represented the first district of Ohio in the 31st, 32d and 33d

congresses, 1849–55. He declined the mission to Spain offered him by President Buchanan. He died in Washington, D.C., March 14, 1857.

DISOSWAY, Gabriel Poillon, clergyman, was born in New York city, Dec. 6, 1799. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1819, receiving his A.M. degree in 1823. He became a prominent Methodist missionary and pastor and was one of the founders of Randolph-Macon college, Boydton, Va., chartered in 1830. He was a member of the New York assembly, 1849, was founder of the Methodist missionary Sunday school, and was elected to membership in the New York, the Long Island and the Baltimore historical societies. He received from Wesleyan university the honorary degree of A.M. in 1833. He wrote: *The Huguenots* and *Earliest Churches of New York* (1864). He died on Staten Island, N.Y., July 9, 1868.

DISSTON, Henry, manufacturer, was born at Tewkesbury, England, May 24, 1819; son of Thomas Disston, a manufacturer of lace machines. He was brought to America by his parents in 1833, and served an apprenticeship with a saw manufacturing concern. Acquiring a small capital he began business for himself in Philadelphia in 1840, under the name of the Disston Keystone saw works. His business progressed very slowly for some years, most purchasers preferring English saws. In 1861 the new tariff law so increased the expense of imported saws as greatly to stimulate the sale of those made in America, and Mr. Disston's business soon assumed large proportions. He made many improvements in saws and machines and increased his buildings until they covered twenty-four acres of land. He admitted his sons into the firm and in 1847 started a file factory. He also manufactured brass and woodwork used for various tools, and large quantities of sheet steel. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1878.

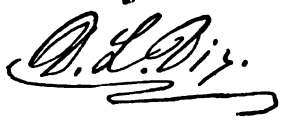
DITSON, Oliver, publisher, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1811; son of Joseph and Lucy (Pierce) Ditson. In 1823 he entered the employ of Samuel Parker, book and music publisher in his native city, and in 1833 was admitted into partnership, the firm name being Parker & Ditson. In 1840, on the retirement of Mr. Parker, he became sole proprietor of the business. In 1855 John C. Haynes entered his employ as an office boy and in 1857 was made a partner, the firm name becoming Oliver Ditson & Company. His sons, Charles Healy and James Edward Ditson, were also taken into the firm, the former establishing a branch house in New York city in 1867, and the latter, one in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. In 1889 the Oliver Ditson Company was incorporated and with it was included the house of John C. Haynes & Co., Mr. Haynes being president of the new corporation. Mr. Ditson was president of the Continental bank of Boston, 1866–88; and a director of the Boston safe deposit company, of the Franklin savings bank, and of the Old Men's home. He bequeathed $25,000 to be used as a fund for assisting poor and needy musicians. He was married in 1840 to Catherine, daughter of Benjamin Delano, and a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 21, 1888.

DIVEN, Alexander Samuel, representative, was born in Catherine, Tioga county, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1809; son of Capt. John and Eleanor (Means) Diven; and grandson of Alexander Diven, who came from County Tyrone, Ireland, early in the eighteenth century. His father was a captain in the Revolutionary army and his mother was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Clark) Means, and a granddaughter of Robert and Jane (Irving) Means. Alexander's early education was acquired in the schools of his native town and in the academies at Penn Yan and Ovid. In 1830 he went to Elmira where he began his legal studies, completing them at Rochester, and maintaining himself in part by teaching school. He

was admitted to the bar in 1833, practising in Angelica, N.Y., until 1845, and after that in Elmira, N.Y. He served in the state senate, 1858–59, and in 1860 was elected as a Republican a representative in the 37th congress. In the summer of 1862, at the personal solicitation of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, he left his seat in congress and went to his home to aid in raising the 107th N.Y. regiment, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. He reached the front in time to take part in the battle of Antietam and soon succeeded to the colonelcy of his regiment, continuing in command until after the battle of Chancellorsville in which the regiment took part. Soon after this battle he was commissioned by President Lincoln as brigadier-general by brevet, and was appointed assistant provost-marshal-general, being assigned to the western district of New York, with headquarters at Elmira. This position he continued to hold until the close of the war. He was prominently identified with the Erie railroad from an early period of its history, and in 1865 was elected its vice-president, which position he held until 1870. He resumed it again for a short time in 1872–73, and then he retired from active business. He was

married in 1834 to Amanda M. Beers, and they had eight children. He was elected a fellow of the American society of civil engineers, June 16, 1870. The last years of his life were spent in retirement, his summers on his farm near Elmira and his winters on his estate on the St. John's river, Fla. He died in Elmira, N.Y., June 11, 1896.

DIX, Dorothea Lynde, philanthropist, was born in Hampden, Maine, April 4, 1802; daughter of Joseph Dix and granddaughter of Dr. Elijah and Dorothy (Lynde) Dix. Her childhood days were spent in various New England cities and towns and when fourteen years old she opened a school for little children in Worcester, Mass., which she continued one year. She then went to live with her grandmother in Boston, Mass., and in 1821 resumed the work of teaching, establishing in her grandmother's house a school which developed into a large boarding and day school. In 1824 ill health compelled her to abandon the school and she rested for three years. She was a teacher in the family of Dr. W. E. Channing during the summers of 1827–31, pulmonary weakness forcing her to the south during the winters. In 1831 she established a model boarding and day school in the Dix mansion in Boston, which she continued with pronounced success until the spring of 1836, when her health entirely broke down. She had secured by her labors a modest competence which rendered her independent for a time, and she went to England. Just before her return to America, in the autumn of 1837, her grandmother died, leaving her a sufficient bequest to insure a comfortable income during the rest of her life, and she resolved to devote her time and energies to the good of her fellow creatures. In March, 1841, her attention was called to the treatment to which prisoners and lunatics were subjected, and she personally investigated every jail and almshouse in Massachusetts, collecting an appalling mass of statistics and testimony, from which she framed a memorial to the legislature of Massachusetts, dated January, 1843. This resulted in a radical reform in the prison and asylum management of the state. She pursued her investigations in nearly every state in the Union, presenting memorials to the legislature.



demanding appropriations, and gaining success in almost every case. Asylums constructed with due regard to sanitary requirements were erected in every state, and the inmates removed from dens of filth and wretchedness to wholesome and comfortable lodgings. She also continued her work as far north as Halifax, N.S., and St. Johnsbury, N.B. In 1848 she memorialized congress for a grant of 5,000,000 acres of the public domain, the proceeds of the sale of which were to be set aside as a perpetual fund for the care of the indigent insane and the sum to be divided proportionally to their populations among the thirty states in the Union. In 1850 she raised the amount of her plea to 12,225,000 acres,— nearly 20,000 square miles,— ten million acres to be used for the benefit of the insane and the rest for the blind and deaf and dumb. The bill passed the house and the senate by large majorities, but was vetoed by President Pierce as unconstitutional and inexpedient. This disappointment proved a great blow to Miss Dix's always precarious health. She sailed for Europe in September, 1854, and visited asylums in England, Ireland and Scotland. For the last named country she succeeded in securing through parliament new and humanely administered asylums for the pauper insane, and greatly ameliorated their condition throughout Great Britain. In September, 1856, she returned to America after several months of rest and travel on the continent, and devoted herself to obtaining larger appropriations for her charities. At the outbreak of the civil war she was in the south and there discovered an organized conspiracy to seize Washington with its archives and records, assassinate President Lincoln, and declare the Confederacy to be the government *de facto* of the United States. She revealed this discovery to Mr. Samuel M. Felton. Detectives corroborated Miss Dix's statements and the danger was averted. Miss Dix then offered her services to the war department as nurse and was appointed superintendent of women nurses, a position involving the most arduous labor. She served throughout the war and at its close received from Secretary Stanton of the war department a stand of the United States national colors, in token of her services. These flags she bequeathed to Harvard college. Her closing years were spent in her old work of improving the condition of the insane throughout the United States. In October, 1881, her health once more gave way and she went for rest to the earliest founded of her hospital homes, the Trenton, N.J., asylum. There she was taken seriously ill and the managers of the asylum passed a vote inviting her to end her days as a guest under the roof of the first institution she had founded. She left her property in trust, the income to be

devoted in perpetuity to charitable objects. She published: *Conversations on Common Things* (1824, 60th ed., 1869); *Hymns for Children, Selected and Altered* (1825); *Evening Hours* (1825); *Ten Short Stories for Children* (1827–28); *Meditations for Private Hours* (1828); *The Garland of Flora* (1829); *The Pearl, or Affection's Gift* (1829); and *Prisoners in the United States* (1845). See *Life of Dorothea Lynde Dix* by Francis Tiffany (1890). She died at Trenton, N.J., July 17, 1887.

DIX, John Adams, soldier and statesman, was born in Boscawen, N.H., July 24, 1798; son of Lieut.-Col. Timothy and Abigail (Wilkins) Dix, grandson of Lieut. Timothy Dix of the American army, 1776–84, and postmaster of Boscawen, 1801–09; great-grandson of Jonathan and Sarah (Shattuck) Dix of Littleton, Mass.; and a descendant of Anthony Dix, Plymouth, Mass., 1623, freeholder, 1631, and freeholder of Salem, Mass., 1632. Col. Timothy Dix was a selectman of Boscawen, a representative in the state legislature, a prominent merchant in the place, an early promoter of education, and lieutenant-colonel in the U.S. army, and died while in active service at French Mills, Canada East, Nov. 14, 1813. His wife, Abigail Wilkins of Amherst, Mass., was the daughter of a captain in the provincial service, who lost his life on the expedition under General Montgomery against Quebec. John Adams Dix acquired his elementary education at the academy at Salisbury, N.H., and at Phillips Exeter academy. Here he was prepared for admission to the College of Montreal, where he continued the study of Latin and Greek and spoke only the French language. The war of 1812 determined the boy of fourteen to join the army as cadet in his father's regiment, the 14th U.S. infantry, stationed at Baltimore, Md., where he also attended St. Mary's college. He was promoted ensign, March 8, 1813, marching with his regiment to Sacket Harbor and serving on the Canada frontier. He was promoted 2d lieutenant and made adjutant in a battalion of the 21st infantry in 1814, was ordered to Portsmouth, N.H., and appointed adjutant to Colonel Walbach in command of Fort Constitution. In 1818 he was assigned to the command of Fort Washington on the Potomac opposite Mount Vernon. In January, 1819, he was made regimental quartermaster at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and in March, 1819, an aide-de-camp to Gen. Jacob Brown in command of the northern military department of the United States, stationed at Brownville, N.Y., where he took up the study of law. In the winters the commanding general was in Washington and here young Dix continued his study of law under William Wirt, and was admitted to the bar, but did not practice at the national capital. In May, 1826, he was appointed by President J. Q. Adams, special messenger to Copenhagen with dispatches from the state department. Upon his return he was ordered to Fort Monroe and spent the winter there, and on July 29, 1828, he resigned his commission as captain in the 3d regiment of artillery, U.S. army, and in order to regain his health settled in Cooperstown, N.Y., where he took up the practice of law. In 1830 he removed to Albany, N.Y., having been appointed adjutant-general of the state by Governor Throop. He was appointed secretary of state and state superintendent of common schools in place of Azariah C. Flagg, promoted to the comptrollership, and he held the office, 1833–39. He was an active member of the "Albany Regency," a Democratic state organization led by Silas Wright, Edwin Croswell, Peter Cagger, Dean Richmond and others. The defeat of the party in 1840 terminated his official life for the time and he engaged as editor-in-chief of *The Northern Light*, 1841–43. He was elected to the state assembly in 1841 and spent 1843–44 in Madeira, Spain and Italy. In 1845 the Democratic legislature of New York elected him U.S. senator for the unexpired term of Senator Silas Wright, who had been elected governor of New York. Upon the resignation of Senator Wright, Governor Bouck, on Dec. 1, 1844, had appointed Henry Allen Foster to fill the vacancy, and in January, 1845, Dix took the seat, completing the term March 3, 1849. In the U.S. senate he advocated holding the territory of Mexico until the government of that country would make a satisfactory treaty of peace and fix an acceptable boundary, and was chairman of the committee on science. In 1848 he became the Free-soil Democratic candidate for governor of New York and was defeated in the election by Hamilton Fish. He was the first choice of President Pierce for secretary of state, but political pressure prevented the nomination and he was made assistant treasurer of the United States at New York in 1853, with the understanding that he should be appointed U.S. minister to France. This promise was not, however, carried out by the President and Mr. Dix resigned the treasurership and visited Europe with his family. He supported Buchanan and Breckenridge in the presidential campaign of 1856 and Breckenridge and Lane in 1860. Presi

dent Buchanan appointed him postmaster of New York in place of Isaac V. Fowler, defaulter, in 1860. He declined the portfolio of war and accepted that of the treasury, Jan. 9, 1861, succeeding Philip F. Thomas of Maryland, whom the President had appointed on the resignation of Howell Cobb, and he served till the close of the Democratic administration. It was while at the head of the treasury department that he sent his historic message to Lieutenant Caldwell at New Orleans, La., to arrest the commander of the revenue cutter, adding to the message: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." He was president of the Union defence committee of New York city from its formation in 1861 and on April 24, 1861, he presided over the great meeting in Union Square, New York, which determined the attitude of that municipality and of the entire north in reference to supporting the new administration. He organized and sent to the field seventeen regiments of state militia and was appointed by Governor Morgan one of the four major-generals to command the state troops. He was commissioned major-general, U.S. volunteers, by President Lincoln in June, 1861, and General Scott ordered him to the command of the department of Arlington and Alexandria, Va., but political favoritism succeeded in transferring him, July 20, 1861, to the less important post of the department of Maryland, which, after the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, became the base of operations on the Potomac and the key to the military situation. General Dix's energy and military judgment stamped out secession sentiment in Baltimore and all of Maryland. In May, 1862, he was transferred to the command of Fort Monroe, Va. He declined the nomination for governor of New York, offered him by the Federal Union central committee, Oct. 20, 1862. He was in command of the 7th army corps of 10,000 men, in the movement up the York river to the White House, in June, 1863, where he succeeded in cutting off Lee's line of communication with the Confederate capitol and in destroying bridges, capturing Confederate troops, including Gen. W. H. F. Lee, and obtaining control of the whole country between the Pamunkey and the Rappahannock rivers. At this juncture, when the city of Richmond was almost within his grasp, General Dix was ordered to fall back and send all his available troops to the defence of Washington and the Pennsylvania borders, then threatened by the combined Confederate forces. This order from General Halleck was dated July 8, 1863, and was promptly complied with. At the same time a draft was ordered in New York and the draft riots, made possible by the withdrawal of the state militia to prevent the invasion of the northern states by the Confederate army, had taken place. General Dix was ordered to supersede Gen. J. E. Wool as commander of the department of the east, and his energetic action prevented further disturbance and restored business confidence in the metropolis. He continued in command till the close of the war, when he accepted the presidency of the Union Pacific railroad company. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson U.S. naval officer at New York and the same year U.S. minister to France to relieve John Hay, chargé d'affaires at that court. He returned to America on the accession of President Grant in 1869. In 1872 he was elected by the Republican party governor of the state of New York. He was defeated of reelection in 1874, largely through political intrigue in the party. He was married, May 29, 1826, to Catherine, niece and adopted daughter of John Jordan Morgan of New York, and two of their seven children survived him, one of these being the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church. His civil offices include: vestryman of Trinity church, comptroller of Trinity corporation, deputy of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, an original trustee of the Astor library by appointment of John Jacob Astor, president of the Mississippi & Missouri railway company (1853), first president of the Union Pacific railroad company (1863–68), and president of the Erie railway company (1872). He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union in 1873, and was honorary chancellor of the college in 1874. His published works include: *Resources of the City of New York* (1827); *Decisions of the Superintendents of Common Schools* (1837); *A Winter in Madeira and a Summer in Spain and Florence* (1850, 5th ed., 1853); *Speeches and Occasional Addresses* (2 vols., 1864); *Dies Iræ*, translation (1863, rev. ed., 1875); and *Stabat Mater*, translation (1868). His memoir written by his son, the Rev. Morgan Dix, was published in 1883. He died in New York city, April 21, 1879.

DIX, Morgan, clergyman, was born in New York city, Nov. 1, 1827; son of John Adams and Catharine (Morgan) Dix. On the father's side the family is of English stock and on his mother's, of Welsh. He attended the schools of Albany, N.Y., but did not prepare for college until his return from a tour of Italy, Madeira and Spain in 1844. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1848 and studied law, but deciding to enter the ministry he was graduated at the General theological seminary in 1852. He was ordained a deacon in 1852 and admitted to the priesthood in 1854. He served as assistant to the Rev. Joseph Wilmer at St. Mark's, Philadelphia, 1853–54, visited Europe in 1854–55 for study and travel, and returning to New York became assistant

minister in Trinity parish in September, 1855. In 1859 he was made assistant rector of Trinity church and on the death of the Rev. Dr. Berrien was chosen rector of the parish, the largest in America, Nov. 10, 1862. He was a delegate to the several general conventions of the P.E. church and was president of the house of deputies at the general convention after the convention in Chicago in October, 1886; was a member of the Choral society under Doctor Hodges that introduced the first choral service ever held in New York; was a trustee of Columbia college and university from 1862, of the General theological seminary from 1863, and chairman of its standing committee, and a trustee of Hobart college from 1862. He became a trustee *ex officio* of Sailor's Snug Harbor and of the Leake and Watt's orphan asylum; also a trustee of the House of Mercy, of the Society for promoting religion and learning, and of the Church orphan home; vice-president of the New York Protestant Episcopal public school, and of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. He received from Columbia the degree of A.M. in 1851 and that of S.T.D. in 1862; from the University of the South that of D.C.L. in 1885, and from Princeton that of S.T.D. in 1896. His published works include: *Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans* (1864), *to the Galatians and Colossians* (1865); *Lectures on Pantheism* (1865); *Lectures on the Two Estates, The Wedded in the Lord and the Single for the Lord's Sake* (1872); *Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical* (1878); *Memoirs of John A. Dix* (2 vols., 1883); *The First Prayer Book of King Edward VI.* (1881, 4th ed., 1885); *The Calling of a Christian Woman and Her Training to Fulfill It* (1883, 6th ed., 1885); *Gospel and Philosophy* (1886); *The Sacramental System* (1893); *History of the Parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York* (1898).

DIXON, Archibald, senator, was born in Caswell county, N.C., April 2, 1802; son of Wynn Dixon and grandson of Col. Henry Dixon, both Revolutionary soldiers. He was removed with his father's family to Henderson county, Ky., in 1805, where he was admitted to the bar in 1824. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1830, a state senator in 1836, and again a state representative in 1841. In 1843 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky and in 1848 was the Whig candidate for governor, but withdrew in favor of John J. Crittenden. He was a delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1849 and was named by the faction of the Whig party opposed to gradual emancipation, as candidate for governor in 1851. The emancipationists nominated Cassius M. Clay, and Lazarus W. Powell, the Democratic candidate, secured the election. In 1852 he was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Henry Clay, deceased, and he completed his term, March 4, 1855. He was a delegate to the peace convention in 1863 held at Frankfort, Ky. He died at Henderson, Ky., April 23, 1876.

DIXON, Brandt Van Blarcom, educator, was born at Paterson, N.J., Feb. 27, 1850. His father's family removed in 1858 to St. Louis, Mo., where he was prepared for college at the public and private schools. He entered Amherst college in 1866, and Cornell university in 1869, and was graduated from the latter in 1870. He was principal of the Bellevue collegiate institute, Caledonia, Mo., in 1870; principal of St. Louis grammar school, 1870–73; assistant principal of St. Louis Central high school, 1873–85, and principal, 1885–87. He was called to New Orleans by the administrators of the Tulane educational fund in 1887, directed the establishment of the H. Sophie Newcomb memorial college, and became its president. He was at the same time appointed to the chair of metaphysics in Tulane university.

DIXON, Charles Edward, educator, was born in Port Byron, N.Y., April 8, 1864; son of Edward J. and Eleanor Elizabeth (Southworth) Dixon. He was graduated at De Pauw university in 1888; was an instructor in Latin in the preparatory school of De Pauw university, 1886–91, and in the summers of 1890 and 1891 took charge of the Latin department in the Summer school at Bay View, Mich. In the fall of the latter year he accepted the chair of Latin in Olivet college, Mich., which he held till 1895. He was fellow in the University of Chicago, 1895–98, but spent the first year of this period in study at the American

school for classical studies in Rome, travelling also in Greece, and most of the year following in study at the libraries of France and Italy. He was married in 1892 to Alma Dahl.

DIXON, James, senator, was born in Enfield, Conn., Aug. 5, 1814; son of Judge William Dixon. He was graduated from Williams college in 1834, studied law in his father's office in Enfield and practised with him until 1837, when he removed to Hartford and formed a partnership with E. E. Ellsworth. He was married in 1840 to Elizabeth L., daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Cogswell. He represented his town in the state legislature in 1837, 1838 and 1844, and his district in the 29th and 30th congresses, 1845–49, as a Whig; and was a state senator, 1849–54. He was president of the Whig state convention in 1854, and was elected a U.S. senator in 1857 and re-elected in 1863, serving, 1857–69. He supported the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson with equal loyalty, and refused to join the majority of his party in the movement to impeach President Johnson. He withdrew from public life in 1869, having refused the mission to Russia offered him by President Johnson. He travelled extensively in Europe chiefly for recreation and devoted himself to literary work and study. He received the degree of A.M. from Williams in 1837 and that of LL.D. from Trinity in 1862. His poems are included in *Poets of Connecticut* and in Leigh Hunt's *Book of the Sonnet*, and he was a contributor both in prose and verse to the *New England* and other magazines and periodicals. He died in Hartford, Conn., March 27, 1873.

DIXON, Joseph, inventor, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Jan. 18, 1799. He was self-educated and early displayed remarkable mechanical ingenuity. His first invention, a machine for cutting files, was made in 1820. He learned the trade of printer, lithographer and wood engraver, and later studied medicine and became an expert chemist. He also studied photography and in 1839 followed up the experiments of Daguerre and succeeded in taking portraits by the camera, applying a reflector to the camera to prevent the reversed position before obtained, which Prof. S. F. B. Morse undertook to have patented for him in England. He built the first double-crank engine and applied it to the locomotion of the engine itself. He first used the process of transferring on stone, used in lithography. He also invented photo-lithography long before it was believed to be of any particular value, and when he found that by it banknotes could readily be counterfeited, he invented and patented the use of colored inks in printing banknotes so as to prevent counterfeiting. His process was used by all the banks, but without compensation to himself. He perfected the process of making collodion for use in photography and claimed to have first discovered anti-friction metal, afterward known as "Babbitt metal." He first demonstrated the practicability of melting steel. He invented the plumbago or graphite crucible and established a factory for its manufacture at Salem, Mass., in 1827, removing it to Jersey City, N.J., in 1847, where it grew to be the largest of the kind in the world. He also used graphite in the making of lead pencils. He died in Jersey City, N.J., June 17, 1869.

DIXON, Nathan Fellows, senator, was born in Plainfield, Conn., Dec. 13, 1774; son of William and Priscilla (Denison) Dixon. He was graduated from Brown university in 1799, was admitted to the bar and settled in Rhode Island, beginning practice at Westerly in 1802. He was a member of the general assembly of the state, 1813–30, and a senator in congress, 1839–42, and died while in office, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, 1842.

DIXON, Nathan Fellows, representative, was born in Westerly, R.I., May 1, 1812; son of Nathan Fellows and Elizabeth (Palmer) Dixon; and grandson of William and Priscilla (Denison) Dixon. He was graduated from Brown university in 1833; was admitted to the bar in 1837, and was elected a representative in the 31st congress in 1848, serving 1849–51 and having a place on several important committees. In 1842 he was chosen a member of the governor's council and was a presidential elector in 1844. He served as a member of the general assembly of the state, 1840–49, 1851–52, 1855–63, and 1872–77. He again represented his state in congress, 1863–71, serving in the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st congresses. He was married to Harriet Swan. He died in Westerly, R.I., April 11, 1881.

DIXON, Nathan Fellows, senator, was born in Westerly, R.I., Aug. 28, 1847; son of Nathan Fellows and Harriet (Swan) Dixon. He was graduated from Brown university in 1869, from the Albany law school in 1871, was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and practised in Westerly, R.I. He was appointed by President Grant United States district attorney for Rhode Island in 1877, and was reappointed in 1881 by President Garfield, serving till 1885, when he was elected representative in the 48th congress to fill the unexpired term of Jonathan Chase, who had been elected a United States senator. He was a state senator, 1885–89, and a candidate for nomination as representative in the 49th congress, but withdrew when upon the first ballot there was no choice. He was elected, April 10, 1889, United States senator, to succeed Jonathan Chase, resigned. He took his seat, Dec. 3, 1889, and on the completion of his term of service, March 3, 1895, he resumed the practice of the law at Westerly, R.I., where he died, Nov. 8, 1897.

DIXON, Samuel Gibson, scientist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1851; son of Isaac and Ann (Gibson) Dixon; grandson of Isaac and Margaret (Roberts) Dixon, and of John and Sarah (Jones) Gibson, and a descendant of Nathan Dixon, who settled in 1721 at the homestead in Philadelphia, and also a descendant of Paul Jones. He was educated at the Friends school in his native city, by private tutors, and by European study and travel. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar, but was subsequently compelled to abandon his profession because of ill health. In 1886 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, spent the years 1886–87 in Europe, and in 1888 was elected professor of hygiene in the medical department and dean of the auxiliary department of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He returned to Europe in 1889 to pursue special studies, spending the greater part of his time in the laboratories of King's college, London, and in Pettenkoffer's laboratory, Munich. He withdrew from the University of Pennsylvania to accept the charge of the advance work in bacteriology in the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia and was elected executive curator in 1892 and president of that institution in 1895. He was also made professor of histology and microscopic technology in the academy, a member of the board of public education of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Pennsylvania society for the prevention of tuberculosis, vice-president of the Ludwick institute, Philadelphia, a director of the Philadelphia zoölogical society, and a member of the American philosophical society, the Pennsylvania medical society, the Pennsylvania historical society, the American archæological and Asiatic association, the College of physicians, the Pennsylvania hospital, and other scientific and social organizations. In the *Medical News* of Oct. 19, 1889, he published his discovery on the establishing of immunity against tuberculosis. He is the author of other learned contributions to medical and hygienic science published in leading periodicals.

DIXON, William Wirt, representative, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 3, 1838. He was taken by his parents to Illinois in 1843 and to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1849, and was admitted to the bar in the latter place in 1858. After brief periods spent in Tennessee and Arkansas he went to California in 1862 and thence in the same year to Humboldt county, Nevada. In 1866 he removed to Montana, residing in Helena, Deer Lodge, and finally Butte City. He was a member of the legislative assembly of Montana Territory, 1871–72; of the constitutional conventions of Montana of 1884 and 1889, and a Democratic representative at large from Montana in the 52d congress, 1891–93.

DIXSON, Zella Allen, librarian, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1858; daughter of Josiah Buffett and Mary Caroline (Blandy) Allen. She completed the course in the Zanesville high school, studied at Putnam seminary, and was graduated at Mt. Holyoke college, Mass., in 1880. She was married in 1881 to Joseph Ehrman Dixson of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Dixson died in 1885. She then determined to make the care of libraries her life work, and studied under Melvil Dewey at Columbia college, becoming his private secretary and subsequently assistant librarian of Columbia college. After one year at this post she adopted the profession of library expert and made it her business to classify and rearrange chaotic matter in public libraries. In this work she travelled extensively, and over thirty large and influential libraries were rearranged, including that of Denison university, the City of Duluth, Kenyon college, and the Baptist theological seminary. She established a training school for librarians in which many pupils have been equipped with the best methods for library work. In 1887 she became librarian of Denison university, going from there to the Baptist theological seminary in 1890 and to the University of Chicago in 1892. In 1892 she received the degree of M.A. from Shepardson college for two years' non-resident graduate work. Mrs. Dixson became a director of the Chicago woman's club, a member of the College alumnæ of Mt. Holyoke and president of Mt. Holyoke association of the northwest. In 1894 she was made lecturer in the University Extension department and before summer schools. Her library at "Wisteria Cottage" Granville, Ohio, is mentioned in "Private Libraries of the United States and Canada" pub.

lished in Leipzig in 1896. She is the author of *Library Science* (1894); *Cataloger's Manual of Authors' Names* (1895); *A Comprehensive Subject Index to Universal Prose Fiction* (1897), and contributions to periodicals.

DOAK, Archibald Alexander, educator, was born in Washington county, Tenn., July 13, 1815; son of the Rev. Dr. John Whitefield and Jane (Alexander) Doak. He was graduated from Washington college, Tenn., in 1833, and from Princeton theological seminary in 1839. In 1840 he was elected president of Washington college succeeding his father, John W. Doak, and held the office ten years. He was again appointed to the presidency in 1853, but financial embarrassment necessitated the closing of the institution and in 1856 he resigned. He held the chair of classical literature in Stewart college, Clarksville, Tenn., from 1859 to 1861. He was married in 1839 to Sarah Cowan of Leesburg, Tenn. He died at Clarksville, Tenn., May 26, 1866.

DOAK, Henry Melvil, journalist, was born in Washington county, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1841; son of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander and Sarah (Cowan) Doak; grandson of the Rev. Dr. John Whitefield Doak, president of Washington college, and great grandson of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Doak, its founder and first president. He was educated at Washington and Stewart colleges, enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, served in the army of the west and was wounded at Shiloh. He then served in the Confederate navy at sea and on the Atlantic coast, was wounded at Fort Fisher, N.C., in 1864, and surrendered at Appomattox in 1865. He then studied law but relinquished its practice to engage in journalism. He edited the Clarksville *Tobacco Leaf*, 1869–76, Nashville *American*, 1876–83, Nashville *Banner*, 1883, Cincinnati *News-Journal*, 1883–84, Memphis *Avalanche*, 1884–86, and in 1886 was appointed by U.S. Circuit Judge Howell E. Jackson, clerk of the Federal court at Nashville, Tenn.

DOAK, Samuel, educator, was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1749; son of Samuel and Jane (Mitchell) Doak, who emigrated from the North of Ireland and settled in Chester county, Pa., removing after their marriage to Augusta county, Va. The son studied under Robert Alexander and John Brown in the celebrated Augusta academy and Liberty hall. After his graduation at the College of New Jersey in 1775 he returned to Virginia and there was married to Esther Montgomery, sister of the Rev. John Montgomery, assistant rector of Augusta academy. He then engaged as tutor in Hampden-Sidney college and pursued a course in divinity under the president, the Rev. John Blair Smith. He began to preach in Washington county, Va., where he was a trustee of the Augusta academy in 1782. He removed to Washington county, Tenn., where he organized churches and Martin academy (after 1795 Washington college) the first literary institution established in the Mississippi valley. He remained in charge of the school as its president until 1818 when he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. John Whitefield Doak, M.D., who was succeeded by his son, Archibald Alexander Doak, D.D., afterward professor of languages in East Tennessee university and Stewart college. Dr. Samuel Doak removed to Bethel where he established Tusculum academy for the preparation of young men for college, and on his death in 1830 he was succeeded by his son Samuel Witherspoon Doak, D.D., who was in turn succeeded by his son, William S. Doak, D.D., superintendent of public instruction in Tennessee, 1882–84. He was a member of the convention of 1784–85 that sought to form the state of Franklin, and as a member of the committee on the constitution, introduced an article providing for the support of institutions of learning in the new state. He was married in 1776 to Esther, daughter of the Rev. John Montgomery of Virginia. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from both Washington and Greenville colleges in 1818. He died in Bethel, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1830.

DOAK, Samuel Witherspoon, educator, was born in Salem, Washington county, Tenn., March 24, 1785; son of the Rev. Samuel and Esther (Montgomery) Doak. He was graduated from Washington college, Tenn., in 1806, and was licensed a Presbyterian clergyman, Oct. 10, 1809. He became pastor of the churches at Mt. Bethel and Providence, Tenn., continuing with both churches until 1830 and with the former alone until 1844. He had founded Tusculum academy in 1818 and upon the death of his father in 1830 he returned to the management of the academy, which was incorporated into a college that year. He remained as its president until his death at Tusculum, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1864.

DOANE, George Hobart, prothonotary apostolic, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1830; son of the Rt. Rev. George Washington and Elizabeth Greene (Callahan) Perkins Doane. He was graduated in medicine at Jefferson college, Philadelphia, in 1850. He then determined to enter the ministry and studying to that end was ordained a deacon and assisted the rector of

Grace church, Newark, N.J. His investigations led him to the Roman church and he was received as a convert to that faith in September, 1855, and was educated for the priesthood at St. Sulpice, Paris, and at Rome. On Sept. 13, 1857, he was invested with the priestly office by Bishop Bayley and was made secretary to the bishop and chancellor of the diocese of Newark, N.J. In 1873 he was elevated to the position of vicar-general, on March 5, 1880, to the rank of domestic prelate of the papal household with the title of monsignor, and on July 5, 1889, to a membership in the college of prothonotaries apostolic of the curia. He was also made one of the consultors to the bishop of Newark.

DOANE, George Washington, second bishop of New Jersey and 29th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Trenton, N.J., May 27, 1799; son of Jonathan and Mary (Higgins) Doane. He was graduated at Union college in 1818, and entered the General theological seminary with the class of 1824 but left the seminary in 1821 to receive deacon's orders on April 19 of that year, and served as an assistant to Bishop Hobart, the rector of Trinity parish, New York city. He was admitted to the priesthood, Aug. 6, 1823. He assisted the Rev. George Upfold in founding St. Luke's church, New York city; was professor of rhetoric and oratory in Trinity, then Washington college, Hartford, Conn., 1824–28; was assistant to the Rev. William Croswell in editing the *Episcopal Watchman*, 1824–28; was assistant to the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, rector of Trinity church, Boston, Mass., 1828–30, and rector of the parish, 1830–32. He was elected second bishop of the diocese of New Jersey and was consecrated in St. Paul's chapel, New York city, Oct. 31, 1832, by Bishops White, Onderdonk and Meade. He founded St. Mary's hall, Burlington, N.J., the first effort in America "to educate the church's girls in the church's way." He subsequently founded a school for boys which became Burlington college. He incurred certain financial obligations in providing buildings for these institutions which led to his being obliged to assign his property for the benefit of his creditors and in 1851 to a presentment for trial, but the presentment was unanimously dismissed, the diocesan convention having vindicated him before the trial was held. He was rector of St. Mary's church, Burlington, from the time of assuming the office of bishop up to the time of his death, and president of Burlington college, 1846–59. He helped to frame the first constitution of the domestic and foreign missionary society of the church and was the first American bishop to preach in the established church to an English congregation, at the consecration of the Parish church of Leeds. He was married in 1829 to Eliza Greene Callahan, widow of James Perkins of Boston, Mass. Their son William Croswell became the first bishop of Albany and another son, George Hobart, a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, was elevated to prothonotary apostolic. Bishop Doane received the degree of S.T.D. from Union, Trinity and Columbia in 1833 and that of LL.D. from St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., in 1841. He published: *Songs by the Way* (1824); and fugitive poems, including *The Wedded Flags; Softly Now the Light of Day;* and *Thou Art the Way*. He died in Burlington, N.J., April 27, 1859.

DOANE, Thomas, engineer, was born in Orleans, Mass., Sept. 20, 1821; son of John and Polly (Eldridge) Doane. His father was the originator of forest culture in America, and held several public offices. The son studied at the English academy at Andover, Mass., and in 1843 entered the office of a civil engineer in Charlestown, Mass. In 1847 he became head engineer of a division of the Vermont Central railroad. He was consulting resident engineer of the Cheshire railroad, Walpole, N.H., 1847–49, and in the latter year opened an office in Charlestown, Mass. He was connected with the Boston & Maine railroad and with other roads as civil engineer, and in 1863–67 was engaged as chief engineer of the Hoosac tunnel, locating the line of the tunnel and building the dam in the Deerfield river to furnish water power. In this work he introduced nitro-glycerine and electrical blasting in America. In 1869–73 he was in Nebraska, engaged in building a 240-mile extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. He located and named all the towns along the line, and was the chief instrument in the founding of Doane college at Crete, Neb., in 1872. After his return to the east in 1873 he was reappointed on the Hoosac tunnel, and when it was opened ran

first engine through the tunnel. He was ıged on the Troy & Greenfield railway until and in 1879 was consulting and acting f engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad. was president of the Boston society of civil neers, a member of the New England his-ɔ, genealogical society and of numerous other ınizations. As early as 1873 he proposed a pressed air power plant to do away with the ers and fires used in cities. He died at st Townsend, Vt., Oct. 22, 1897.

OANE, William Croswell, first bishop of any and 92d in succession in the American copate, was born in Boston, Mass., March 2,): son of the Rt. Rev. George Washington Eliza Greene (Callahan) Perkins Doane. He ı graduated at Burlington college, N.J., in

1850, studied theology, was ordained a deacon in St. Mary's church, Burlington, N.J., by his father, March 6, 1853, and was elevated to the priesthood in 1856. He was adjunct professor of the English language in Burlington college, 1854–60; was assistant and rector of St. Mary's church, Burlington, 1853–56; rector of St. Barnabas's free urch, which he founded, 1856–60; of St. hn's, Hartford, Conn., 1860–64, and of St. ter's, Albany, N.Y., 1867–69. He was chosen be the first bishop of the newly erected diocese Albany in December, 1868, and was conseıted at St. Peter's church, Feb. 2, 1869, by shops Horatio Potter, Odenheimer, Neely, ɔbertson and Littlejohn. In his new diocese began a vigorous work. He founded the sisrhood of the Holy child Jesus for educational d charitable work; St. Agnes's school for girls; children's hospital, and other houses for the re and training of children. He also built the ıthedral of All Saints, erected at a cost of over 00,000, besides securing funds for the building numerous charitable institutions, churches ıd rectories throughout his diocese. Bishop oane was lecturer on English literature at Trinity ɔllege, Hartford, Conn., 1863–69; regent and ce-chancellor of the University of the state of ew York from 1892 until 1903, when he became ıancellor. He was trustee of Hobart college, 370–79; visitor at Hobart from 1869 and honorry trustee from 1890. He received the degree of I.A. from Burlington and Trinity in 1863; that of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1867, from Trinity in 1886, from Oxford, England, in 1888, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge, England, in 1888. He was a leading member of the committee appointed by the General convention of 1892 to prepare the standard prayer book and hymnal for the use of the church. He became a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund in 1903. He published: *Life and Writings of the Second Bishop of New Jersey* (4 vols., 1860–61); *Mosaics for the Christian Year; Addresses to St. Agnes Graduates* (1891); *Sunshine and Playtime;* a volume of verses for children, and numerous addresses and sermons.

DOANE, William Howard, philanthropist, was born in Preston, Conn., Feb. 3, 1832; son of Joseph Howes and Frances (Treat) Doane; grandson of Capt. John and Eunice (Howes) Doane, and a descendant of Deacon John Doane of Plymouth and Eastham, Mass. He was educated at Woodstock academy and engaged as a clerk in a cotton mill for three years, and then with J. A. Fay & Co., manufacturers of woodworking machinery. In 1856 he took charge of the Chicago business of the firm. In 1861 he became the leading member of the firm and general manager of the business from its offices in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1866, on the incorporation of the enterprise as J. A. Fay & Co., Mr. Doane was elected its president and general manager. He retired from business in 1892. In 1894 he donated to Denison university Doane hall, a substantial academy building. He was made a fellow of the American society of mechanical engineers; of the American society of mining engineers; of the American geographical society; of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the American archæological society; and a chevalier in the Legion of Honor of France. He was married Nov. 2, 1857, to Francis, daughter of James Stanton and Frances (Witter) Treat. He was an accomplished musician and received the degree of Mus.D. from Denison university in 1875. He composed and published: *Sabbath School Gems* (1862); *Little Sunbeams* (1864); and *Silver Spray* (1867), of which last, 300,000 copies were sold. With the Rev. Robert Lowry he edited: *Pure Gold, Royal Diadem, Temple Anthems, Tidal Wave, Brightest and Best,*

Welcome Tidings, Glad Hosannas, Fountain of Song, Good as Gold, Glad Refrain, Joyful Lays, Bright Array and other popular song books. Mr. Doane alone edited: *Songs of Devotion* and the *Baptist Hymn and Tune Book; Sunny-side Songs, and Songs of the Kingdom* (1896); and numerous popular cantatas for the use of Sunday schools. In association with John Church he donated the "Silver Spray Organ" to the Y.M.C.A. hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, paying for it out of the revenue for the sale of the *Silver Spray Singing Book.*

DOBBIN, George Washington, jurist, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 14, 1809; son of George and Catherine (Bose) Dobbin, and grandson of Archibald and Mary (Cummings) Dobbin, who came to America from Ireland on account of political trouble in that country in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He acquired his education at Wentworth academy; at St. Mary's college, Baltimore; was graduated from the law department of the University of Maryland, and was admitted to the Baltimore bar, April 2, 1830, practising his profession in Baltimore. During the war with Mexico he served as lieutenant-colonel of Maryland cavalry. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Maryland, 1867, and was chairman of its judiciary committee. He was elected one of the judges of the supreme court of Baltimore, and entered upon the duties of that position, Nov. 20, 1867. He was one of the founders of the Maryland historical society; a director of the Baltimore library committee; trustee of the Peabody institute; president of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins university; a trustee of the Johns Hopkins hospital; president of the Eye and Ear hospital of Baltimore; director of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company; president of the Tidewater and Susquehanna canal companies; for over fifty years an active vestryman of St. Paul's parish church of Baltimore; and dean of the faculty of law in the University of Maryland. In 1871 the University of Maryland conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was married to Rebecca, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Rutter) Pue, and great[4] granddaughter of John Dorsey, who came to America from Ireland in 1660 and settled in Maryland. He died at his country seat "The Lawn," Baltimore, Md., May 28, 1891.

DOBBIN, James Cochrane, cabinet officer, was born in Fayetteville, N.C., in 1814. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1832, was admitted to the bar in 1835 and practised in his native town. He represented his district in the 29th congress, 1845–47, and was a member of the house of commons of the state, 1848–52, being speaker in 1850. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1852 and President Pierce made him secretary of the navy in his cabinet and he served throughout the administration, 1853–57. He died at Fayetteville, N.C., Aug 4, 1857.

DOCHARTY, Gerardus Beekman, educator, was born in Flushing, L.I., N.Y., June 18, 1804; son of James Docharty. He received his education under the instruction of his father who was a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin. He was assistant professor of mathematics in St. Paul's college, Flushing, 1823–30; principal of Oyster Bay (L.I.) academy, 1830–36; principal of Union Hall academy, Jamaica, L.I., 1836–38; principal of Hempstead academy, 1838–43, and proprietor of St. Thomas's Hall, Flushing, 1843–48. In 1848 he accepted the chair of mathematics in the College of the city of New York (Free academy) and remained in that position until 1881, when he retired to private life. He published a complete set of mathematical text-books, from arithmetic to differential and integral calculus. He died in Hempstead, N.Y., March 8, 1889

DOCKERY, Alexander Monroe, representative, was born in Daviess county, Mo., Feb. 11, 1845. He attended the Macon (Mo.) academy, was graduated from the St. Louis medical college in 1865 and attended lectures at Bellevue hospital medical college, New York city, and Jefferson college, Philadelphia, 1865–66. He practised in Chillicothe, Mo., until January, 1874, serving several years as county physician of Livingston county. In 1874 he gave up practice and removed to Gallatin, Mo., where he assisted in organizing the Farmers' exchange bank of which he was cashier until elected a representative in congress. He was a curate of the University of Missouri, 1872–82; president of the board of education, Chillicothe, Mo., 1870–72; member of the city council of Gallatin, 1878–81, and mayor of that city, 1881–83. He was chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1886; and a representative in the 48th–55th congresses, 1883–99. In 1901 he was elected governor of Missouri.

DOCKERY, Alfred, representative, was born in Richmond county, N.C., Dec. 11, 1797. He was a representative in the state house of commons in 1822; a member of the constitutional convention in 1835; a state senator in 1836, and a representative in the 29th and 32d congresses, 1845–47 and 1851–53. In 1864 and 1866 he was unsuccessful candidate for governor of North Carolina, and in 1865 was a member of the convention called by the provisional government of the state. He died at Dockery's Store, N.C., Dec. 3, 1873.

DOCKERY, Oliver Hart, representative, was born in Richmond county, N.C., Aug. 12, 1830; son of the Hon. Alfred Dockery. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1848, and studied law, but became a planter. He was elected to the state legislature in 1858 and

1859, and was a presidential elector in 1860. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service, and became a lieutenant-colonel. He was a representative in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867–71, and U.S. consul general at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, S.A., 1889–93.

DOD, Albert Baldwin, educator, was born in Mendham, N.J., March 24, 1805; son of Daniel Dod and a grandnephew of the Rev. Thaddeus Dod. His father (born Sept. 28, 1778; died May 9, 1823) was a celebrated engine builder, having constructed in 1819 the engine of the *Savannah*, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic ocean. The son was graduated from Princeton in 1822; taught school in Fredericksburg, Va., 1822–26; attended Princeton theological seminary, 1826–29, at the same time being a tutor in the College of New Jersey; became a Presbyterian clergyman in 1829 and held the chair of mathematics in the College of New Jersey, 1830–45. He declined an appointment as chaplain and professor of moral philosophy at the U.S. military academy. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1844, and from the University of the city of New York in 1845. He published: *Princeton Theological Essays* (1847). He died in Princeton, N.J., Nov. 20, 1845.

DOD, Charles Squire, educator, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., in 1814; son of Daniel Dod, a master builder of steam engines, who was offered and declined the chair of mathematics in Rutgers college in 1811. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1833, became classical tutor in the University of Georgia in 1834; was afterward principal of the Darien (Ga.) male academy, and resigned in 1838 to accept the chair of mathematics in Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa. He returned to his position at Darien academy in 1840, and remained there until 1844, when he entered the Presbyterian ministry. He preached successively at Augusta, Ga., Holly Springs, Miss., and Plaquemine, La.; was principal of the Roswell (Ga.) high school, 1847–49; president of West Tennessee college, 1854–61, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army as chaplain, superintending the Macon, Ga., hospital. He was principal of Plaquemine Presbyterian seminary, 1869–72. He died in New Orleans, La., Nov. 23, 1872.

DOD, Thaddeus, clergyman, was born near Newark, N.J., March 7, 1740. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1773 and two years later was licensed to preach by the New York presbytery. He then went to western Virginia and Maryland and preached among the Indian settlements until 1777, when he removed to Patterson's Creek, Va. In 1779 he crossed the mountains and established a church on the western frontier, the second minister to settle west of the Monongahela. The first church edifice was erected in 1785 and the second in 1792. In 1782 he opened, within his pastoral charge at Ten Mile, what is said to have been the first classical and scientific school in the west. This continued until 1786, and in 1787 with the help of others he founded Washington academy, Pa., chartered by the legislature, Sept. 24, 1787. This was put into operation in 1789, with Mr. Dod as president. The institution became Washington college, and was united with Jefferson college in 1865. Mr. Dod died in Cross Creek, Pa., May 20, 1798.

DODD, Amzi, jurist, was born in Bloomfield, N.J., March 2, 1823; son of Dr. Joseph S. and Maria (Grover) Dodd, grandson of Gen. John Dodd and a lineal descendant of Daniel Dod, who emigrated from England to Bradford, Conn., in 1646 and died in 1665. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey as the first honor man in 1841; taught school; studied law, and was licensed as an attorney in 1848. He associated himself with Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of Newark, N.J., in the practice of his profession, and was clerk of the common council of Newark, 1850–53. He was the unsuccessful candidate of the newly formed Republican party for representative in the 35th congress in 1856, was elected to the state assembly in 1863 and the same year became mathematician of the Mutual benefit life insurance company as successor to Joseph P. Bradley, afterward associate justice of the U.S. supreme court. In 1871 he was appointed by Governor Randolph vice-chancellor of the state, serving 1872–75, and in 1872 by Governor Parker a special judge of the court of errors and appeals. He was reappointed by Governor McClellan in 1878 and resigned in 1882. He was a member of the riparian commission, 1875–87; a manager of the New Jersey soldiers' home from 1876 by appointment of the supreme court of the state; again vice-chancellor, 1881–82, and president of the Mutual benefit life insurance company from 1882. He was married in 1852 to Jane, daughter of William France.

DODD, Cyrus Morris, educator, was born in Brodalbin, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1826; a lineal descendant of Daniel Dod, who emigrated from England and settled in Bradford, Conn., in 1646. In 1836 he was taken by his parents to Bloomfield, N.J., where he was prepared for college, entering the sophomore class of Williams in 1845. After a year of study he was obliged to leave for financial reasons, and taught school in New Jersey and Maryland. He returned to the college in 1854 and was graduated in 1855. He taught school in Salem, N.J., 1855–57, and in New Brunswick, N.J., in 1858. He then entered the Presbyterian theological seminary at Allegheny City, Pa., and in 1861 accepted a call to the chair

of Latin in Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., where he remained five years. In 1866 he became professor of Latin and mathematics in Indiana university, and the following year he was transferred to the chair of Latin language and literature. He was professor of mathematics in Williams college, 1869–97, and mechanics was added to his department in 1878. He died in Williamstown, Mass., April 25, 1897.

DODD, Edward, representative, was born in Salem, N.Y., in 1805. He became a merchant in Argyle, N.Y., and was clerk of Washington county, 1835–44; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1846; a representative in congress, 1855–59; United States marshal for the northern district of New York, 1863–65, 1868–69; and a Republican presidential elector in 1884. He died in Argyle, N.Y., March 1, 1891.

DODD, Moses Woodruff, publisher, was born in Bloomfield, N.J., Nov. 11, 1813. He was graduated at Princeton college in 1837. From 1839 to 1869 he conducted a publishing business in New York city, which was the foundation of the house known afterward as Dodd, Mead & Co. He died in New York city, April 8, 1899.

DODDRIDGE, Philip, representative, was born in Wellsburg, Va., in 1772. His brother, Joseph Doddridge (1769–1826) was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, and the author of *Logan* (1823) and *Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Country in 1763–83* (1824). He was a delegate to the Virginian legislature, 1815–16 and 1822–23; member of the state constitutional convention, 1829–30, and a representative in congress, 1829–33. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 19, 1832.

DODDS, Ozro J., representative, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1840. He was educated at Cincinnati college. In 1861 he enlisted in the 20th Ohio volunteers, was transferred to the 81st Ohio volunteers and in 1863 became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Alabama cavalry. After the war he was admitted to the bar and practised in Cincinnati. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1870–72, and a Democratic representative from the first district of Ohio in the 42d congress, 1872–73. He died in Columbus, Ohio, April 8, 1882.

DODGE, Augustus Cæsar, senator, was born in St. Genevieve, Mo., Jan. 12, 1812; son of Gen. Henry and Christiana (McDonald) Dodge. He served under his father in the Indian wars of 1827 and 1832; was registrar of the land office at Burlington, Iowa, 1838–39; a delegate from Iowa Territory to the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th congresses, 1839–47; senator in congress from Iowa, 1848–55, drawing the short term in 1848, and re-elected in 1849 for the term expiring March 3, 1855; and was a Cass elector in 1848. He resigned his seat in the senate Feb. 8, 1855, to accept the mission to Spain, having been appointed by President Pierce as successor to Pierre Soulé. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1864, and mayor of Burlington, 1873–74. He was married to Clara Herdick. He died in Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 20, 1883.

DODGE, Ebenezer, educator, was born in Salem, Mass., April 22, 1819. He was graduated from Brown university in 1840, and was principal of the Shelburne Falls academy, 1840–42. He was graduated from the Newton theological institution in 1845, was ordained to the Baptist ministry in the same year; was professor of Hebrew, Newport (Ky.) theological institute, 1845–46; pastor at New Hampton, N.H., 1846–48, and at New London, N.H., 1849–53; professor of Biblical criticism and interpretation at Hamilton theological seminary, and professor of Christian theology in Madison (afterward Colgate) university, 1861–90. In 1868 he became president of the university, holding at the same time the chair of metaphysics. He received from Brown university the degree of D.D. in 1861, and from the University of Chicago that of LL.D. in 1869. He published: *Christian Evidences* (1868); and *Theological Lectures* (1883). He died in Hamilton, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1890.

DODGE, Grenville Mellen, soldier, was born at Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831; son of Sylvanus and Julia T. (Phillips) Dodge; grandson of Solomon Dodge, and of Nathan Phillips, and a descendant of Richard Dodge of England. He was graduated from the military academy at Norwich, Vt., in 1851, and settled in Peru, Ill., as a civil engineer, being employed in the construction of railroads. He removed to Iowa city in 1853 and to Council Bluffs the following November. He organized the Council Bluffs guards and was chosen its captain. At the breaking out of the civil war he was sent by Governor Kirkwood to Washington to arrange for the arming and equipping of the Iowa troops. On successfully accomplishing his mission, he returned to raise the 4th Iowa infantry regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel, and also the 2d Iowa battery, which took his name. With this command he marched, in July, 1861, to northwestern Missouri. In October, 1861, he was placed in command of the frontier post at Rolla,

Mo. At the head of the 4th brigade of the army of the southwest, he captured Springfield, Mo., Feb. 13, 1862; participated in the engagements at Cane and Sugar creeks in February, 1862; defeated Gates at Blackburn's Mills, Ark., Feb. 27, 1862; and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862. In this battle he had three horses shot under him, was severely wounded, and for his gallantry was made brigadier-general. After recovering from his wound he was assigned to the command of the military district of Columbus, Ky., and rebuilt the Mobile & Ohio railroad. In June, 1862, he had a sharp skirmish with a body of Confederate troops and for this action received the commendation of General Halleck, and in further recognition of these services, he was given the command of the central division of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Trenton, Tenn. He defeated Gen. J. B. Villepigue on the Hatchie river, Oct. 5, 1862, after which his command was enlarged, and his headquarters were again established at Columbus, where he captured Col. W. W. Faulkner and his forces near Island No. 10. In the autumn of 1862 he was placed in command of the Second division of the army of the Tennessee and soon afterward was assigned to the command of the district of Corinth. In the spring of 1863 he defeated the Confederate forces under Gen. N. B. Forrest and other Confederate officers, and raised and equipped large numbers of colored troops. He afterward conducted the important expedition up the Tennessee valley, in the rear of Bragg's army, destroying military stores to the value of many millions of dollars. In July, 1863, he was placed in command of the left wing of the 16th army corps, and he made a raid on Granada, Miss., which resulted in the capture of a large number of cars and locomotives. Within about forty days he reconstructed and completed the Nashville & Decatur railroad, including one hundred and eighty-three bridges, trestles and other structures and in the same period he captured Decatur, Ala., with all its garrison. In the spring of 1864 he was entrusted with the advance of the army of the Tennessee, driving back the enemy on their railway to Resaca, and participated in the battle at that place, May 13, 1864. At Lay's Ferry, May 15, he defeated a strong force from General Hood's corps, and shortly afterward constructed a double-track bridge across the Oostenaula river, over which the entire army of the Tennessee, with all its trains and artillery, passed with safety. For his service in this campaign he was made major-general. General Dodge was prominent in repelling Hood before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, at the death of McPherson, and in turning the tide of battle at Ezra Church, July 27. He captured eight flags and a large number of prisoners during the siege of Atlanta, and received a desperate gunshot wound in the forehead. After a furlough granted for recovery General Dodge was assigned to the Department and Army of the Missouri, where he relieved General Rosecrans. Soon after this Kansas and Utah were merged into his command. He broke up bands of guerillas and marauders; and received the surrender of four thousand of Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith's army in Missouri, May 26, 1865, and of Gen. Merriwether Jeff Thompson, with eight thousand officers and men in Arkansas. On May 1, 1866, General Dodge was chosen chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad and he resigned his position in the army to accept the civil office. He was a representative from Iowa in the 40th congress, 1867–69, declining renomination. In 1870 he resigned as chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad and was chief engineer of the Texas & Pacific railway, 1871–81, after which he removed to New York city. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876. He was made president of the Society of the army of the Tennessee, and commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion. In 1898 he was appointed major-general in the war with Spain, but declined the honor. Norwich university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1892.

DODGE, Henry, senator, was born in Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 12, 1782; son of Israel and Anne Nancy (Hunter), grandson of John and Lydia (Rogers), great-grandson of Israel, and great³ grandson of Tristram Dodge who emigrated from England to Block Island in 1661. His father was an officer of the Connecticut provincial army at the time of the American Revolution and settled in Kentucky in 1784. In the war of 1812 Henry commanded a company of mounted riflemen, was major of militia, and in April, 1813, was made lieutenant-colonel commanding a battalion of Missouri mounted infantry. In 1814 he was appointed a brigadier-general of Missouri volunteers, and was afterward elected major-general. In the Black Hawk war he was colonel of Michigan volunteers, and defeated the Indians under Black Hawk near the mouth of the Bad Axe, June 15, 1832. He was commissioned by President Jackson major of U.S. rangers, June 21, 1832, and colonel of the 1st dragoons, March 4, 1833. He secured a treaty of peace with the Indians in 1833 and the next year commanded an expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Congress voted him the thanks of the nation and presented him with a sword. On July 4, 1836, he resigned his commission in the U.S. army and accepted from President Jackson the governorship of the territory of Wisconsin, and superintendency of Indian affairs. He made a treaty with the

Menomonie Indians, by which they ceded to the United States, 4,000,000 acres of land in Michigan and Wisconsin. He was removed from office by President Tyler in 1841; was a delegate from Wisconsin Territory to the 27th and 28th congresses, 1841–45; and again governor of the territory, 1845–48, under appointment of President Polk. He was a senator in congress from the new state of Wisconsin from June, 1848, to March 3, 1857. He married in 1800 Christiana McDonald. He died in Burlington, Iowa, June 19, 1867.

DODGE, Joshua Eric, lawyer, was born at Arlington, Mass., Oct. 25, 1854; son of Joshua Giddings and Mary (Herrick) Dodge; grandson of David Dodge, and of Henry Herrick, and a descendant of Richard Dodge, who emigrated from England in 1638 and settled at Salem, Mass. He was graduated from Iowa college in 1875, and from the Boston university law school in 1877, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year. He practised in Cambridge, 1877–78, and in 1878 removed to Racine, Wis. He delivered a course of seven lectures at the Law school of Racine college in 1886. He was a member of the Wisconsin state assembly, 1891, of the Democratic state central committee, 1888–94, and chairman of the Wisconsin state commission appointed for the purpose of promoting uniformity of legislation amongst the various states, 1892–93. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland, assistant attorney-general of the United States under Richard Olney. In July, 1897, he resigned that position and resumed private practice at Milwaukee, Wis.

DODGE, Mary Abby, author, was born at Hamilton, Mass., March 31, 1833; daughter of James Brown and Hannah (Stanwood) Dodge; granddaughter of Jonathan and Mary (Brown) Dodge, and of Isaac and Eunice (Hodgkins) Stanwood, and a descendant of William Dodge and Philip Stanwood. She was graduated at Ipswich seminary in 1850, and became assistant teacher there the same year. In 1854 she went to Hartford, Conn., as assistant in the seminary and afterward in the high school. In 1858–60 she taught in the family of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey of Washington, D.C., through whose paper, *The National Era*, she first became known as a writer. She wrote under the pen-name "Gail Hamilton,"

and became a frequent contributor to current literature. In the years 1865–72 she was one of the editors of *Our Young Folks* and *Wood's Household Magazine*. In 1870 she began to spend her winters in Washington in the family of her cousin, the Hon. James G. Blaine. She identified herself with many public questions, advocating the cause of Philip Spencer, Mrs. Maybrick, and the Armenians, and in 1877 she contributed to the New York *Tribune* a series of vigorous articles on civil-service reform. Her published volumes are: *Country Living and Country Thinking* (1862); *Gala Days* (1863); *A New Atmosphere* (1864); *Stumbling Blocks* (1864); *Skirmishes and Sketches* (1865); *Red Letter Days in Applethorpe* (1866); *Summer Rest* (1866); *Wool Gathering* (1867); *Woman's Wrongs* (1868); *A Battle of the Books* (1870); *Woman's Worth and Worthlessness* (1871); *Little Folk Life* (1872); *Child-World* (1872–73); *Little Folk Life Series* (with Elizabeth Stoddard, 3 vols., 1874); *Twelve Miles from a Lemon* (1874); *Nursery Noonings* (1874); *Sermons to the Clergy* (1875); *What Think Ye of Christ?* (1876); *First Love is Best* (1877); *Our Common School System* (1880); *Divine Guidance: Memorial of Allen W. Dodge* (1881); *The Insuppressible Book* (1885); *A Washington Bible Class* (1891); *English Kings in a Nutshell* (1893); *James G. Blaine* (1895); and *X Rays* (1896). She died at Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 17, 1896.

DODGE, Mary Mapes, author, was born in New York city, Jan. 26, 1838; daughter of Prof. James Jay and Sophia (Furman) Mapes. She acquired a good education under private tutors, and in 1851 was married to William Dodge, a lawyer. Her husband died in 1858 leaving her with two sons to support and educate. She at once began literary work and became editorial writer on the newly established *Hearth and Home*. She had charge of the household and children's departments of that paper for many years. On the foundation of *St. Nicholas* in 1873 she became editor and manager. She published: *Irvington Stories* (1864); *Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates* (1865); *A Few Friends, and How They Amused Themselves* (1869); *Rhymes and Jingles* (1874); *Theophilus and Others* (1876); *Along the Way* (1879); *Donald and Dorothy* (1883); *Baby Days* (edited, 1883); *Baby World* (edited, 1884); *The Land of Pluck* (1894); *When Life is Young* (1894); *A New Baby World* (1897); besides numerous contributions to current literature.

DODGE, Melvin Gilbert, librarian, was born at East Rodman, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1868; son of William Strong and Cynthia (Ballard) Dodge, and grandson of Sylvester and Margaret (McChesney) Dodge and of Samuel and Diana (Rising) Ballard. He prepared for college at the Adams (N.Y.) collegiate institute, 1883–86 and was graduated at Hamilton college, A.B., 1890, A.M., 1894. He

was assistant professor of chemistry at the college, 1892–96, and librarian from 1892. He was elected a member of the American historical association in 1893 and of the American library association in 1894. He edited: *Alexander Hamilton: Thirty-One Orations Delivered at Hamilton College* (1896); *The Clark Prize Book* (1894); and compiled *Class of '90, Hamilton College* (1898).

DODGE, Richard Irving, soldier, was born in Huntsville, N.C., May 19, 1827; son of James Richard and Susan (Williams) Dodge; grandson of Richard and Ann Sarah (Irving) Dodge, and a lineal descendant from Tristram Dodge, an original settler of Block Island (1661). His grandmother was a sister of Washington Irving. He was graduated from the U.S. naval academy in 1848 and served on frontier duty with the 8th regiment in Texas. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 3, 1855, and was on recruiting duty, 1856–58. From May, 1858, to Nov. 1, 1860, he was assistant instructor in infantry tactics at the U.S. military academy. He served through the civil war, was promoted captain, May 3, 1861, and took part in the operations on the upper Potomac; in the Manassas campaign, and in the defence of Washington in 1861. He was mustering and distributing officer at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 16 to Dec. 31, 1861; superintendent of volunteer recruiting service and chief mustering and distributing officer for Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862; of the state of Maryland, Oct. 1, 1862, to Feb. 28, 1863; and of the state of Pennsylvania, March 1 to Dec. 9, 1863. He was lieutenant-colonel on staff and assistant inspector-general of the 4th army corps, Jan. 1 to Feb. 21, 1863, and was disbursing officer at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 9, 1863, to Sept. 1, 1864. He was promoted major, June 21, 1864, and on Aug. 1, 1864, was appointed to recruiting, mustering and disbursing service in the western division of the state of Pennsylvania. In February, 1865, he was made acting assistant provost-marshal-general at New York city, and on March 30, 1865, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He was mustering and disbursing officer, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1866, to Jan. 15, 1867, and was afterward assigned to frontier duty in Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota and Kansas and from July, 1871, to May, 1872, was a member of the board at New York city appointed to perfect a system of army regulations. He was commandant at Fort Dodge, Kan., 1873–74; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 29, 1873, and was subsequently engaged in quelling Indian disturbances on the Western frontiers. He was promoted colonel, June 26, 1882, and was retired, May 19, 1891. He is the author of: *The Black Hills* (1876); *The Hunting Grounds of the Great West* (1877); and *Our Wild Indians* (1882). He died at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., June 16, 1895.

DODGE, Robert, author, was born in New York city, Dec. 15, 1820; son of Robert and Eliza P. (Fowler) Dodge; grandson of Samuel Dodge, and a descendant of Tristram Dodge of Block Island. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1840 and was admitted to the New York bar in 1842, practising in New York city. He was elected a life member of the New York historical society and a member of the Literary union, Nuremburg, Bavaria. He was married, May 16, 1867, to Martha A., daughter of Charles Roe. His publications include: *Sketches and Reviews* (1850); *Memorials of Columbus* (1851); *Ottoman Empire and its Polity* (1860); *Recollections of England* (1879); *Tristram Dodge and His Descendants in the United States* (1886). He died in Rockville Center, L.I., N.Y., June 1, 1899.

DODGE, Theodore Ayrault, soldier and author, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., May 28, 1842; son of Nathaniel Shatswell and Emily (Pomeroy) Dodge; grandson of the Rev. Joshua and Mary (Shatswell) Dodge; fifth in descent from Gen. Seth Pomeroy of the French and Indian wars and of Bunker Hill fame; and eight in descent from William Dodge, who immigrated to Salem, Mass., in 1629. His middle name comes from Dr. Pierre Ayrault, the physician of the Newport colony of Huguenot immigrants. His father was a commissioner to the World's fair, London, England, in 1851; president of the Papyrus club, Boston, and author under the pen-name "John Carver, Esq." Theodore was educated abroad, studying four years in Berlin in the military family of Major-General von Froreich of the Prussian army, later at Heidelberg, and finally at the University of London, where he took his A.B. degree. He returned to the United States in 1861 and enlisted in the Union army. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant, 101st N.Y. volunteers, Feb. 18, 1862, and served with the army of the Potomac through all its campaigns up to Gettysburg, where he lost his right leg, having been thrice before wounded. He was appointed captain of volunteers, May 25, 1863, and promoted major of volunteers, Aug. 17, 1864. He was brevetted colonel of volunteers, Dec. 2, 1865, for gallantry during the war, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the regular service, March 2, 1867, for loss of right leg from wound in line of duty. After the close of the war he was ordered to duty in the war department and served as chief of bureau. He was commissioned captain in the 44th infantry May 28, 1866, and served as chief of bureau until April 28, 1870, when he was retired. While in Washington he pursued a law course in the Columbian university and was given the degree of LL.D. in 1866. After his retirement he removed to Boston, where he entered business, also devoting much time to literary

work. He was married to Jane Marshall, daughter of Robert Elkin Neil, and grandniece of Chief-Justice Marshall. She died in 1881 and in 1892 he was married to Clara Isabel, daughter of Albion Bowden, a lady who for years assisted him in preparing his books. He was elected president of the Papyrus club of Boston, and a member of the Massachusetts historical society, and of numerous clubs and learned societies. He delivered a course of lectures on "Great Captains" before the Lowell Institute in Boston, and also lectured at Harvard university. His published writings include: *The Campaign of Chancellorsville* (1881); *A Bird's-Eye View of the Civil War* (1883; rev. ed., 1897); *Patroclus and Penelope: a Chat in the Saddle* (1885); *Great Captains* (1889); and in 1899 was engaged on a series of twelve volumes, comprising a history of the art of war, of which eight were issued: *Alexander*, *Hannibal*, *Cæsar*, *Gustavus Adolphus*, *Frederick* and *Napoleon* (1890, *et seq.*).

DODGE, William Earl, philanthropist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4, 1805; son of David Low and Sarah (Cleveland) Dodge, and a descendant of William Dodge, his first ancestor in America, who settled in Salem, Mass., July 10, 1629, and with his brother Richard became the progenitors of the Dodges in America. His father was a merchant of high standing in Hartford, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Aaron Cleveland. They removed to New York city in 1807 and to Connecticut again in 1819, and the son, after a common school training and some experience in the store connected with his father's cotton mill near Norwich, Conn., was placed at an early age in the dry goods store of Mr. Merritt, a Quaker, in New York. He was afterward employed by his father, who had returned to New York and entered business in 1825, and later engaged on his own account in the dry goods business. In 1828 he was married to Melissa, daughter of Anson G. Phelps, a distinguished New York merchant. In 1833 he was taken into partnership by his father-in-law, in the metal business, the firm becoming Phelps, Dodge & Co., and after the death of Mr. Phelps he continued as head of that house till 1879. He was an original director of the Erie railway, had large lumber and mill interests and was interested in the development of iron and coal mines. He was president of the New York chamber of commerce for three successive terms. He was a representative in the 39th U.S. congress, 1865–67, and served on the committee on foreign affairs. He was also a member of the Indian commission under appointment from President Grant. He was a member of the Peace convention of 1861 and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866. He was a trustee of Union theological seminary, N.Y., 1856–83, and its vice-president, 1882–83; a member of the council of the University of the city of New York, 1859–76; a charter member of the Union League club of New York city; vice-president of the American Bible society; and was also president or director of various associations devoted to art, science, literature, missionary effort, temperance or educational work. His son, William Earl, succeeded to his business. Another son, Charles Cleveland, served as a soldier during the civil war, reaching the rank of brigadier-general in 1862 and resigning in June, 1863, having distinguished himself at Newport News and Suffolk, Va., at Ford, N.C., and in his defence of Suffolk during Longstreet's siege, 1862–63. His granddaughter, Grace Hoadley, daughter of William Earl 2d, served as a member of the board of school commissioners of New York city, as a member of the New York state charities association, as president of the Working girls' society, and as vice-president of the Industrial education association. Mr. Dodge distributed liberally of his wealth during his life, to charity, and left substantial bequests to charitable and religious institutions. See his *Life* by D. Stuart Dodge (1887) and by Carlos Martyn (1890). He died in New York city, Feb. 9, 1883.

DODWORTH, Harvey B., bandmaster, was born in Sheffield, England, Nov. 16, 1822; son of Thomas Dodworth (1790–1876), who came to the United States in 1826 and organized the city band, afterward the National brass band. He accompanied his father to America and at an early age had mastered several instruments. He played in various orchestras until 1839 when he became leader of his father's band, continuing as such until October, 1890. Meanwhile he furnished music for the principal New York city theatres; organized the 7th regiment cornet band, and was bandmaster of the 71st regiment, serving as such in the first and second battles of Bull Run. During the civil war he supplied the United States army with fifty bandmasters and 500 musicians. He introduced and was for many years leader of the free concerts in Central Park, New York city, and was the first in America to arrange Wagner's music for military bands. For more than a quarter of a century he furnished the music for the presidential inaugurations. He died in West Hoboken, N.J., Jan. 24, 1891.

DOE, Charles Henry, journalist, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 28, 1838; son of Joseph Merrill and Laura (Page) Doe, and grandson of Samuel and Eliza (Merrill) Doe. He was graduated from Harvard university, A.B. in 1860, and A.M. in 1872. After a brief experience in business he became the reporter of the Brooklyn, N.Y., *Times*. He finished his apprenticeship in

journalism on the Boston *Daily Advertiser* in 1863 and in 1869 removed to Worcester, Mass., to edit the *Evening Gazette*. He remained in control of the *Gazette* for twenty-seven years, selling it in 1896. He is the author of *Buffets*, a novel (1873), and several sketches. He died in Sussex Vale, province of New Brunswick, Aug. 15, 1900.

DOE, Joseph Bodwell, lawyer, was born in Janesville, Wis., March 8, 1855; son of Joseph Bodwell and Anna J. (Marcher) Doe. His father was a native of New Hampshire and his mother of Virginia. He was graduated at Racine college, A.B., 1874, A.M., 1878, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He served in the Wisconsin national guard, 1875–91, rising from private to captain. He practised law in Janesville, Wis., was city attorney of Janesville, 1888–92, and adjutant-general of the state, 1891–93, resigning to accept the position of assistant secretary of war in the second administration of President Cleveland, and serving through the entire administration, after which he resumed the practice of his profession in Milwaukee. He was married, Sept. 18, 1878, to Kate B. Stevens and after her death he was married June 29, 1886, to Gertrude Brittan. While in Washington he became a member of the Metropolitan club in 1893, and of the Army and Navy club in 1896. He was also elected a member of the Deutcher club, Milwaukee, in 1898.

DOGGETT, Daniel Seth, M.E. bishop, was born in Lancaster county, Va., Jan. 10, 1810; son of the Rev. John and Mary (Smith) Doggett. His father was a local Methodist preacher, and a privateer in the time of the Revolution, and was married to Mary Smith of Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27, 1782. His English ancestor was a clergyman of the Established church, who immigrated to Virginia about 1650, and was rector of Whitechapel church, Lancaster county. Next in descent was William, then Coleman, then John, father of Daniel Seth. He was educated at the Northumberland academy and was expected to study law, but decided upon the ministry, teaching school while he pursued his theological course. He joined the Virginia conference in February, 1829, at Lynchburg and was appointed helper on Roanoke circuit, N.C. In 1830 he returned to Virginia, was chaplain at the University of Virginia, 1839, chaplain of Randolph-Macon college, 1840; professor of English literature at Randolph-Macon, 1841–46, editor of the *Southern Methodist Quarterly*, 1850–58, and bishop of the M.E. church south, 1866–80. He was a trustee of the Randolph-Macon college, and received from that institution the honorary degree of D.D. He published: *The War and its Close* (1864). His sermons were published in 1881. He died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 27, 1880.

DOLBEAR, Amos Emerson, educator, was born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 10, 1837; son of Samuel and Eliza (Godfrey) Dolbear. He lived at Newport, R.I., until ten years of age, then worked on a farm in New Hampshire until 1853, when he went to Worcester, Mass., where he was employed in a machine shop. In 1855 he removed to Missouri, and taught school for four years. He was employed in a machine shop at Taunton, Mass., 1859–63, but his health unfitting him for the heavy work, he prepared himself for college, while still employed in the shop, and entered Ohio Wesleyan university, where he was graduated in 1866, having supported himself during his college course by teaching music and playing the organ in churches. He subsequently took a post-graduate course at the University of Michigan and received the degree of M.E. and A.M. from that institution in 1867. In the same year he was appointed assistant professor of natural history in the University of Kentucky and in 1868 resigned to become professor of natural sciences in Bethany college, W.Va. He was mayor of Bethany, 1871–72. In 1874 he was appointed professor of physics in Tufts college, Mass. In 1852 he invented the string telephone and the rubber-tipped pencil now in use in schools. In 1864 he invented an automatic telegraph, but could interest no one in it, though he pointed out that it could be used as a speaking telephone. The same idea he improved upon in 1876, resulting in the magneto telephone. The static telephone and the air-space telegraphic cable were his inventions. He was elected a member of the American academy of arts and sciences and of the American academy of political and social science. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Michigan in 1883. His published works include: *Chemical Tables* (1872); *The Art of Projecting* (1876); *The Speaking Telephone* (1877); *Matter, Ether and Motion* (1891); *Modes of Motion* (1897); *First Principles of Natural Philosophy* (1897); and numerous scientific papers.

DOLE, Nathan Haskell, author, was born in Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 31, 1852; son of the Rev. Nathan and Caroline (Fletcher) Dole; grandson of Wigglesworth and Elizabeth (Haskell) Dole, and of Amos and Sally (Ware) Fletcher; and a lineal descendant of Richard Dole who emigrated from

Bristol, England, to Old Newbury, Mass., in 1639. His father at the time of his death was editor of the *Dayspring* and other publications of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. The son was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter and Andover academies and was graduated from Harvard in 1874. He then taught classics at De Veaux college and Worcester high school, and was a preceptor of Derby academy, Hingham, Mass. He was literary editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, 1881–85; musical editor, 1881–87; musical editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, 1886–87. He was elected a member of the Press club and the Nineteenth century club of Philadelphia; of the Harvard musical association; of the Twentieth century club, Boston; and of L'Alliance Française, of which last he was made vice-president in 1897 and re-elected in 1898. He was married in 1882 to Helen James Bennett. His translations include: Dupuy's *Great Master of Russian Literature* (1886); eight volumes by Tolstoï (1889 *et seq.*); three by Valdés (1888, *et seq.*); Schultze-Smidt's *A Madonna of the Alps* (1895); Von Sheffel's *Ekkehard* (1896); Von Koch's *Camilla* (1896); Dumas's *Three Musketeers* (1896); *Cavalleria Rusticana* (1896); and many others, including several hundred songs for music; and his original works include: *Young People's History of Russia* (1882); *A Score of Famous Composers* (1891); *Not Angels Quite* (1893); *Handy Lexicon of Music;* a burlesque (1894); *On the Point: a Summer Idyl* (1895); *The Hawthorne Tree, and Other Poems* (1896); *Life of Francis William Bird* (1897); *Poems for Educational Music Course* (1897); *Joseph Jefferson at Home* (1898); *Omar the Tent-Maker: a Romance of Old Persia* (1898); and *The Mistakes We Make* (1898); He also edited a Multivariorum edition of *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám* (1896–97), the breviary bilingual Latin and English edition of the same (1898), and the five version standard edition; and also editions of Burns, Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Byron, Keats, Scott, Moore, and others, with biographies (1893–97). He was engaged on the Warner *Library of the World's Best Literature*, and was editor-in-chief of *The International Library of Famous Literature* (1898). He also edited a new twenty-volume edition of Count L. N. Tolstoï's collected works. He lectured extensively on Russian, Italian and English literature before clubs and lyceums.

Nathan Haskell Dole

DOLE, Sanford Ballard, president of the republic of Hawaii, was born in the Hawaiian Islands, April 23, 1844; son of Daniel and Emily (Ballard) Dole; and grandson of Wigglesworth and Elizabeth (Haskell) Dole. His father's boyhood home was in Skowhegan, Maine, and his mother's home before her marriage was Bath, Maine. He was educated by his father at Kauai, at Oahu college, Oahu, Hawaii, and at Williams college, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar in Boston and returned to Hawaii, where he practised law. He was married to Anna Cate of Castine, Maine. He was a member of the legislatures of 1884 and 1886 and was active in promoting the reform movement that led to changes in government in 1887. He was a judge of the supreme court of the kingdom in 1887, and head of the provisional government of 1893, which arrogated the powers and duties theretofore belonging to the sovereign. On June 30, 1894, a constitution was adopted in which he was named as president to hold office till 1901. This constitution was promulgated July 4, 1894. The provisional government sent commissioners to the United States in 1893, who negotiated a treaty of annexation, but President Cleveland withdrew the treaty from the senate and announced his intention of restoring the monarchy, and on Dec. 23, 1893, President Dole, when requested to relinquish to Queen Liliuokalani her constitutional authority, denied the right of the President of the United States to interfere with Hawaiian affairs, and the matter was not pressed by the President. He continued to advocate annexation and in January, 1898, he visited the United States with his wife and was made a guest of the nation. In July, 1898, the U.S. congress passed the act annexing the Hawaiian Islands and the act was signed by the President of the United States, July 7, 1898. The formal transfer of sovereignty took place at Honolulu, Aug. 12, at which time the instructions of President McKinley were announced, substantially continuing the existing form of government until legislation by congress on the subject should determine the future policy of the government and the existing officials were retained. On June 14, 1900, he was inaugurated the first governor of Hawaii Territory.

Sanford B. Dole

DOLLIVER, Jonathan Prentiss, representative, was born near Kingwood, Preston county, Va., Feb. 6, 1858; son of James J. and Eliza J. (Brown) Dolliver; and grandson of Capt. Henry Dolliver of Salem, Mass., and of Robert Brown of Virginia. He was graduated from West Virginia university in 1875 and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was a Republican representative from Iowa in the 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, and 56th congresses, 1889–1901, and on Aug. 31, 1900, he was appointed U.S. senator, and was elected for the term to expire March 3, 1907.

DOLPH, John Henry, painter, was born at Fort Ann, N.Y., April 18, 1835; son of Osmond and Olive (Horton) Dolph. His first instruction in portrait painting was acquired from Allen Smith of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1870 he visited Europe; studied under Louis Van Kuyck in Antwerp, 1870–72, and in 1880 opened a studio in Paris, where he remained three years. On his return to the United States in 1883 he located in New York city. He was elected an associate of the National academy of design in 1877; Academician 1898, Society of American artists, 1879; a life member of the Lotus club and a member of the Salmagundi and Kit-Kat clubs. He won a wide reputation as a portrait painter, but attained especial success in the representing domestic animals. Among his more important paintings are: *Knickerbocker Farm-Yard* (1869); *The Season of Plenty* (1870); *The Country Blacksmith* (1870); *The Horse Doctor* (1873); *The Pasture* (1874); *The Antiquarian* (1875); *A Gray Day on the Coast* (1875); *From the Horse Market* (1876); *Who Will Bell the Cat?* (1877); *Relic of the Battlefield* (1878); *The Rehearsal* (1878); *The Ante-Chamber* (1881); *Choice of a Weapon* (1884); *The Rat Retired from the World* (1884); *A June Day* (1886); *Cat and Kittens* (1896). He died in New York city, Sept. 28, 1903.

DOLPH, Joseph Norton, senator, was born near Watkins, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1835. He was educated at Genesee Wesleyan seminary, Lima, N.Y., taught school, studied law at Havana, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N.Y., in November, 1861. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Captain Crawford's military company, organized under authority of a special act of congress to protect immigrants to Oregon from hostile Indians. He crossed the continent acting as orderly sergeant of the "Oregon escort" and arrived at Portland, Ore., in October, 1862. He was mustered out of service at Walla Walla, Wash., and at once began the practice of his profession at Portland, Ore. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with J. N. Mitchell which continued for two years until the election of Mr. Mitchell to the U.S. senate in 1873. Mr. Dolph was appointed U.S. attorney for Oregon by President Lincoln in 1865 and filled the office until September, 1866, when he resigned to take his seat in the Oregon legislature as senator from Multnomah county. He was city attorney of Portland, 1864–66; state senator, 1866–68 and 1873–77, and chairman of the Republican state central committee, 1866–68. He prepared the papers which secured the return of Dr. Watts as Republican elector and thereby decided the vote of Oregon in favor of President Hayes. He was U.S. senator from Oregon from Dec. 3, 1883, to March 4, 1895. He died in Portland, Ore., March 10, 1897.

DOMENEC, Michael, R.C. bishop, was born in Reus, Terragona, Spain, Dec. 27, 1816. He was educated by the Congregation of the Mission in France and became a member of the order. He immigrated to America and finished his studies in St. Mary's seminary, conducted by that order at Barrens, Perry county, Mo., 1837–39, and was ordained to the priesthood, June 30, 1839, by Bishop Rosati. He was a professor in the seminary, 1839–42. He founded St. Vincent's preparatory college, Cape Girardeau, Mo., in 1842, served as missionary in the diocese of St. Louis, and was transferred to pastoral duties at Nicetown, Pa., in 1845. He was afterward on mission duty at Germantown, Pa., where he built the church of St. Vincent de Paul. He was then appointed bishop of Pittsburg and was consecrated Dec. 9, 1860, by Archbishop Kenrick. He was transferred Jan. 11, 1876, to the diocese of Allegheny, which had been set off from the diocese of Pittsburg, considered too large for a single bishop. He was installed in his cathedral, March 19, 1876. This division gave rise to a controversy which was ended by the resignation of Bishop Domenec, July 29, 1877. He took no titular see, but repaired to Rome and died in the House of Beneficence at Terragona, Spain, Jan. 5, 1878.

DONAHOE, Patrick, publisher, was born in Munnery, County Cavan, Ireland, March 17, 1810. He settled in Boston, Mass., in 1820, and after attending school for a few years he secured employment in a printing office, becoming an expert typesetter and acquiring a general knowledge of journalism. He early conceived the idea of founding a Roman Catholic newspaper, and with another man purchased of Bishop Fenwick an unsuccessful journal called *The Jesuit*, established in 1832. They were obliged to abandon it, even

after changing its name. In company with the same partner Mr. Donahoe began, in 1836, the publication of *The Boston Pilot*. The partner soon withdrew from the enterprise, but Mr. Donahoe bent all his energies to make *The Pilot* a success and finally secured for his journal a thoroughly national circulation. He soon expanded it from an issue of four small pages to an eight-page weekly. In addition to his newspaper he established a publishing house, where the works of many notable Irish and Irish-American authors were issued, also a book-store and an emporium of church furniture and organs. When the civil war broke out he actively interested himself in the organization of several Irish regiments which went from Boston. He aided generously in the building of the Home for destitute Catholic children in Boston, and was a constant benefactor to the orphanages and other asylums of his church. The American college at Rome, and the seminary at Mill Hill, England, for the training of priests for the colored missions, were among the foreign institutions which received help from him. In 1872 he was probably the wealthiest and most influential Roman Catholic in New England. The Boston fire of that year destroyed his property to the amount of $350,000. He at once resumed business, but in May, 1873, was again burned out. He rebuilt his warehouse and moved into his new structure, but was soon burned out a third time. The insurance companies had nearly gone down in the great fire, so the usual help to rise from such losses was not to be had. He had endorsed heavily for friends and had in this way lost about $250,000. The climax of his misfortunes was reached in 1876, when the bank he had established suspended payment, with an indebtedness to depositors of $73,000. He placed everything he possessed at the disposal of his creditors, and Archbishop Williams came to his relief, purchasing three-fourths interest in *The Pilot*, John Boyle O'Reilly buying the other fourth. *The Pilot* assumed its share of the liabilities and the creditors were soon paid off in yearly installments. Meanwhile Mr. Donahoe resumed his foreign exchange and passenger agency and in 1876 established *Donahoe's Magazine*, a monthly publication. In 1891 he again came into possession of *The Pilot* by purchase from Archbishop Williams and the heirs of John Boyle O'Reilly. In 1894 he received the Lætare medal of Nôtre Dame university, Indiana, in recognition of his work for religion, education and charity, and in the same year a reception was tendered to him, as the oldest living member of the Charitable Irish society of Boston. He died in Boston, Mass., March 18, 1901.

DONAHUE, Patrick Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Malvern, Worcestershire, England, April 15, 1849. He was graduated at the University of London in 1869, and removed to America in 1873, settling in Washington, D.C., where he practised law, 1874–82. He entered St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., in 1882, to prepare for the priesthood in the Roman Catholic church. He completed his theological course, was ordained Dec. 23, 1885, at the seminary by Archbishop James Gibbons, and was made assistant priest of St. John's church, Baltimore. In 1886 he was appointed by Cardinal Gibbons chancellor of the archdiocese of Baltimore, and in 1891 was made rector of the cathedral. On the transference of Bishop Kain of Wheeling, W.Va., to St. Louis, as coadjutor *cum jure successionis* to the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick, July 6, 1893, Fr. Donahue was made his successor, and he was consecrated by Cardinal Gibbons at the cathedral, assisted by Bishop Foley of Detroit and Bishop Haid of North Carolina, April 8, 1894. His diocese in 1899 covered an area of 29,172 square miles in West Virginia and Virginia, and contained forty-two churches with resident priests, forty-five missions with churches, thirty-two stations, six academies, nine parochial schools, two communities of men and four of women, and three orphan asylums. The Catholic population exceeded 24,000 in 1899.

DONALDSON, Edward, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1816; son of John J. and Caroline (Dorsey) Donaldson, and a descendant of Edward Dorsey of Essex county, England, who came to America in 1663 with a grant of 2000 acres of land near Annapolis, Md. Edward was a brother of Dr. Francis Donaldson. He became a midshipman in the U.S. navy, July 21, 1835, and was assigned to duty with the West Indian squadron. He was promoted passed midshipman, July 22, 1841; lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1847; commander, July 16, 1862; captain, July 25, 1866; commodore, Sept. 28, 1871; and rear-admiral, Sept. 21, 1876. In 1861–62 he served as commander of the gunboat *Sciota*, Western gulf squadron, and participated in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and in the capture of New Orleans and of the Vicksburg batteries In 1863 he commanded the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and in 1863–64 was in command of the *Keystone State*, conducting the search for the Confederate cruiser *Sumter*, around the West

Indies. He commanded the steamer *Seminole* in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. He again served on the receiving ship at Philadelphia, 1866–68; and in the Brooklyn navy yard, 1868–71. He was retired at his own request, Sept. 29, 1876, and made his home in Baltimore, Md. He married in 1845 Harriet Fenwick of West River, Md. He died in Baltimore, Md., May 15, 1889.

DONALDSON, Francis, physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1823; son of John J. and Caroline (Dorsey) Donaldson, and a brother of Rear-Admiral Edward Donaldson, U.S.N. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland, in 1846, and was resident physician in the almshouse hospital and the Marine hospital, Baltimore, Md., 1846–48, and in the hospitals of Paris, France, 1848–51. He then began practice in his native city and held various positions in the hospitals and dispensaries. He was professor of materia medica in the Maryland college of pharmacy, 1863–66, resigning to become professor of physiology and hygiene and clinical professor of diseases of the throat and chest in the University of Maryland. In 1881–82 he was president of the medical and chirurgical faculty of the state of Maryland, and president of the American climatological association. He was a member of the American association of physicians and surgeons, and the American laryngological association, and consulting physician at Johns Hopkins hospital. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Winchester of Baltimore, Md. He published: *The Influence of City Life and Occupations in Developing Consumption* (1876); compiled Bernard's lectures on *Digestion*, and contributed articles to medical periodicals. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 9, 1891.

DONALDSON, James Lowry, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1814. He was graduated from the United States military academy in 1836, and served on topographical duty and in the Florida war, 1836–38, attaining the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was on recruiting service, 1838–40; on the Maine frontier, 1840–42, pending the disputed territory controversy; and from Feb. 12, 1844, to Sept. 4, 1854, served on the northeastern boundary survey. In 1845 he was in garrison at Pensacola, Fla., and was under General Taylor in the military occupation of Texas in 1846, and during the war with Mexico. He was brevetted captain, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallantry in the battle of Monterey, and major, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallantry in the battle of Buena Vista. On March 3, 1847, he was promoted assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain and was on quartermaster duty including that of chief quartermaster of the department of New Mexico, at various posts, 1858–62. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 14, 1861, and was promoted to the rank of major, Aug. 3, 1861. He served as colonel in the U.S. volunteer army from Aug. 2, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1867, and on Sept. 17, 1864, was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers "for distinguished and important services in the quartermaster's department in the campaign terminating in the capture of Atlanta, Ga." He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for services rendered during the war. On July 28, 1866, he was promoted assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, and served as chief quartermaster of the division of the Missouri, 1866–69. He was retired from active service, March 15, 1869, for disability contracted in the line of duty, and resigned Jan. 1, 1874. He wrote *Sergeant Watkins, A Tale of Adventure* (1871). He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4, 1885.

DONALDSON, Thomas Corwin, author, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1843. He was graduated at Capital university, Columbus, Ohio, in 1862, and enlisted in the Federal army as a private, gaining promotion to the rank of lieutenant. After the close of the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was appointed by President Grant registrar of public lands in Idaho in 1869, and while residing in Idaho, was colonel in the territorial militia and declined the governorship of the territory offered him by President Hayes. He removed to Philadelphia, where he was a Centennial exhibition commissioner in 1876. He was a delegate to every Republican national convention from 1868 to 1896. He made a remarkable collection of historical relics, including chairs used by public men; Bibles belonging to great men; autographs, war relics, pictures, paintings and art objects. He is the author of: *The Public Domain: Its History with Statistics* (1884); *The George Cotter Indian Gallery in the National Museum*, with *Memoir and Statistics* (1887); *Walt Whitman: the Man* (1896); *The House in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence* (1898); *Some of the People I Have Met*, and *Experiences in Idaho Territory* (in press, 1898). He died in Philadelphia Pa., Nov. 18, 1898.

DONELSON, Andrew Jackson, diplomatist, was born near Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1800. He was a student in the University of Nashville and was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1820. His standing, the second in his class, gave him the commission of 2d lieutenant of engineers and he was detailed as aide-de-camp to his uncle, Gen. Andrew Jackson, military governor of Florida, serving 1820–22. After 1822 he was assistant to the board of engineers. He resigned from the army in 1822, studied law in the Transylvania university, was admitted to the bar in 1823 and engaged in cotton planting in

Bolivar county, Miss. He was private secretary to President Jackson, 1829–37. He was *chargé d'affaires* to the republic of Texas, 1844–45, by appointment of President Tyler, and negotiated the annexation treaty. He was appointed by President Polk U. S. minister to Prussia, serving, 1846–49, and to the federal government of Germany, serving, 1848–49. He resigned in 1849. and became editor of the Washington *Union*, 1851–52. In 1853 he joined the Native American party and in 1856 was nominated for vice-president with Millard Fillmore for president. He died in Memphis, Tenn., June 26, 1871.

DONGAN, Thomas, colonial governor of New York, was born in Castletown, Ireland, in 1634. After attaining the rank of colonel in the British army, he received from King Charles II. the appointment of lieutenant-governor of Tangiers, and in 1682 the Duke of York made him governor of the colony of New York. In 1686 he gave a charter to the city of New York, and in 1688 retired from office. He died in London, Eng., Dec. 14, 1715.

DONIPHAN, Alexander William, soldier, was born in Mason county, Ky., July 9, 1808; son of Joseph Doniphan. He was graduated at Augusta college in 1826, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He removed to Lexington, Mo., where he practised three years. He was a student of military tactics and identified himself with the state militia, gaining the rank of brigadier-general in 1838. He commanded the state troops sent to quiet the troubles between the settlers and the Mormons, and he forced their prophet, Joseph Smith, to surrender their leaders for trial and to remove their people beyond the limits of the state. In the war with Mexico he was colonel of the 1st Missouri mounted volunteers and was with Kearney's expedition to Santa Fé; and with a regiment of less than 1000 men, after Kearney had left for California, he set out from Santa Fé to join General Wool at Chihuahua, Mexico. He first conquered a peace with the Navajos Indians and on Dec. 14, 1846, defeated a Mexican force at Bracito river in the face of a black flag, killing and wounding nearly 200 Mexicans with the loss of one man killed and seven wounded. He occupied El Paso two days later and on Feb. 8, 1847, started for Chihuahua, 250 miles distant. On February 28, when seventeen miles from his destination he encountered 2000 Mexicans at the pass of the Sacramento, gave them fight and with a loss of one killed and eleven wounded, he killed and wounded more than 800 of the enemy. Chihuahua surrendered March 1, 1847, leaving him without orders, and after waiting several weeks he set out with his little army for Saltillo, 700 miles distant, reaching the place May 21 to find the war ended. He then took his command to Brazos, Santiago, and thence by boat to New Orleans where they were discharged. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1836, 1840 and 1854, and died in Richmond, Mo., Aug. 8, 1887.

DONNAN, William G., representative, was born in West Charlton, N.Y., June 30, 1834. He removed to Independence, Iowa, in September, 1856, was graduated at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1857, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He was treasurer and recorder of Buchanan county, Iowa, 1857–62; enlisted as a private in the Iowa volunteers in 1862, was promoted 1st lieutenant in the 27th Iowa regiment; was brevetted captain and major for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865; and was mustered out, Aug. 8, 1865. He was a state senator, 1868–70, and a Republican representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75.

DONNELLY, Eleanor Cecilia, poet, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of Dr. Philip Carrol and Catharine Frances (Gavin) Donnelly; and sister of the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, author and statesman. Her ancestry, both paternal and maternal, is of the best blood of the early settlers of the north of Ireland, celebrated for learning and philanthropy. She was a pupil of the Philadelphia public schools and of the Philadelphia girls' high school for six or seven years, and having finished her educational training at the French academy of Mme. Adéle Sigoigne of Philadelphia, she devoted herself to music and literature. Her labors received the special apostolic benediction of Pope Leo XIII. and a medallion from a religious order of Rome. Her reputation as an author also extended to Great Britain and Spain, one of her poems having been read at the Grand Academia in the Royal college of the Escorial, Madrid, in May, 1887. She published: *Out of Sweet Solitude* (1873); *Domus Dei* (1874); *Legend of the Best Beloved, and Other Poems* (1880); *Crowned with Stars* (1881); *Hymns of the Sacred Heart*, with music (2 vols., 1882); *Children of the Golden Sheaf and Other Poems* (1884); *Garland of Festival Songs*, with music (1885); *Our Birthday Bouquet* (1885); *Little Compliments of the Season* (1886); *The Life of Father Felix Barbelin, S.J.* (1886); *The Conversion of St. Augustine and Other Poems; Jubilee Hymn*, composed for the golden jubilee of the priesthood of Leo XIII., December, 1887; *Petronilla and Other Stories* (1891); *Poems* (1892); *A Tuscan Magdalen, and Other Poems* (1896); *The Lost Christmas Tree and Other Stories* (1896); *Amy's Music-Box and Other Stories for Children* (1896); *Storm-Bound* (1898); *The Rhyme of the Friar Stephen* (1898); *Christian Carols of Love and Life* (1898); *Girlhood's Handbook of Woman* (1898); *A Klondike Picnic* (1898); *Prince Ragnal and other Holiday Verses* (1898).

)NNELLY, Ignatius, author, was born in adelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1831; son of Dr. Philip ol (born in Tyrone county, Ireland) and iarine Frances (Gavin) Donnelly, a native of adelphia. On his father's side he came of the . Donnelly, descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of all Ireland, slain A.D. 406; and from the Carrols, kings of Oriel for 1300 years. On his mother's side partly of Scotch blood, he was related to Dr. Edward Maginn, the celebrated bishop of Derry, the friend of Daniel O'Connell. Ignatius was graduated from the Philadelphia high school in 1849, studied law with Benjamin Harris Brew-

Ignatius Donnelly

r, afterward attorney-general of the United tes; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and ctised in Philadelphia. He was married)t. 10, 1855, to Katharine McCaffrey, principal the Ringgold grammar school of Philadelphia. removed to Minnesota in 1856 and located the vn of Nininger, where he built a house, bought m lands, and established his family. He entered litical life there as a Republican, although had been a Democrat in Philadelphia, and was feated in the election of 1857 for state senator)m Dakota county by 350 votes. In 1858 he was ain defeated, after a vigorous personal canvass, six votes. In June, 1859, he was nominated r lieutenant-governor of the state, and was)cted with the entire Republican state ticket November, and was re-elected in 1861. He made effective canvass of the state for Abraham Lin-ln in 1860, and in 1861, as acting governor in the sence of Governor Ramsey in Washington, he iued a stirring call for one thousand volunteers response to the President's call for 75,000 men. e represented the state in the 38th, 39th and th congresses. In congress he exposed flagrant idian frauds on the part of government offi-als, for which he received the thanks of the sec-tary of the interior. He advocated universal lucation, the purchase of Alaska, the relief of the)ople of the South from want caused by the crop ilure, and a military road and military posts irough northern Minnesota, Montana and Idaho he precursor of the Northern Pacific railroad). e also advocated universal suffrage, a system f tree-planting in the treeless districts of the Inited States, and the setting apart of a territory) be known as Lincoln. He was defeated in 1868 in the contest for representative in the 41st congress, and in 1869 in the contest for the Republican nomination for U.S. senator, was defeated by Alexander Ramsey by one vote. He supported Horace Greeley for President in 1872. He presided over the Greenback convention at Indianapolis, which nominated Peter Cooper for President. In 1874 he established the *Anti-Monopolist* newspaper and published it for five years, and in 1878 he was the candidate of the Anti-monopolist and Democratic parties for representative in the 46th congress and afterward unsuccessfully contested the seat of William D. Washburn, who had been declared elected. In 1893 he established *The Representative*, which became the leading reform paper of the northwest. In 1880–82 he conducted a farm of 3000 acres in Stevens county, Minnesota. He was state senator from Dakota county, 1874–78, a state representative, 1886–87, a state senator, 1890, and again a state representative in 1897. His wife died in 1894, and on Feb. 22, 1898, he was married to Marion Hanson, a native of Norway. He resigned the presidency of the State farmers' alliance of Minnesota in 1894, to devote himself to literature. On Sept. 7, 1898, he was nominated by the Cincinnati convention of the People's party of the United States for vice-president. He published *An Essay on the Sonnets of Shakespeare* (1857); *Atlantis: the Antediluvian World* (1882); *Ragnarök: the Age of Fire and Gravel* (1883); *The Great Cryptogram* (1888); *Cæsar's Column* (1890); *Doctor Huguet* (1891); *The Golden Bottle* (1892); *The American People's Money* (1895). He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 1, 1901.

DONOVAN, Caroline (Soulsby), philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20, 1803; daughter of Matthew and Prudence (Travers) Soulsby. Her grandfather owned and operated large coal mines in Newcastle, England, and her father immigrated to America as a young man and became a shipbuilder in Baltimore. She was educated in the private schools of her native city, and about 1821 was married to Joseph Donovan, a Baltimore merchant. In 1889 she established the Donovan chair of English literature in Johns Hopkins university by a gift of $100,000. To commemorate her gift a lecture hall was fitted up and a tablet placed therein to her memory. She

Caroline Donovan

also bequeathed real estate to the value of $80,000, the income to be used for the benefit of the Colonization society of Liberia; the sum of $10,000 to Washington and Lee university, Virginia, and a generous sum to the Little Sisters of the Poor. She died in Baltimore, Md., March 5, 1890.

DONOVAN, Dennis D., representative, was born near Texas, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1859; son of John and Catharine (Hannan) Donovan. He attended the common schools and in 1877–79 was a student at the Northern Indiana normal school, Valparaiso, Ind. He then taught school, 1879–82, and engaged in mercantile business in Deshler, Ohio. He was a representative in the 68th and 69th general assemblies, 1887–91, and was a Democratic representative from Ohio in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95. He was graduated from the law department of Georgetown university, Washington, D.C., in 1895. In 1896 he was elected mayor of Deshler, and was re-elected in 1898.

D'OOGE, Martin Luther, educator, was born at Zonnemaire, province of Zeeland, Netherlands, July 17, 1839; son of Leonard and Johanna (Quintus) D'Ooge. He came to the United States in 1847 and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1862. He was principal of the Ann Arbor (Mich.) high school, from 1862 to 1864; assistant professor of ancient languages, University of Michigan, 1867–68, and acting professor of the Greek language and literature, 1868–70. In 1870 he was advanced to the full chair, and in the same year went abroad, where he pursued his studies at the University of Leipzig, receiving from that university the degree of Ph.D. in 1872. In the interval between 1864 and 1867 he pursued theological studies in the Union theological seminary of New York, and in 1878 was formally ordained to the ministry in the Congregational church. He was chosen president of the American philological association in 1883, and in 1886 was director of the American school of classical studies at Athens, Greece. The University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1889. He edited Demosthenes's *On the Crown* (1875); and Sophocles's *Antigone* (1884); and is the author of numerous contributions to periodical literature.

DOOLITTLE, Charles Camp, soldier, was born in Burlington, Vt., March 16, 1832; son of Matthew J. Doolittle. He was educated in the high school in Montreal, Canada, and in 1847 removed to New York city. He subsequently settled in Michigan, where in 1861 he was elected 1st lieutenant in the 4th Michigan volunteers. He was promoted colonel of the 18th Michigan volunteers, July 22, 1862. At the battle of Gaines's Mill he was conspicuous for bravery and received a slight wound. Being transferred to the army of the Ohio he served in Kentucky, 1862–63, and in Tennessee, 1863–64. He commanded the troops occupying Decatur, Ala., where they repulsed General Hood, Oct. 30, 1864, in his three successive attacks. At the battle of Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864, he led a brigade and commanded that city in 1865, being transferred later in the year to the command of the northeastern district of Louisiana. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan. 27, 1865, and major-general by brevet, June 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Nov. 30, 1865, and located in Toledo, Ohio, where he became cashier of the Merchants' national bank.

DOOLITTLE, James Rood, senator, was born in Hampton, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1815; son of Reuben and Sarah (Rood) Doolittle; and sixth in descent from Abraham Doolittle, sheriff of New Haven county, Conn., in 1648. He was educated at Middlebury academy, Vt., removed with his father to Weathersfield Springs, N.Y., and was graduated at Geneva (Hobart) college, N.Y., at the head of his class in 1834. He was admitted to the bar, and practised in Rochester and Warsaw, N.Y. In 1847 he introduced the "Corner Stone" resolution upon which the Free-soil party was formed. He

was district attorney of Wyoming county, N.Y., 1845–51, and colonel of the state militia. He removed to the state of Wisconsin in 1851, was elected judge of the first judicial circuit in 1853 and resigned in 1856. The legislature of Wisconsin on Jan. 23, 1857, elected him a senator in congress and he was re-elected in 1863, serving until March 4, 1869. He wrote the call for the national convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and is the author of the famous epigram at the time of Lincoln's renomination in 1864: "I believe in God Almighty, and under him I believe in Abraham Lincoln." He was a member of "the senate committee of thirteen" to arrange for a compromise of the differences between the North and the South in December, 1860, and in 1861 he was a delegate to the peace convention. In 1866 he was requested by the legislature of Wisconsin to resign his seat in the senate on account of his support of the policy of President Johnson, but declined to do so. In 1865, as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, he was a member of the special senate committee to investigate the condition of the Indians

west of the Mississippi, and in the vacation of 1867 he was sent by the government to Copenhagen and St. Petersburg. He voted against the adoption of the 15th amendment to the constitution on state rights grounds, and insisted that the act of secession passed by a state did not cause it to cease to be part of the United States. At the close of his second term in the senate he resumed his residence at Racine, Wis., practising law in Chicago, Ill. He presided over the Union national convention at Philadelphia, in 1866, and over the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872. He was a trustee and acting president for one year of Chicago university and for several years was a professor in the law school attached to the institution. He received from Hobart the degree of A.M. in 1837 and that of LL.D. in 1854, and also received that of LL.D. from Racine college, Wis., in 1887, where he was professor of legal sciences, 1858–59. His principal literary work was a treatise on the *United States in the Light of Prophecy*. He died at the home of his daughter at Edgewood, Cranston, R.I., July 27, 1897.

DOOLITTLE, Theodore Sandford, educator, was born at Ovid, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1834; a descendant in the sixth generation from Abraham Doolittle, of Kidderminster, England, one of the founders of Wallingford, Conn., in 1640. He studied at Ovid academy, and was graduated from Rutgers college in 1859, with salutatorian honors. He was graduated from the theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1862 and became pastor at Flatlands, L.I. He was shortly afterward married to a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Bassler of Farmerville, N.Y. In 1864 he resigned his pastorate to accept the new collegiate church professorship of rhetoric, logic and mental philosophy in Rutgers college, teaching also all the classes in elocution. In 1878 he became associate editor of the *Christian at Work*. He appeared frequently on the lecture platform, his favorite subjects being art and architecture. In 1890 he was chosen vice-president of Rutgers college, to succeed George H. Cook, LL.D., and from September, 1890, to February, 1891, was president, *ad interim*. He received from Wesleyan the degree of D.D. in 1872, and from Union that of LL.D. in 1891. Besides many contributions to periodicals he wrote: *History of Rutgers College* (1879); and *A Syllabus of the History and Æsthetics of Architecture* (1892). He died in New Brunswick, N.J., April 18, 1893.

DOOLITTLE, William Hall, representative, was born in Erie county, Pa., in 1850. He was taken by his parents to Portage county, Wis., in 1859. He served in the Federal army, 1865–67, was admitted to the bar in 1871 and removed to Johnson county, Nebraska, in 1872. He served in the state legislature, 1876–77; and also held the position of U.S. district attorney for the state. He removed to Colfax, W.T., in 1880, and to Tacoma in 1887. He was a member of the territorial code commission. He was a Republican representative at large from Washington in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97.

DOOLY, John Murray, jurist, was born in Lincoln county, Ga., about 1772; son of Col. John Dooly, a Revolutionary hero, murdered by the Tories in 1780, of which deed the son was a witness. Dooly county, Ga., was named for this patriot. The family originally came from Ireland and settled in North Carolina. John M. Dooly was instructed in the law by Judge Matthews of Washington, Ga., and in the primitive courts of the circuit. He was made solicitor of the western circuit, Sept. 2, 1802, and in 1816 judge of the circuit. On Nov. 8, 1822, he was transferred to the northern circuit and was elected to the same circuit by the legislature, Nov. 12, 1825. He was several times an unsuccessful candidate for United States senator. He died May 26, 1827.

DORCHESTER, Daniel, clergyman, was born in Duxbury, Mass., March 11, 1827; son of Daniel and Mary (Otis) Dorchester; grandson of Daniel Dorchester and direct descendant from Anthony Dorchester, who emigrated from England in 1636, settled in Windsor, Conn., and afterward owned the ferry in Springfield, Mass. Daniel (3d) was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1847, and entered the Methodist ministry, serving the church fifty years in Connecticut and Massachusetts. He was lecturer on American Unitarianism, 1872–73, and on the concessions of liberalists, 1878–79, at Boston university. He was presiding elder twelve years, delegate to two general conferences and had sixty votes for bishop in 1884. He was senator in the Connecticut legislature in 1855; chairman of the state commission upon idiocy in 1855; represented Natick, Mass., in the legislature of 1883; was president of the National temperance league, and superintendent of the Indian schools in the United States under appointment by President Harrison, 1889–1894. He was married April 12, 1850, to Mary Payson, daughter of Henry and Matilda (Upham) Davis of Dudley, Mass. He received from Wesleyan the degree of A.M. in 1855 and that of D.D. in 1874. He published: *Concessions of Liberalists to Orthodoxy* (1878); *Problem of Religious Progress* (1882); *Latest Drink Sophistries versus Total Abstinence* (1883); *Liquor Problem in All Ages* (1884); *The Why of Methodism* (1887); *Christianity in the United States* (1887); *Romanism vs. the Public School System* (1888); *Half Century of My Ministry* (1897), and several sermons and addresses.

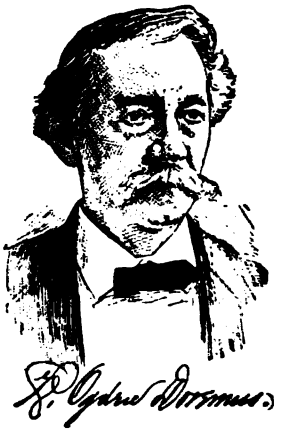
DORCHESTER, Daniel, clergyman, was born at Dudley, Mass., April 28, 1851; son of Daniel and Mary Payson (Davis) Dorchester; and grand-

son of Daniel and Mary (Otis) Dorchester and of Henry and Matilda (Upham) Davis. He was prepared for college at Wesleyan academy and was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1874. He was instructor in Latin and Greek in the Vermont conference seminary, 1874–76, and in 1875 joined the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was stationed at Springfield, Vt., 1878–80; Hopkinton, Mass, 1880–81; and at the Winthrop street church, Boston, Mass., 1881–83. In 1883 he became assistant professor of political economy, rhetoric and English literature in Boston university, and in 1886 was advanced to the full professorship of these branches. He resigned in 1895 to become pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was married in 1875 to Cleora E. Clark. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Berlin in 1888 and the same degree from Boston university in 1891.

DOREMUS, Charles Avery, chemist, was born in New York city, Sept. 6, 1851; son of Robert Ogden and Estelle E. (Skidmore) Doremus. He was graduated from the College of the city of New York, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873. He studied in Germany at Leipzig and Heidelberg, 1870–72, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg in 1872. After his return to America he was graduated at the Bellevue hospital medical college. He held the chair of chemistry and toxicology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, 1877–82, and in 1882 was made assistant to his father, who was professor of chemistry and physics in the College of the city of New York. He was also lecturer on practical chemistry and toxicology at the Bellevue hospital medical college, and professor of chemistry in the American veterinary college. He was elected chemist to the Medico-legal society, a member of the council and of the board of directors of the American chemical society, chairman of the committee on membership, and editor of the journal. He was also elected to a membership in the chemical societies of Berlin and Paris. He contributed to medical journals on sanitary chemistry and methods of analysis and is the author of *Report on Photography* (1873).

DOREMUS, John Edwards Caldwell, educator, was born in New York city, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1816; son of Francis and Eliza De Hart (Canfield) Doremus. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1836 and studied law with Hugh Maxwell, New York city, and with Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Ill. He abandoned that profession, however, to become a Presbyterian clergyman, and was pastor at Bayou Grostete and at Baton Rouge, La. He was afterward professor of languages in Oakland college, Miss., and president of the College of Goliad, Texas. He was for some years the representative of the American Bible society in New Orleans, La., and was subsequently pastor at Vienna, La. The University of the city of New York gave him the degree of A.M. in 1849 and that of D.D. in 1860. He died at Vienna, La., Nov. 16, 1878.

DOREMUS, Robert Ogden, chemist, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1824; son of Thomas C. and Sarah Platt (Haines) Doremus; grandson of Elias Haines, merchant, New York city; and great-grandson of Robert Ogden, lawyer, of New Jersey. His father was a prominent merchant and one of the founders of the University of the city of New York in 1832, but owing to disturbances in this institution the son was sent to Columbia college in 1838. The following year, however, he entered the University of the city of New York and was graduated there, A.B., 1842, and A.M., 1845. He was the first private pupil of Prof. John W. Draper. He was first assistant in the medical department of the university, 1843–50, assisting Professor Draper in his famous researches in light and heat. He was married in 1850 to Estelle E., daughter of Capt. Hubbard Skidmore, and a descendant of Capt. John Underhill. He studied in Europe, 1847–48, paying special attention to electro-metallurgy and also visiting chemical manufactories. Returning to New York he established with Dr. Charles T. Harris a laboratory for making chemical analyses and for instruction in analytical chemistry. His first course of lectures on chemistry and toxicology were delivered at his own laboratory, 1849–50. He studied medicine with Dr. Abraham L. Cox and was graduated M.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1850. The same year he helped to found the New York medical college where he established from his private means the first chemical laboratory attached to a medical college in the United States where students were instructed in analytical work essential to the practitioner of medicine, and the passing of an examination in the course was made a condition of obtaining a diploma. He established a similar laboratory in the Long Island hospital medical college in 1861 and held the chair of chemistry and toxicology there, at the New York medical college, and at the New York college of pharmacy. For a quarter of a century he was



entrusted with nearly all the important medico-legal cases in New York and vicinity as a chemical expert, and for this work he established a special toxicological laboratory, kept under lock and key and sealed. He was the expert in the Burdell murder case (1857), and the Mrs. Stephens murder case in 1858, and his skill displayed in these cases gave him a wide reputation. He was also for twenty-five years the principal expert in patent suits involving a knowledge of chemistry, electricity and kindred branches of physics. With his assistant, Dr. D. L. Budd, he devised in 1861 a method for using granulated gunpowder in cannon without the serge envelope. By compressing the grained powder in a solid elongated mass he did away with the necessity of sponging the gun after each discharge and at the same time relieved the strain upon the gun. Napoleon III. witnessed its demonstration at Bois de Vincennes and the French government adopted the system. "La Poudre Comprimee" was also used in Mt. Cenis tunnel for blasting. In 1863 he accepted the chair of chemistry and physics in the Free academy, afterward known as the College of the city of New York. He there established a chemical analytical laboratory and also the first physical laboratory in New York. He introduced in 1865 the use of chlorine gas as a disinfectant on cholera infected ships and in hospitals and asylums, thoroughly disinfecting the entire buildings and even the stones used in their construction. The same year the death of his little boy by his dress taking fire, led him to investigate and determine some chemical that, applied to light fabrics, would render them fireproof. He found it in a solution of phosphate of ammonia, which was used effectively in theatres and elsewhere. In 1871 he was appointed president of a board for examining druggists and prescription clerks. He introduced reforms in manufacturing and purifying illuminating gas, and in methods used in testing the purity of milk. He patented methods for quickly extinguishing fires on shipboard with liquefied carbonic acid and discovered a method of bleaching gray ostrich feathers with the peroxide of hydrogen and ammonia, which resulted in the commercial use of the peroxide as a disinfectant. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1874. He was elected a fellow of the New York academy of science and of the New York geographical society, and a member of the New York electrical society, the Union league club and the St. Nicholas society. He was president of the Medico-legal society, editor of the *Journal* of the New York medical college, established 1852; and of the chemical definitions in the "Standard Dictionary" (1891–94), his associates in the work being Dr. Marcus Benjamin and M. A. Bourgougnon. He lectured in 1854 before the New York Mechanics' society on "Electricity" and arranged a row of arc lights around the gallery of the hall. The previous year he had lectured on "Light" and caused daguerreotypes to be taken of the occupants of the proscenium boxes by aid of the electric light. In the course of three lectures for the benefit of the Brooklyn mercantile laboratory, 1865, he first exhibited the chlorohydrogen jet, Stewart's electro-motor and other electrical devices. In 1873 he lectured on "History and Properties of Anæsthetic Agents" for the benefit of the widow of Dr. Horace Wells, who first used "laughing gas" for dental operations in 1844. In 1876 and 1877 he lectured before 10,000 persons at Chautauqua on "Physical Science" and in 1892 on the "Agreement between the Mosaic and Scientific Histories of the Creation," involving astronomy, chemistry, geology and physics, and illustrated by colossal apparatus weighing several tons. His bibliography includes: *Impurities in Soda Water; Analyses of Solidified Milk; Disinfection of Cholera Ships; Disinfection of Bellevue Hospital; The Lactometre; The Improper Use of Cocaine; Duties of Experts and Others in Poison Cases* (1880); *Tiny Death Dealers* (1884); *The Comparison of Medical Education at Home and Abroad; The Harmony Between the Scientific History of Creation and the Mosaic Record: The Impurities of Croton Water; Preservation of the Egyptian Obelisk; The Microscope; Toxicology; Medical Jurisprudence; Transactions of the First Pan-American Medical Congress* (1893).

DOREMUS, Sarah Platt Haines, philanthropist, was born in New York city, Aug. 3, 1802; daughter of Elias and Mary (Ogden) Haines; granddaughter of Robert Ogden, 3d. and a descendant of John Ogden, who received a grant of land in America from Charles II. for services to his father, Charles I. She was also a descendant of the Haines family, whose ancestor was knighted by Edward I., and who was a Crusader; also of the Platt family, who founded colonial settlements in Long Island and Connecticut. She was married to Thomas C. Doremus, a prosperous merchant, Sept. 11, 1821. She early united with the Presbyterian church, but at her marriage became an active member of the Reformed Dutch church. In 1828 she began her first organized

Sarah P. Doremus.

benevolent work in labors for the Greeks, and with eight friends she gathered supplies which were taken to Greece by the Rev. Jonas King, D.D. In 1835 she became interested in the "Grande Ligne Mission," in Canada, conducted by Madame Feller of Switzerland, and subsequently became president of a society to promote its object. In 1840 she began services in the New York city prison, which resulted in the "Women's Prison Association" for discharged prisoners. In 1841 she became manager of the City and tract mission society, and in 1849 added to her labors the work of the City Bible society. With the assistance of friends she founded in 1850 the House and School of industry, where work was given and sold to poor women, and where children too poorly clad to attend public schools, could receive instruction. Of this society she was elected president in 1867. She was one of the founders of the Nursery and Child's hospital and in 1854 was elected second directress. In 1855 she aided Dr. J. Marion Sims in founding the Woman's hospital, the first in the world for the special treatment of diseases of women, and by repeated visits to Albany secured its charter, and state appropriations. She was made first directress there in 1864. In 1860 she founded the Woman's union missionary society, the first organization for women to labor safely for heathen women; and in 1866 she aided in organizing the Presbyterian home for aged women. During the civil war she was active in aiding the sick and wounded soldiers, and in 1869 she labored diligently to relieve the famine sufferers in Ireland, collecting supplies and money. Her last organized work was the "Gould memorial," founded in 1876, for the Italo-American schools in Rome. She was the mother of nine children; and her only son, Robert Ogden Doremus, was the well-known chemist. Mrs. Doremus died in New York city, Jan. 29, 1877.

DORNIN, Thomas Aloysius, naval officer, was born in Ireland about 1800. He was early brought to America, received appointment as midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1815, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1825. He circumnavigated the globe in the *Vincennes* in 1829–30. In the South sea exploring expedition he was assigned to command the steamship *Relief*. He was commissioned commander in 1841. While in command of the *Portsmouth*, 1851–52, he was ordered to charter a Panama steamer and prevent the landing of William Walker and his party of filibusters on Mexican soil, which he successfully accomplished. He also rescued forty American prisoners on a Mexican vessel and stopped an attempted blockade of United States mail steamers in Mexican ports. He was commissioned captain in 1855, and with the *San Jacinto* captured two slavers with over 1400 slaves on board, releasing them in Liberia. He was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and in 1865 was given charge of the fifth lighthouse district. He died at Norfolk, Va., April 22, 1874.

DORR, Benjamin, clergyman, was born in Salisbury, Mass., March 22, 1796. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1817 and was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry in 1823. He was rector of the combined parishes of Lansingburg and Waterford, N.Y., 1820–29; of Trinity church, Utica, N.Y., 1829–35; and in 1835 was appointed general agent of the domestic department of the Board of missions. In 1837 he resigned this position to become rector of Christ church, Philadelphia, where he remained during the rest of his life. He was elected bishop of Maryland in 1839 but did not accept the office. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1838. His published works include tracts and sermons; *An Historical Account of Christ Church, Philadelphia* (1841); *Notes of Travel* (1856); and *Memoir of John Fanning Watson* (1861). He died in Germantown, Pa., Sept. 18, 1869.

DORR, Charles P., representative, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1852; son of Simon and Ellen (McCammon) Dorr; and grandson of John Dorr, who immigrated to the United States from France after the French revolution and settled in Ohio. He was educated in the common schools and in 1873 was admitted to the bar in Ohio. He removed to West Virginia in 1874 and practised law in Addison. He was a member of the state legislature in 1884 and 1888, and a Republican representative from the third district of West Virginia in the 55th congress, 1897–99. He declined renomination in 1898.

DORR, Julia Caroline Ripley, author, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 13, 1825; daughter of William Young and Zulma Caroline (Thomas) Ripley. In 1828 her mother died and her father removed to New York city, two years later settling in his native state, Vermont, where Julia was educated. In 1847 she was married to Seneca M. Dorr of New York city who died there in 1884, and she then made literary work her profession. In 1848 she was awarded a hundred-dollar prize offered by *Sartain's Magazine* for a short story. This story, entitled "Isabel Leslie," was her first published tale. In 1857 she removed to Rutland, Vt., where her husband died in 1884. Among her published works are: *Farmingdale* (1854); *Lanmere* (1856); *Sibyl Huntington* (1869); *Poems* (1872); *Expiation* (1873); *Friar Anselmo and Other Poems* (1879); *The Legend of the Baboushka* (1881); *Daybreak* (1882); *Bermuda* (1884); *Afternoon Songs* (1885); *Collected Poems* (1891); *The Flower of England's Face* (1894); *A Cathedral Pilgrimage* (1895); *In Kings' Houses* (1898), and numerous magazine articles.

DORR, Thomas Wilson, political leader, was born in Providence, R.I., Nov. 3, 1805; son of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr; grandson of Ebenezer Dorr, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Joseph Dorr, who joined the Massachusetts Bay colony about 1670. His grandfather, Ebenezer, warned the people of Roxbury of the designs of the British soldiers to attack the military stores of the patriots, and afterward met Paul Revere at the Rev. Jonas Clark's house with a message from General Warren to Revere, and with him was captured, but afterward released by the British on the general alarm sounded by the church bells in the distance. Thomas Wilson was prepared for college at Phillips academy, Exeter, and was graduated at Harvard in 1823 with second honors. He studied law in New York city under Chancellors Kent and McCoun and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He represented his native city in the general assembly of the state 1834–37. At this time the right of suffrage in Rhode Island was limited by a property qualification and extended only to the eldest son of freeholders, and Dorr with others sought to extend the suffrage and secure more equal representation. The question at issue divided the state into the Law and Order party, contending that only legal voters had a right to meet in convention and change the constitution, and the Suffrage party, led by Dorr, who upheld the right of the people in their sovereign capacity to convene and decide on a proper change in the constitution. After several meetings and adjournments a People's convention, composed of representatives from every town in the state, met at Providence the first Monday in October, 1841, framed a constitution, and asked every male citizen over twenty-one years old, who had resided in the state one year, to vote. The voters were 13,944 votes for the People's constitution and fifty-two against it. About 5000 freeholders voted for it and Dorr and his friends claimed this to be a majority of legal voters under the constitution then in force, and that under the new constitution Thomas W. Dorr was elected governor. The new legislature met in Providence and Governor Dorr delivered his inaugural address to both houses in joint session. On the same day the Charter general assembly was in session in Newport and declared the new

administration illegal and that only state officers and members of the general assembly elected under the charter restrictions had authority to control the affairs of the commonwealth. In this emergency Governor Dorr ordered the forcible possession of the state house and other public property. In the meantime the Law and Order party invoked the aid of the United States government. On May 18, 1842, Governor Dorr with less than three hundred men marched to the state arsenal and demanded its surrender, which was refused. Dorr then withdrew his force and retired outside the boundaries of the state. Governor King offered a reward of $1000 for his arrest. A few weeks later Dorr returned and took up his headquarters at Gloucester, from which place he issued a proclamation, June 25, convening the General assembly at Chepachet, R.I., on July 4. On the same day the Law and Order general assembly passed an act placing the state under martial law, troops were sent to Chepachet, Dorr the second time fled from the state, and Governor King increased the reward for his arrest to $5000. After remaining out of the state about eighteen months he returned to Providence, was arrested for treason and lodged in jail. On Feb. 29, 1844, he was transferred to Newport, and on April 26, 1844, his trial before the supreme court was called, and continued for about four weeks, resulting in his conviction and sentence to imprisonment in state's prison for the rest of his life and to be kept at hard labor in separate confinement. He was committed, June 27, 1844, and one year later he was released under a general act of the assembly discharging from prison all persons convicted of treason. As time passed the people became convinced that Dorr had been wrongfully convicted and across the face of the judgment under which he was imprisoned as recorded in the supreme court, is written "Reversed and annulled by order of the General assembly at their January session, A.D., 1854." His brother, Henry C. Dorr, born in Providence, R.I., in 1820, defended him and effected his release, afterward residing in New York city, where he practised law, was a member of Trinity church, of the Century association and of the New York historical society, and died Nov. 13, 1897. Thomas W. Dorr died in Providence, R.I., Dec. 27, 1854.

DORSEY, Anna Hanson, author, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Dec. 12, 1815; daughter of the Rev. William and —— —— (Lingan) McKenney. She was married in 1837 to Lorenzo Dorsey of Baltimore, son of Judge Owen Dorsey, and soon afterward became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. She wrote numerous poems, dramas and short sketches and stories for periodical literature, and published among other books: *The Student of Blenheim Forest* (1847); *Flowers of Love*

and Memory (1849); *Guy, the Leper* (1850); *Woodreve Manor* (1852); *May Brooke* (1856); *Oriental Pearl* (1857); *Coaina, the Rose of the Algonquins* (1868); *Nora Brady's Vow* (1869); *Mona, the Vestal* (1869); *The Flemings, or Truth Triumphant* (1869); *The Old Gray Rosary* (1870); *Tangled Paths* (1879); *The Old House at Glenarra* (1886); *Warp and Woof* (1887); and *Palms* (1887). She died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1896.

DORSEY, George W. E., representative, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Jan. 25, 1842; son of Hamilton H. and Sarah C. (Polton) Dorsey; grandson of Edward and Mary (Klein) Dorsey; and a descendant of Michael Dorsey, who settled in Maryland in 1667. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Preston county, Va., and was educated at Oak Hill academy and by private tutor. He recruited a company and entered the Federal army in August, 1861, as 1st lieutenant, being assigned to the 6th Western Virginia infantry. He was promoted captain, then major, and was mustered out with the army of the Shenandoah in August, 1865. In 1866 he removed to Fremont, Neb., where he was admitted to the bar in 1869. Later he engaged in banking; became a member of the board of trustees of the insane hospital; a member and vice-president of the state board of agriculture; and chairman of the Republican state central committee. He was a Republican representative from the 3d district of Nebraska in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91. He was chairman of the committee on banking and currency in the 51st congress, and a member of the committee on territories. He introduced and reported the bill for the admission of Idaho, and had charge of this bill on the floor of the house.

DORSEY, James Owen, anthropologist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 31, 1848; son of Thomas Anderson and Maria Sweetser (Hance) Dorsey; grandson of Nicholas Slade and Mary (Anderson) Dorsey, and of James Hance; great-grandson of Elisha and Mary (Slade) Dorsey; and a descendant of the Hon. John Dorsey, a member of the "Upper House of Burgesses in 1714." James Owen spent his school days in the City college. He then taught school for a few months, and was graduated at the Theological seminary of the diocese of Virginia in 1871. After his ordination by Bishop Johns he engaged in missionary work among the Ponka Indians in Dakota Territory. He immediately began the formulation of an alphabet of the Indian language. Owing to ill health he was obliged to relinquish the work in 1873, and returning to Maryland he was engaged in parochial work until July, 1878, when he was sent by the Smithsonian institution to the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Nebraska, for the purpose of increasing his knowledge of the Indian dialects. Upon the organization of the Bureau of ethnology in the Smithsonian institution in 1879 he was chosen one of its scientific corps. He remained among the Omaha Indians until April, 1880, when he returned to Washington, but afterward made frequent trips to Indian reservations, visiting in addition to those of the Siouan stock the Biloxie of Louisiana, and that of Siletz in Oregon, on which he was able to collect important vocabularies and valuable grammatic notes and material pertaining to the Athapascan, Kusan, Takilman, and Yakonan stocks. In visiting the different tribes he held services, preaching to the Indians in their own language, and translating for them hymns and portions of Scripture. In 1884 he was elected a member of the council of the Anthropological society of Washington, and the following year became its vice-president. In 1885 he became vice-president of the section on anthropology of the American association for the advancement of science. He was also a member of the American folklore society from its foundation in 1888, and became president of this society in 1894. He was elected a member of the Academy of political and social science, Philadelphia, and an honorary corresponding member of the Philosophical society of Great Britain. In 1886 he was awarded a gold medal by the Italiana regale società didascalica for his works on sociology, and in 1892 was granted a medal by the Spanish government in recognition of his scientific works at the American historical exposition held at Madrid. His published volumes and papers include: *Ponka A B C Wabá-ru; Osage War Customs; Siouan Phonology; Kansas Mourning and War Customs; Omaha Sociology; Indian Personal Names; Teton Folk-lore; The Chegiha Language, Myths and Mythology;* and numerous contributions to scientific periodicals. He edited the *Dakota English Dictionary* and *Dakota Grammar, Texts, and Ethnography* of the Rev. S. R. Riggs. He left unpublished the most important part of the material collected and elaborated by him during his active and successful career. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, 1895.

DORSEY, Sarah Anne Ellis, author, was born in Natchez, Miss., Feb. 16, 1829; daughter of Thomas and ——— (Ware) Ellis; stepdaughter of Gen. Charles G. Dahlgren, C.S.A.; and a niece of Catharine Ann (Ware) Warfield, author of "The Household of Bouverie." She was educated under private teachers and spent much time in foreign travel and study, acquiring a proficiency in painting and music, and becoming an accomplished linguist. She was married in 1853 to Samuel W. Dorsey, a lawyer and planter of Tensas parish, La. Her first literary work was done for the New York *Churchman*, under the pen-name "Filia Ecclesiæ." She was deeply interested in the welfare of the colored race and erected a

chapel on her plantation in which she taught a class of negroes every Sunday. On the outbreak of the civil war she entered a Confederate hospital as nurse, and gave freely of her fortune to aid the southern cause. Her husband died in 1875 and she removed to her estate at Beauvoir, La., where she devoted her time to literary work. Upon the removal of Jefferson Davis and his family to "The Pavillion," a portion of her estate, she gave valuable assistance to Mr. Davis in the preparation of the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government in America." She bequeathed her entire estate at Beauvoir to Mr. Davis, making his youngest daughter the residuary legatee. Her published works include: *Recollections of Henry Watkins Allen, ex-Governor of Louisiana* (1866); *Lucia Dare* (1867); *Agnes Graham* (1869); *Atalie; or, a Southern Villeggiatura* (1871); and *Panola; a Tale of Louisiana* (1877). She died in New Orleans, La., July 4, 1879.

DORSEY, Stephen Wallace, senator, was born at Benson, Vt., Feb. 28, 1842. He received limited school training and at an early age removed to Oberlin, Ohio, where he worked as a machinist and was subsequently employed by the Sandusky tool company. He was one of the first to join the U.S. volunteer army and served at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone's River, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge. He was transferred to the army of the Potomac in 1864 and he took part in battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor. On being mustered out at the close of the war he returned to the Sandusky tool company, of which he was subsequently elected president, and also president of the Arkansas Central railroad. He removed to Arkansas, where he became actively interested in politics. He was chairman of the Republican state committee and was offered the nomination as representative to congress from the 1st district, which he declined. He was elected almost unanimously to the United States senate by a combination of the Republicans and Democrats, and served 1873–79. He became interested in railroad and stock raising ventures in New Mexico and acquired great wealth. In 1880 he was made secretary of the Republican national committee and directed the campaign of Garfield and Arthur. He was given a princely banquet in New York city by his political friends in February, 1881. Soon afterward he was accused of complicity in the Star route scandal, made public that year, and the grand jury of Washington, D.C., indicted him, but his sudden disappearance made his arrest impossible for several months. When he finally appeared in court and was put upon trial the jury disagreed and on a second trial gave a verdict of "not guilty as indicted." He came out of the contest broken in fortune and in health.

DORSHEIMER, William, representative, was born in Lyons, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1832; son of Philip Dorsheimer, a native of Germany. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, and entered Harvard with the class of 1853, but was obliged to leave at the close of his sophomore year on account of ill health. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practised in Buffalo, N.Y. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed major on the staff of Gen. John C. Frémont and served during the three months' Missouri campaign. He was United States district attorney for the northern district of New York, 1867–71; lieutenant-governor of New York, 1874–79; commissioner of the New York state survey, 1875; a lawyer in New York city, 1879–85; one of the commissioners for laying out the Niagara Falls park reservation, 1883, and president of the board; a Democratic representative from New York in the 48th congress, 1883–85, and U.S. district attorney for the southern district of New York, 1885–86. He resigned in March, 1886, and became active editor of the New York *Star*, which he had purchased in 1885, and the first issue of the paper as a daily was published Sept. 15, 1885. He was one of the founders of the Buffalo fine arts academy and of the Buffalo historical society. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1859. He published a series of articles entitled *Frémont's Hundred Days in Missouri* in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1861; and wrote a biography of Grover Cleveland, published for the campaign of 1884. He died in Savannah, Ga., March 26, 1888.

DOSKER, Henry Elias, educator, was born in Bunschoten, Netherlands, Feb. 5, 1855; son of the Rev. Nicholas H. and Wilhelmina Gesina (De Ronde) Dosker; and grandson of Hermanus N. and Gertrude (Staude) Dosker, and of Barent and Johanna (Gudde) De Ronde. He was educated in the schools of Holland, and was graduated from the Gymnasium at Zwolle in 1873, when his father accepted a call to Grand Rapids, Mich. He was graduated from Hope college in 1876 and from McCormick theological seminary, Chicago, in 1879. He was pastor at Ebenezer, Mich., 1879–82; at Grand Haven, Mich., 1882–86; lecturer in historical theology in the Western theological seminary of the Reformed Church in America, 1884–88, and pastor of the Third church, Holland, Mich., 1889–94. In 1894 he was elected professor of historical theology in the Western theological seminary. In 1894 he became one of three editors of *De Hope*, a Dutch paper edited at Holland, Mich., and in 1895 became associate editor of the *Reformed and Presbyterian Review*. Rutgers college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1894. Besides numerous contributions to periodical literature he is the author of a *Biography of Dr. A. C. van Raalte, the leader of the Pilgrim Fathers of the West*

(1893); *John of Barneveldt, Martyr or Traitor* (1897); and edited his father's posthumous *History of the Reformed Church in America* (1888).

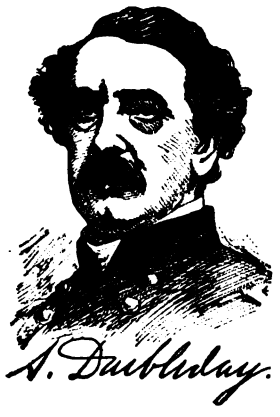
DOSSERT, Frank G., musician, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., May 20, 1861. His father was an organist and choral director, his mother a dramatic soloist, and his sister, Christine Dossert, was a dramatic soprano of high standing. In 1875 Mr. Dossert became assistant organist to his father at the Buffalo cathedral, and when but seventeen years old succeeded him as organist. In 1881 he removed to New York city to accept the position of organist and director of the choir of St. Stephen's church. His early studies were pursued in Buffalo under his father and Robert Denton, and on his removal to New York he began the study of composition with B. O. Klein, H. H. Huss and Frank Van der Stucken. He completed his musical studies with Dr. S. Jadassohn at Leipzig, Germany. Among his principal compositions are a mass in E minor, which was sung in churches in Paris, London, Sligo, Ireland, and Vienna, Austria; and a grand Messe Solennelle dedicated to Pope Leo XIII. for full orchestra, chorus, soli and organ, which was produced at Rome in 1893. His other works include orchestral pieces, motetts, songs, male and mixed part songs.

DOTY, James Duane, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Salem, N.Y., in 1799. He was prepared for admission to the bar and removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1818, where he was appointed secretary of the council and clerk of the court of the territory. He was a member of the celebrated exploring expedition of 1820 under Gen. Lewis Cass, travelling in canoes 4000 miles on the upper lakes and negotiating important treaties with the Indians. He was U.S. judge for the northern district of Michigan, holding his first court at the military post on Green Bay in 1824, and serving as judge till 1833. He was appointed by congress in 1830 one of a commission to lay out a military road from Green Bay through Chicago to Prairie du Chien. He was a member of the sixth legislative council of Michigan, 1834–35, and there introduced the bill creating Wisconsin and Iowa territories. In 1836 he was a member of the commission to erect a capitol building, having himself selected the site of Madison as the seat of government of the territory. On Sept. 10, 1838, he was elected delegate to congress from the territory as successor to George W. Jones, and was re-elected Aug. 5, 1840, serving in the 25th and 26th congresses, to March 3, 1841. He was appointed governor of the territory of Wisconsin, Oct. 5, 1841, serving till Sept. 16, 1844, when he was removed. He was succeeded by Nathaniel P. Tallmadge. In 1845 Tallmadge was removed and Doty was reappointed, serving till May 13, 1845, when he was succeeded by Henry Dodge. On the organization of the two houses, Dec. 5, 1842, he refused to communicate with them, declaring their assembly illegal, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by congress. On their continuing in session in spite of his disapproval he issued a proclamation convening the legislature, March 6, 1843, selecting the same date to which the body had adjourned. After his removal from office he was appointed by the war department a commissioner to the Indians in 1845 and he was a delegate to the first constitutional convention at Madison, Oct. 5, 1846. As the constitution was not opposed by the people, a new convention was held and the state was admitted in 1848. When a third congressional district was formed in 1848 Governor Doty was elected a representative in the 31st congress and he was re-elected to the 32d congress, serving 1849–53. In 1861 he was made superintendent of Indian affairs, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah. He was treasurer of the territory and in 1864 was appointed governor. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, July 13, 1865.

DOUAI, Carl Daniel Adolf, educator, was born in Altenburg, Germany, Feb. 22, 1819. He was educated in the Dresden gymnasium and at the University of Leipzig, and shortly after his graduation from the latter became a lecturer at the University of Jena. He was afterward professor in the Russo-German university at Dorpat, Russia, and remained there until 1848, when the revolution broke out in his native country and he returned there to take an active part, being elected a member of the provisional Landtag, on the organization of a new government. This government was soon put down, and with others Mr. Douai was arrested for high treason. On regaining his freedom in 1852 he immigrated to the United States, and established in Antonio, Texas, the *Zeitung*. He incurred the opposition of the people by his anti-slavery sentiments and was obliged to leave the state. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and taught school in that city and in Boston, Mass., until 1860. In that year he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and in the same year removed to New York to edit the *New Yorker Demokrat*. The following year he became principal of the Hoboken academy, N.J. He established a school in New York city in 1866, which he conducted until 1871, when he became editor of the *Arbeiter Union*, in New York city. He edited the *Volks Zeitung*, 1878–88, and wrote for current literature. He introduced Froebel's kindergarten system into the United States. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1888.

DOUBLEDAY, Abner, soldier, was born in Ballston Spa, N.Y., June 26, 1819; son of Ulysses Freeman Doubleday, representative in congress. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1842 and served during the Mexican

war in the 1st artillery, being engaged at Monterey and Buena Vista, where he defended the Rinconoda Pass. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1847 and captain in 1855. He served in the Seminole war, 1856–58, and was one of the garrison in Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, 1860, and withdrew his men to Fort Sumter by order of Major Anderson, Dec. 26, 1860. He aimed the first gun fired in defence of that fort, April 12, 1861. He was commissioned major in the 7th infantry, May 14, 1861, and served with General Patterson in the valley and in the defence of the national capitol. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Feb. 3, 1862, and commanded the defence of Washington; and from May to September, 1862, led a brigade in the northern Virginia campaign. At the second battle of Bull Run he succeeded to the command of Hatch's division and at Antietam his division led the extreme right, opening the battle and capturing six battle-flags. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, Nov. 21, 1862, fought at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and when Reynolds was made commander of a wing of the army he succeeded him as commander of the 1st army corps. He supported Buford's cavalry at Gettysburg and when Reynolds fell he commanded the field till the arrival of General Howard. On the third day at Gettysburg his division aided in turning back General Pickett's charge and putting the Confederate army to flight. From 1863 to 1865 General Doubleday was on court-martial duty and on various commissions. He was a guest of the war department at Fort Sumter, April, 1865, when the flag was restored. He was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., March 11, and brigadier-general and major-general, March 13, 1865, for services during the war. He was in command at Galveston, Texas, at the close of 1866 and was assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau in Texas until mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 1, 1867. He was promoted colonel and assigned to the 35th infantry, Sept. 15, 1867, and was afterward stationed on various duties in New York city, San Francisco and in Texas. He was retired, Dec. 11, 1873. He published: *Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in 1860–61* (1876); and *Chancellorsville and Gettysburg* (1882). He died in Mendham, N.J., Jan. 27, 1893.



DOUBLEDAY, Ulysses, soldier, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1824; son of Ulysses Freeman Doubleday. He was educated at the Auburn academy and engaged in the banking business in New York city. He joined the volunteer army in 1861, was promoted major of the 4th N.Y. artillery, Jan. 23, 1862, lieutenant-colonel of the 8d U.S. colored infantry, Sept. 15, 1863, and colonel of the 45th U.S. colored infantry, Oct. 8 1864. At the battle of Five Forks, Va., he commanded a brigade and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers "for distinguished gallantry at Five Forks, April 1, 1865." After the war he was a banker and broker in New York city until 1882, when he removed to North Carolina for the benefit of his health and there engaged in lumbering and building. He built extensively at Asheville, N.C., and a portion of the city took his name. He died at Tryon, N.C., Feb. 11, 1893.

DOUBLEDAY, Ulysses Freeman, representative, was born in New Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 15, 1792. His father, a patriot soldier, fought at Bunker Hill and at Stony Point and suffered imprisonment for a time in the prison ship *Jersey*. The son worked as a printer in Cooperstown, Utica and Albany, N.Y.; established the *Saratoga Courier* at Ballston Spa and removed to Auburn where he published the *Cayuga Patriot*, 1819–39, during which time he represented his district as a Jackson Democrat in the 22d and 24th congresses, 1831–33, and 1835–37. He was a farmer in Scipio, N.Y., 1837–46, and a bookseller and stationer in New York city, 1846–60. He died at Bellvidere, Ill., March 10, 1866.

DOUCET, Edward Peter, educator, was born in Three Rivers, Canada, March 12, 1825. He completed his classical studies at St. Mary's college, Montreal, and entered the Society of Jesus, Sept. 7, 1844. He was sent to St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., to complete his novitiate and reached the college, Aug. 20, 1846. He made his first vows, Sept. 8, 1847, and passed most of his years in teaching and preparing for ordination at the college. He was a leader of the choir at Rose Hill and had a thorough knowledge of vocal music. He became an intimate associate with Edgar Allan Poe, who resided at Fordham and was a frequent visitor at the college. He was made rector of St. John's college, July 31, 1863, succeeding Father Thébaud, the 7th president. In November, 1864, he was obliged to leave the college and visit Europe, where he hoped to regain his health, and his duties as president were assumed by Father Peter Tissot, the vice-president. At the end of another year Father William Moylan, S.J., was appointed rector, and Father Doucet on his return devoted himself to light duties at the college. He died at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., Dec. 9, 1890.

DOUGHERTY, Daniel, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1826. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother was born in Philadelphia, a daughter of a soldier in the war of 1812, killed at the battle of Lake Erie. Daniel was educated at a school in Chester, Pa., and at a Friends school in Philadelphia. He was a law clerk in the office of William & Samuel Badger, 1844–49, and was admitted to the bar in 1849 He became a noted lawyer and orator. He was a Democrat in politics, supported the administration in prosecuting the war against secession; and as a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1880 nominated Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock for President, and in 1888 placed Grover Cleveland in nomination. He removed to New York city in 1889 and continued the practice of law. He delivered a notable address at the opening of the lay congress of the Roman Catholic church, Baltimore, Nov. 11, 1889, and was the recipient of the Lætare medal from Notre Dame university, a medal given only by permission of the Pope and the highest honor that can be bestowed on a Catholic layman by Notre Dame. He was an executor of the will of Edwin Forrest, a founder of the Union League club and a trustee of Forrest home for aged actors. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1892.

DOUGHTY, John, soldier, was born in New Jersey. He was an officer in the Revolutionary army throughout the war and when the army was disbanded he continued in the service as commander of a company of artillery and engineers engaged in frontier service. As senior in rank, there being but one other company of artillery, he was commander of the American army from June 20 to Aug. 12, 1784. He was then commissioned major of artillery, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of artillery and engineers, in June, 1798. While in command of the army he built, in 1785, Fort Harmar, afterward the site of Marietta, Ohio, and at the time the only United States post within the boundaries of Ohio. Going down the Ohio river he built in 1790 Fort Washington, on the site of the city of Cincinnati. This fort was comprised of cabins of hewn logs, connected by palisades, also of logs. He resigned from the army, May 26, 1800, and died a few years later.

DOUGHTY, William Henry, surgeon, was born in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 5, 1836; son of Ebenezer Wesley and Eliza Margaret (Crowell) Doughty; and grandson of Ebenezer Doughty. He was graduated from the Medical college of Georgia in 1855, and practised in his native place until 1862, when he joined the Confederate army as hospital surgeon. He was in charge of the general hospital at Macon, Ga.; of Walker's division hospital at Lauderdale Springs, Miss., until October, 1863; and of the second Georgia hospital at Augusta until the close of the war. He was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Medical college of Georgia, 1867–75. In 1887 he was chosen a member of the International medical congress, and was also made a member of the Medical association of Georgia and the American medical association. He was a frequent contributor to leading medical journals before the war and gave much attention to sanitation in his native city.

DOUGLAS, Alanson, lawyer, was born in Stephentown, N.J., Feb. 11, 1779; son of Wheeler and Martha (Rathbone) Douglas; and a lineal descendant of Deacon William and Ann (Mattle) Douglas, who with two children immigrated to New England from Ringstead, Northamptonshire, England, and landed on Cape Ann, removing to New London, Conn., in 1640. This William Douglas was born in Scotland. Alanson's mother was the daughter of the Rev. John Rathbone. He was educated as a lawyer and practised his profession at Lansingburgh, N.Y. He was for a time surrogate of Duchess county, N.Y. He was married, June 12, 1803, to Anna, daughter of the Hon. Solomon and Tamma (Thompson) Sutherland of Duchess county, N.Y. Mrs. Douglas died at Irvington, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1869. He was elected cashier of the newly organized Bank of Troy in 1811, and served the bank until 1827, when he went to New York city as cashier of the Chemical bank. In 1829 he returned to Troy and became cashier of the Merchants and Mechanics bank. He resigned in 1836 and was succeeded by his son, Charles Selden Douglas. He thereafter devoted his time to the care of his large private business interests and to the cultivation of his literary tastes. President Van Buren offered him the secretaryship of the treasury in his cabinet, which position Mr. Douglas declined. He assisted in organizing the Mercantile bank, New York city, of which his son, William Bradley Douglas, became first president in 1850. He died at Troy, N.Y., April 9, 1856.

DOUGLAS, Amanda Minnie, author, was born in New York city, July 14, 1838; daughter of John V. and Elizabeth (Horton) Douglas. Her first paternal ancestor in America came from Scotland in 1640 and on her mother's side she descended from Revolutionary stock, one ancestor having served throughout the war. She was educated chiefly by private teachers, and removed to Newark, N.J., in 1854. She evinced literary ability from early childhood, but desired especially to become an artist. Financial difficulties prevented her from obtaining the necessary instruction in art, and in order to earn her own living she began to write short stories for periodicals. These proving successful, she wrote

her first novel, *In Trust*, which was published in 1866, its immediate and decided success encouraging her to continue. A list of her principal novels includes: *Stephen Dane* (1867); *Claudia* (1867); *Sidnie Adriance* (1868); *Home Nook* (1869); *The Kathie Stories* (6 vols., 1870–71); *With Fate Against Him* (1870); *Lucia: Her Problem* (1871); *In the Ranks* (1872); *Santa Claus Land* (1873); *The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe* (1874); *Seven Daughters* (1874); *Nellie Kinnard's Kingdom* (1876); *From Hand to Mouth* (1877); *Our Wedding Gifts* (1878); *Hope Mills* (1879); *Lost in a Great City* (1880); *Whom Kathie Married* (1883); *Floyd Grandon's Honor* (1884); *Out of the Wreck* (1884); *A Woman's Inheritance* (1885); *Foes of Her Household* (1886); *A Modern Adam and Eve* (1888); *Osborne of Arrochar* (1890); *Sherburne House* (1892); *The Heirs of the Bradley House* (1892); *Lyndell Sherburne* (1893); *Bertha Wray's New Name* (1893); *Larry*, a $2000 prize story (1893); *Sherburne Cousins* (1894); *In the King's Country* (1894); *The Fortune of the Faradays* (1895); *In Wild Rose Time* (1895); *A Sherburne Romance* (1895); *The Mistress of Sherburne* (1896); *Her Place in the World* (1897); *The Children at Sherburne House* (1897); *A Little Girl in Old Boston* (1898); *Sherburne Girls* (1898).

DOUGLAS, Beverly B., representative, was born in Providence Forge, Va., Dec. 21, 1822. He was educated at William and Mary college and at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar. He practised in his native county, in Norfolk, and in King William county. In 1850 he was a member of the state constitutional convention; was elected a state senator in 1852, and re-elected every year up to and including 1865. He served in the Confederate army, 1861–63, entering as first lieutenant and gaining promotion to the rank of major of the 5th Virginia cavalry. In 1860 he was a presidential elector, and in 1868 a delegate to the Democratic national convention. He was a representative from Virginia in the 44th congress, 1875–77. He died in Augusta, Ga., Dec. 22, 1878.

DOUGLAS, John Hancock, physician, was born in Waterford, N.Y., June 5, 1824. He was graduated from Williams college in 1843 and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. He studied in Europe, 1849–51, and on his return established himself in practice in New York city. He edited the *American Medical Monthly*, 1856–62, and the *New York Medical Journal*, 1865–66. He also contributed frequently to other medical periodicals. He attended General Grant in his last illness, from Oct. 22, 1884, to July 23, 1885. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 2, 1892.

DOUGLAS, Orlando Benajah, physician, was born in Cornwall, Vt., Sept. 12, 1836; son of Amos and Almira (Balcom) Douglas; grandson of Col. Benajah and Saloma (Scott) Douglas, and in the eighth generation from Deacon William Douglas, a native of Scotland who settled in Boston, Mass., and New London, Conn. Orlando was a student at Brandon seminary; taught school in Vermont; removed to Brunswick, Mo., where he studied medicine, 1858–61; and served through the civil war in the 18th Missouri volunteers as private, lieutenant, adjutant and assistant adjutant-general of his brigade. After the war he was active in promoting the interests of Sunday schools and Young men's Christian associations in Vermont and Massachusetts and was a member of the International committee, Y.M.C.A., 1869–71. He removed to New York city in 1876, was graduated from the medical department of the University of the city of New York in 1877; was connected with Demilt dispensary, 1877–79; was treasurer of the Medical society of the county of New York, 1879–87, and its president in 1891. He was elected a fellow of the New York academy of medicine, and was its treasurer, 1888–98. He became professor in the N.Y. post-graduate medical school, surgeon to the Manhattan eye and ear hospital, and permanent and honorary member of various medical associations. He was made surgeon of Reno Post, G.A.R.; companion, first-class, of the Loyal Legion, U.S.A.; and a fellow of the American geographical society. He was married in 1864 to Mary A. Rust, who died in 1873. In 1875 he was married to May L., daughter of the Rev. A. C. Manson. His son, Edwin Rust Douglas, born in Brandon, Vt., Sept. 26, 1872, was graduated M.E. and Sc.M. at Harvard in 1898.

DOUGLAS, Robert Martin, jurist, was born in Rockingham county, N.C., Jan. 28, 1849; son of the Hon. Stephen Arnold and Martha (Martin) Douglas. He was graduated at Georgetown university, Washington, D.C., in 1867, receiving his A.M. degree in 1870. He was secretary to Governor Holden, 1868, private secretary to President Grant, 1869–73, and U.S. marshal for the western district of North Carolina, 1873–83. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and practised in Greensboro, N.C., serving for six years as master in chancery for the U.S. circuit court. His address delivered before the Columbian Catholic congress, Chicago, Ill., in September, 1893, on "Trade Combinations and Strikes," was printed and widely distributed. He was elected associate justice of the supreme court of North Carolina in 1896 for a term of eight years. He was married in 1874 to Jessie, daughter of the Hon. Robert P. Dick, U.S. judge for the western district of North Carolina. He received the degree of LL.D. from Georgetown university in 1897.

DOUGLAS, Silas Hamilton, chemist, was born in Fredonia, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1816; son of Benjamin and Lucy (Townsend) Douglas; grandson of Daniel and Lydia (Douglas) Douglas, and of Samuel and Lydia (Dyer) Townsend; and a descendant of William (1610–1682) and Anne (Mattle) Douglas of Scotland, afterward of New London, Conn. He attended the academy in his native place and received the degree of M.D. from the College of physicians and surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in 1842. He practised medicine in Dearborn, Mich., 1843–44; served as assistant to the professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan, 1844–45; lecturer on chemistry and geology, 1845–46; professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, 1846–51; of chemistry, pharmacy, medical jurisprudence, geology and mineralogy, 1851–55; of chemistry, mineralogy, pharmacy and toxicology, 1855–70; of chemistry, 1870–75; and of metallurgy and chemical technology, 1875-77. From 1870 to 1877 he was director of the chemical laboratory. He resigned his college duties in 1877. He published: *Tables for Qualitative Chemical Analysis* (1864); and *Qualitative Chemical Analysis* (with Prof. Albert B. Prescott, 1873; 3d ed., 1880). He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 26, 1890.

DOUGLAS, Stephen Arnold, statesman, was born in Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813; only son of Stephen Arnold and Sarah (Fisk) Douglas, and the fifth Stephen Arnold Douglas in direct line in the Douglas family. His father died suddenly of heart failure when his son was two months old and while holding the infant in his arms. His mother removed with the family to a farm where Stephen attended the district school and was brought up after the manner of farmers' sons. When fifteen years old he apprenticed himself to a cabinet maker and with the money earned by eighteen months' work he attended the Brandon academy one year. His mother about this time was married to Hezekiah Granger, and his sister to a son of his step-father and the two families removed to a farm near Clifton Springs, N.Y., where Stephen entered the Canandaigua academy and pursued his law studies. In 1833 he visited Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other towns in the new west, seeking a desirable field to complete his law studies and practise his chosen profession. At Winchester, Ill., he opened a school which he conducted for three months, devoting his evenings to study. In March, 1834, he was licensed to practise law and opened an office in Jacksonville. He became well known as a political orator, and delivered an address, sustaining the administrative conduct of President Jackson, that commanded the attention of politicians. The legislature of Illinois elected him attorney-general of the state in 1835, which office he resigned in December, 1835, having been elected a state representative by the Democrats of Morgan county. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him register of the land office at Springfield, Ill., and he held the office two years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 25th congress in 1837, being defeated by five votes after fifty votes for him had been rejected, his name on the ballot being misspelled. At this time the state had but three representatives in congress. In 1840 he entered the presidential campaign as a supporter of Martin Van Buren, during which he addressed over two hundred public meetings, mostly in the open air, and as a result Van Buren carried the state. In December, 1840, he was appointed secretary of the state of Illinois and in February, 1841, was elected by the legislature a judge of the supreme court. In 1843 he resigned his seat on the bench to become the Democratic candidate for representative in congress and he was elected to the 28th and re-elected to the 29th congresses, serving 1843–47. He was re-elected to the 30th congress in 1846, but before that congress assembled, Dec. 6, 1847, he was elected by the state legislature a senator in congress for six years from March 4, 1847. He was re-elected in 1853 and again in 1859, after a memorable joint canvass of the state with Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, serving in the United States senate, 1847–61. In the house of representatives he opposed the demands of Great Britain in the Oregon controversy, advocated the annexation of Texas, and sustained the administration of President Polk. He opposed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and favored the annexation of Cuba if it could be accomplished lawfully and honorably. In 1854 Senator Douglas introduced and advocated the Kansas-Nebraska bill and incurred the bitter hatred of all abolitionists as well as extreme pro-slavery men by declaring slavery a question to be regulated by popular sovereignty and not by Federal legislation. In the debates on the compromise measures of 1850, which he supported, he stood the peer of Clay and Webster. In 1858 and again in 1860 he travelled through the southern states and encouraged the Union sentiment in every way, denying the right of secession and counselling moderation and consti-

tutional measures for redressing wrongs. As early as 1852 his name had been prominent in the Democratic national convention of Baltimore for presidential candidate and in 1856 it was again presented to the national convention assembled at Cincinnati, but when the majority of the delegates declared their preference for James Buchanan, Senator Douglas telegraphed from Washington for his friends to withdraw his name and in no case to have it used in a contest under the two-thirds rule. The convention had adopted a platform that fully covered the principles always advocated by him and he came into the canvass of 1856 fully competent to give hearty support to the Democratic party. His triumphant re-election to the senate in 1860 had paved the way for his presidential aspirations and the national convention at Charleston stood ready to place him at the head of the ticket. The withdrawal of the delegates from the southern states prevented his nomination and resulted in the breaking up of the convention. When the convention reassembled at Baltimore he received the nomination of a factional ticket, John C. Breckenridge receiving the nomination of the southern Democrats and John Bell that of the so-called Union party, and the election in 1860 resulted in Breckenridge receiving 72 electoral votes, Bell 39, and Douglas 12. In the popular vote he stood next to Lincoln, receiving more than both Breckenridge and Bell combined. After the election Senator Douglas used his influence in maintaining the Union sentiment and he counselled the upholding of all constitutional measures used by the President in putting down the rebellion. He was a zealous champion of President Lincoln and in his declining days he dictated messages to his constituents and to the Democrats of the entire country, counselling them to preserve the union of the states. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Middlebury college, Vt., in 1851. He was married in 1847 to Martha, daughter of Col. Robert Martin of Rockingham county, N.C. She died, Jan. 19, 1853, and in November, 1856, he was married to Adele, daughter of James Madison Cutts of Washington, D.C., who survived him and who was married in 1863 to Gen. Robert Williams, U.S.A. His son, Stephen Arnold, the sixth in line, became a prominent Chicago lawyer and political orator, and his elder son, Robert Martin, became a supreme court judge in North Carolina. His *Life* was written by James W. Sheahan and by Henry M. Flint as campaign documents in 1860. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1861.

DOUGLAS, William, soldier, was born at Plainfield, Conn., Jan. 27, 1742; son of John and Olive (Spaulding) Douglas. In 1758 he engaged as a soldier in the French and Indian war, rising to the rank of orderly sergeant and taking part in the capture of Quebec. After the war he went to sea and later became a shipmaster, continuing successfully in the business until the Revolutionary war, when he raised and became captain of a company. In the fall of 1775 he was placed in command of the flotilla on Lake Champlain with the rank of commodore, and in 1776 raised a regiment in Connecticut and was appointed its colonel. He saw active service in the engagement of Long Island, Philipse Manor, Croton river, White Plains and Harlem Heights. His health became completely undermined by exposure and labor and he returned to his home. He was married, July 5, 1767, to Hannah, daughter of Stephen Mansfield of New Haven, and sister of Col. Jared Mansfield, U.S.A. They had two sons, William and John. He died at Northfield, Conn., May 28, 1777.

DOUGLAS, William Bradley, banker, was born in Troy, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1818; son of Alanson and Anna (Sutherland) Douglas. He acquired a thorough preparatory education and became a clerk in his father's bank. He was married, June 3, 1841, to Charlotte Cornelia Dickinson, daughter of Orange and Sophia (Rathbone) Ferris of Duchess county, N.Y. In 1842 he became cashier of the Bank of Ithaca, N.Y., and in January, 1850, was elected president of the Mercantile bank, New York city. He retired from active business in 1856 and removed to Geneva, N.Y., where he was made a trustee of Hobart college and of the General theological seminary of New York city. He was a large contributor to the endowment fund of Hobart college and built the chapel for that institution. He removed to Rochester, N.Y., in 1870, where he built St. Andrew's church, the rectory, chapel and Douglas Hall. He was also elected a trustee of the Rochester Church home. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of western New York, 1857–64; trustee of the church fund, 1858–66; of the parochial fund, 1864–68; of De Lancey divinity school, 1860–66; and of the Cathedral chapter, 1880–98. His benefactions were divided between church institutions and individuals whom he helped in making a start in life or in recovering from fallen fortune. He died at Avon, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1898; Mrs. Douglas died in Rochester, N.Y., July 15, 1899. Two children survive them: the Rev. George William Douglas, D.D., who married Cornelia de Koven, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Thompson Dickey of New York; and Mary Hawley, who married Frank Addison Ward of Rochester, N.Y.

DOUGLAS, William Kirtland, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., May 29, 1827; son of John and Annie (Carter), grandson of Capt.

William and Sarah (Kirtland), and great-grandson of Col. William and Hanna (Mansfield) Douglas. He was eighth in descent from Deacon William Douglas, who was born in Scotland in 1610 and arrived in America about 1639. He was prepared for college at Hopkins grammar school, was graduated at Yale in 1851, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity college in 1854, where he pursued a course in theology. He had studied law on leaving Yale, but forsook it for the ministry of the Episcopal church. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Brownell in 1853, and a priest by Bishop Williams in 1854. He was rector of St. John's, Warehouse Point, Conn., 1853–55; of Grace, Waterproof, La., 1855–58; and of Epiphany, New Iberia, La., 1858–61. He was president and professor of languages at Jefferson college, Washington, Miss., 1860–64; organized the Bishop Green training school at Dry Grove, Miss., 1871, and was its principal, 1864–81; was rector of Calvary, New Orleans, La., 1881–86, and of Grace, St. Francisville, La., 1886–98. He was married at Natchez, Miss., Oct. 27, 1857, to Sarah L., daughter of Pennington and Elizabeth (Newman) Tucker of Adams county, Miss. Of their children two were sons, the Rev. William Taylor Douglas, and George Herbert Douglas, M.D. He was archdeacon of the diocese of Louisiana at the time of his death. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1875. He died in St. Francisville, La., Dec. 19, 1898.

DOUGLASS, David Bates, engineer, was born at Pompton, N.J., March 21, 1790. He was graduated from Yale in 1813, and on October 1 of that year entered the army with the commission of 2d lieutenant of engineers. He spent the winter at the U.S. military academy and in the summer of 1814 marched to the seat of war at Niagara, N.Y., at the head of a corps of sappers and miners. He fought at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and in the subsequent defence of Fort Erie he constructed and defended a battery with such efficiency that he was promoted first lieutenant and brevetted captain, and the organization became known as the Douglass battery. He was promoted captain and major and was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the U.S. military academy, 1815–20; astronomical surveyor U.S. boundary commission, 1819–20; professor of mathematics at the Military academy, 1820–23, and of civil and military engineering, 1823–31. He resigned his commission in 1831 and took charge of the construction of the Morris and Essex canal, where he introduced the inclined plane as a substitute for the lock system. He was professor of natural philosophy and civil engineering in the University of the city of New York, 1832–39; president and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy, Kenyon college, 1840–44; and of civil engineering and architecture in the University of the city of New York, 1844–53. His plan for supplying the city of New York with water, reported in 1835, was adopted and resulted in the Croton water works, of which he was the first chief engineer. He built the railroad from Brooklyn to Jamaica, the supporting wall for Brooklyn Heights, planned the Greenwood cemetery, and introduced the water supply for Brooklyn. In 1840 he was elected president of Kenyon college and held the office four years. In 1845–46 he laid out the Catholic cemetery, Albany, N.Y.; in 1847 he was engaged in developing the landscape features of Staten Island, and in 1848 laid out the Protestant cemetery at Quebec. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Geneva college, 1848–49. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale and the College of New Jersey in 1819 and from Union in 1825, and that of LL.D. from Yale and Hobart in 1841. He died in Geneva, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1849.

DOUGLASS, Frederick, reformer, was born in Tuckahoe, Talbot county, near Easton, Md., about February, 1817; a slave to Aaron Anthony on the plantation of Col. Edward Lloyd. His mother was a mulatto and his father white. He learned to read and write when nine years old while with Sophia Auld of Baltimore, a relative of his master. He was afterward put at work in the shipyard of his master's brother, Hugh Anthony, and was later sent to the farm of Edward Covey, who frequently severely chastised him for writing passes for slaves, until he resented the indignity and resisted further similar attempts. Soon after this, with three other slaves, he formed a plot to escape, but was arrested and put up for sale. His master relented and sent him to Baltimore, where he was again employed in Hugh Anthony's shipyard. He escaped from servitude, Sept. 2, 1838, went to the city of New York, where he was married to Anna Murray, a free colored woman, and immediately removed with his wife to New Bedford, Mass., where he obtained a livelihood by working in the shipyards and on the docks. To conceal his identity he changed his name from that of his master, to Douglass. At an anti-slavery convention in Nantucket in 1841, he made his first

public speech, which procured for him the appointment as agent of the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and American anti-slavery societies. He occupied the next four years in travelling and lecturing throughout New England and the northern middle states. His personality and eloquence attracted large audiences and the publication of his "Narrative" enhanced the interest with which he was regarded. The increasing danger of recapture, however, determined him to go to Great Britain, where he also addressed crowded houses and awakened great enthusiasm. His friends, Mrs. and Miss Richardson of Newcastle-on-Tyne, lawfully manumitted him, paying £150 as his ransom to his former master. He returned to America in 1847, settled in Rochester, N.Y., and there established the *North Star*, afterward changing its name to *Frederick Douglass's Paper*. In 1859, when Governor Wise of Virginia, supposing Mr. Douglass to be in Michigan, made a requisition on the governor of that state for his arrest, charging him with implication in the John Brown raid, he fled to England, but after several months returned to Rochester, N.Y., and continued to publish his newspaper. He urged upon President Lincoln the employment of the negroes as soldiers, and the proclamation of emancipation as a war measure. In 1863 he helped to enlist men into the colored regiments and especially aided in the organization of the 54th and 55th Massachusetts, in which his sons, Lewis and Charles, were volunteers. He discontinued his paper when emancipation was accomplished, and devoted himself to the lecture platform. He established the *New National Era*, Washington, D.C., in 1870, and in 1871 went to San Domingo as assistant secretary of the commission composed of Senator Wade, Dr. S. J. Howe and President Andrew D. White, sent to that island to report on the condition of affairs with a view to annexation to the United States. Meanwhile his sons, Lewis and Frederick, continued the newspaper. He was one of the territorial council of the District of Columbia by appointment of President Grant, and in 1873 was presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was delegated to carry the official vote to the national capital. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes U.S. marshal for the District of Columbia, and this appointment created a profound sensation, as he was the first colored man in the history of the nation to be so honored. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield recorder of deeds for the district. In 1886 he went abroad, extending his travels to Egypt and Greece, and on his return in 1889, was appointed by President Hayes U.S. minister to Hayti and *chargé d'affaires* to San Domingo. He resigned in 1891, greatly venerated and esteemed by the Haytian republic, which, as a token of its regard, appointed him commissioner of the republic of Hayti at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago. His wife, Anna Murray, the mother of his five children, died Aug. 4, 1882, and on Jan. 24, 1884, he was married to Helen Pitts of New York state, a white woman of social position and an employee in the office of recorder of deeds, Washington, D.C. Their marriage was the occasion of severe criticism by individuals of both the white and the negro race, but the result they anticipated did not follow, and Mr. Douglass steadily gained in his ascendancy as leader till the end of his life. His published works include: *Narrative of My Experience in Slavery* (1844); *My Bondage and My Freedom* (1855); and *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass* (1881; rev. ed., 1893). He died suddenly at his home, Cedar Hill, Anacostia, D.C., Feb. 20, 1895.

DOUGLASS, James Clayton, naval officer, was born at "Mordington," Kent county, Del., Nov. 24, 1817; son of Walter and Harriet (Clayton) Douglass; nephew of John M. Clayton; grandnephew of Dr. Joshua Clayton; grandson of James and Mary (Stevens) Douglass; great-grandson of William and Sarah (Davis) Douglass; and great²grandson of James Douglass, who with his brothers Archibald, Thomas and Andrew, removed from Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in the Pequea valley, Pennsylvania. He received a classical education; taught school in Georgia for one year; was a civil engineer and bridge architect in the construction of the Illinois Central railroad; was a purser in the U.S. navy, 1842–53, during which time he was on board the *St. Louis* in her voyage around the world; on the *Fulton* in the Gulf of Mexico; and at the Brookyn navy yard where he was inspector of clothing and provisions for the navy. He was at Washington, D.C., in 1849, where he was private secretary to his uncle, John M. Clayton, secretary of state in President Taylor's cabinet. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., to Ellen, daughter of Purser William Sinclair, U.S.N. He was an active member of the Historical society of Delaware. He died at "Buena Vista," near New Castle, Del., Dec. 13, 1874.

DOUW, Volkert Peter, jurist, was born at "Wolvenhoeck," Greenbush, N.Y., March 23, 1720. He was recorder of Albany, 1750–56; a member of the provincial assembly, 1759–68; mayor of Albany, 1761–70; presiding judge of the court of common pleas, 1769–70; Indian commissioner, 1774; delegate to the N.Y. provincial congress, 1775, serving as vice-president of the congress; commissary of the northern army, 1779–80, with the rank of captain; state senator, 1786–93; and county judge, 1778–81. He died at "Wolvenhoeck," Greenbush, N.Y., March 20, 1801.

DOVENER, Blackburn Barrett, representative, was born in Cabell county, Va., April 20, 1842. He raised a company of loyal Virginians and served in the U.S. volunteer infantry, 1861–65. He was admitted to the bar in 1873 and practised in Wheeling, W.Va. He was elected a member of the state legislature in 1883; was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 53d congress; and a Republican representative from West Virginia in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–1905.

DOW, Lorenzo, pioneer Methodist, was born in Coventry, Conn., Oct. 16, 1777; son of Humphrey B. and Tabitha Dow. His education was limited to the instruction received at a district school. His early religious convictions led him to embrace the doctrines of the Methodists, although he was opposed by his parents in this as well as in his determination to become a preacher. In 1796 he applied for admission to the Connecticut conference, but was refused. The conference, however, received him in 1798, and in 1799 he was sent to Cambridge, N.Y., and after a few months was transferred to Pittsfield, Mass., and from there to Essex, Vt., all within one year. His conviction of a divine call to preach to the Roman Catholics in Ireland impelled him to visit that country and he sailed late in 1799. On his appearance in Ireland his eccentricities in dress and speech led hundreds to hear him and he was jeered and in many ways severely persecuted. He returned the next year to America, preaching in New York, Alabama and at Louisville, Ky., but in 1805 revisited both England and Ireland, where he instituted the camp-meeting. This custom was such an innovation that it led to controversy, resulting in the organization of the Primitive Methodists in England. After he left the first time for Ireland he severed his official connection with the ministry of the Methodist church, but continued to promulgate the prominent doctrines of Methodism throughout his life. His crusade against Roman Catholicism was especially directed against the Jesuits, whom he denounced as enemies to pure religion and to republican government. The prevalent opinion that he was of unsound mind detracted from the effect of his eloquence, and he was familiarly known as "Crazy Dow." He was, nevertheless, a powerful orator, speaking to men unaccustomed to listen to ordinary preaching and reaching out to the utmost borders of civilization in the south and west, where he awakened much controversy and serious thought. His wife, Peggy, to whom he was married in 1804, was his constant travelling companion. She died at Hebron, Conn., Jan. 6, 1820. In the same year he married Lucy Dolbeare. He was a voluminous writer and among his published books are: *Polemical Works* (1814); *A Stranger in Charleston, or The Trial and Confession of Lorenzo Dow* (1822); *A Short Account of a Long Travel, With Beauties of Wesley* (1823); *Journal and Miscellaneous Writings,* edited by John Dowling (1836); and *History of a Cosmopolite, or Writings of the Rev. Lorenzo Dow, Containing His Experience and Travels in Europe and America up to Near His Fiftieth Year, also His Polemic Writings* (1851), with numerous new editions. He died in Georgetown, D.C., Feb. 2, 1834.

DOW, Louis Henry, educator, was born in Lowell, Mass., April 1, 1872; son of Thomas E. and Mary J. (Burbeck) Dow; and grandson of Thomas E. and Frances (Brown) Dow, and of Samuel Noyes and Eliza Jane (Irving) Burbeck. He was prepared for college at the Lowell high school and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1890, and A.M., 1894. He was an instructor in Greek at Dartmouth, 1895–96, and a student at the Sorbonne, France, 1896–97. In 1896 he accepted the chair of the French language at Dartmouth. He was married, July 16, 1896, to Rebecca Rumrill of Springfield, Mass.

DOW, Neal, temperance reformer, was born in Portland, Maine, March 20, 1804; son of Josiah and Dorcas (Allen) Dow. His ancestors on both sides were members of the Society of Friends. His first ancestor in America, Henry Dow, came from Norfolk county, England, and settled in Hampton Falls, N.H., in 1637. Neal was educated at public and private schools, at the Portland academy, and at the Friends' academy, New Bedford, Mass. He entered his father's tannery in 1819 and in due time was admitted to partnership in the business, in which he remained until the death of his father in June, 1861. In early life he became interested in the temperance cause and later devoted himself to the work of changing the public opinion of the state upon the subject of suppressing the liquor traffic. For several years he made tours through the state delivering lectures on prohibition. In 1851 he was elected mayor of Portland and in May of that year he secured the passage of an anti-liquor bill in the Maine legislature. Within three years the measure was adopted in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New York, and within a year or two more, in Connecticut and in some of the western states. In 1855 he was again elected mayor. In 1858 the United Kingdom

alliance was organized in England, its purpose being to procure "the immediate, total, legal prohibition of the liquor traffic" in that country. The society soon attained prominence with large funds at its command. In 1857 Mr. Dow was the guest of that society in England and held prohibition meetings in all the large cities and centres of population. Again in 1866 and in 1873 he made visits to England by invitation of the Alliance. In 1861 he was appointed colonel of the 13th Maine volunteers, which regiment he raised, as he did also the 2d Maine battery. He was assigned to the department of the gulf under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and was in the steamer *Mississippi* with twenty-five hundred men, when she was run aground on Fryingpan Shoals off the coast of North Carolina. Soon after the arrival of the expedition at Ship Island, Colonel Dow was appointed brigadier-general, and when General Butler went to New Orleans the command of the post came to him with that of Fort Pike and other posts. From Ship Island he was ordered to the command of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the quarantine at the mouth of the Mississippi river, retaining that of Ship Island and its dependencies. From that post he was ordered to the command of the department of Florida, with headquarters at Pensacola; thence to Camp Parapet at Carrolton on the Mississippi above New Orleans; and from that post he was ordered to take part in the movement for the capture of Port Hudson. At the assault upon its works, May 27, 1863, General Dow was twice wounded, and was captured and confined in Libby prison. From Richmond he was taken to Mobile, where he was held for two months, and from there again to Richmond, where he remained through the winter of 1863–64 and was exchanged for Gen. W. H. Fitzhugh Lee in March, 1864. His prison experiences had shattered his health to such an extent that he was unable to resume active service in the field and he resigned his commission, Nov. 30, 1864. On returning to Portland he continued his temperance work and in 1880 was candidate of the Prohibition party for the presidency, receiving 10,305 popular votes. In 1884, as a direct result of his long labors, the prohibition law was enacted in the state of Maine. In speaking of the results of the Maine prohibition law he said: "The liquor traffic in Maine has been reduced to very small proportions, and the state from being the poorest in the Union is now one of the most prosperous. It saves annually more than twenty millions of dollars, directly and indirectly, which before the law was spent and wasted in drink. There is now no distillery or brewery in the state; before the law there were many. Great quantities of West India rum had been imported, many cargoes every year, and that trade has entirely ceased many years ago." He was married to Cornelia Durant, who was treasurer of the Old Ladies' home of Portland. He died in Portland, Maine, Oct. 2, 1897.

DOWD, Charles Ferdinand, educator, was born in Madison, Conn., April 25, 1825. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1853; A.M., 1856, and received the degree of Ph.D. for a course in philosophy at the University of the city of New York in 1888. He was principal of the preparatory department and subsequently professor of mathematics in the University school for boys, Baltimore, Md.; principal of the high school, Waterbury, Conn; associate principal of the Normal training school, New Britain, Conn.; principal of the Granville (N.Y.) academy, and president of the Temple Grove seminary, Saratoga Springs, N.Y. He was the originator of the system of standard time as adopted by the railroads of the United States, submitted to the railway convention, New York city, in October, 1869, and his plan was published in 1870. He afterward attended various conventions of railway managers and perfected the system by which the country was divided into sections, in each of which the time was made uniform, the standards in adjacent sections differing by an hour. The system went into effect, Nov. 18, 1883, and he afterward made an effort to secure the twenty-four-hour time notation and the single standard for an American day upon a plan which he originated. He published: *A Theory of Ethics*, and articles in current magazines.

DOWDELL, James Ferguson, representative, was born in Jasper county, Ga., Nov. 26, 1818. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon college in 1840 and was admitted to the bar in April, 1841, practising at Greenville, Ga. In 1846 he removed to Chambers county, Ala., and in 1848 was ordained a Methodist minister. In 1852 he was a presidential elector on the Pierce ticket. He was state rights Democratic representative from Alabama in the 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1853–59. He voted for secession in the state convention of 1861, and raised the 37th Alabama regiment which he led as colonel at Corinth and through the siege of Vicksburg. After the war he removed to Auburn, Ala., where he was president of the East Alabama female college until shortly before his death. He was married to a daughter of the Hon. James Render of Georgia. He died at Auburn, Ala., in September, 1871.

DOWLING, John, clergyman, was born in Pavensey, Sussex, England, May 12, 1807. He early removed to London and in 1828 was instructor in Hebrew, Greek and Latin in the Buckinghamshire classical institute. The following year he established a classical boarding school in Oxfordshire, and was its principal until

1832, when he removed to the United States. He was pastor of a Baptist church in Catskill, N.Y., 1832–34; in Newport, R.I., 1834–36; of various churches in New York city, 1836–52, with the exception of a brief pastorate at Providence, R.I.; in Philadelphia, Pa., 1852–56; in New York city, 1856–68; and in Newark, N.J., and New York city, 1868–78. He was a member of the council of the University of the city of New York, 1851–53. His son, George Thomas, born in New York city, June 2, 1849, was educated at the University of the city of New York, Madison university and Crozier theological seminary; and became a popular Baptist preacher in Providence, R.I., Syracuse, N.Y., and Cleveland, Ohio. He died in 1892. John Dowling received from Transylvania university the honorary degree of D.D. in 1846. He published: *Vindication of the Baptists; Exposition of the Prophecies* (1840); *Defence of the Protestant Scriptures* (1843); and *History of Romanism* (1845). He died in Middletown, N.Y., July 4, 1878.

DOWNES, John, naval officer, was born in Canton, Mass., Dec. 23, 1784; son of Jesse and Naomi (Taunt) Downes; grandson of Edward and Merriam (or Mary) (Jordan) Downes; and a great-grandson of Edward and Ruth (Puffer) Downes. He became midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1802 and was promoted lieutenant in 1807, master commandant in 1813, and captain in 1817. During the war with Tripoli he distinguished himself in a boat attack, and in the war of 1812, as executive officer of the frigate *Essex*, he commanded the prize refitted by Captain Porter and named the *Essex Junior*. He commanded the brig *Epervier* and captured the Algerine frigate *Nashouda*, June 17, 1815, and two days later the brig of war *Estido*, off Cape Palos. He commanded the frigate *Macedonian* in the Pacific, 1819–21, the *Java* in the Mediterranean, 1828–29, and the Pacific squadron U.S. frigate *Potomac*, 1832–34. He commanded the Charlestown navy yard, Boston harbor, 1837–42, 1850–52. He married, Oct. 30, 1821, Maria Gertrude Hoffman. He died in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 11, 1855.

John Downes

DOWNES, John, naval officer, was born in Brighton, Mass., Aug. 25, 1822; son of Capt. John and Maria Gertrude (Hoffman) Downes. He entered the navy as midshipman, Sept. 4, 1837, was promoted passed midshipman in 1843, lieutenant in 1851 and commander in 1852. At the bombardment of Fort McAllister, March 3, 1863, he commanded the monitor *Nahant* and operated the same vessel against Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863. He also aided in the capture of the Confederate iron-clad *Atlanta*. At the close of the war he was on special duty at the Boston navy yard for a time and then commanded the Gulf squadron at New Orleans, La. He was married, Dec. 18, 1849, to Frances Harrod Foster. He died in New Orleans, La., Sept. 20, 1865.

DOWNEY, John G., governor of California, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, June 24, 1826; son of John and grandson of Sampson Downey. He immigrated to the United States in 1849 and settled in Los Angeles, Cal., where he accumulated a fortune in the gold fields. In 1859 he was elected lieutenant-governor of California and in 1860 became governor, serving two years. He was succeeded in 1862 by Leland Stanford.

DOWNING, Andrew Jackson, horticulturist, was born in Newburg, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1815. His parents were natives of Lexington, Mass., and removed to New York state on their marriage. His father, a prosperous nurseryman, died in 1822, and Andrew's elder brother succeeded to the business. The boy attended Montgomery academy until 1830, when he joined his brother in the nursery, at the same time studying, as his opportunities allowed, the natural sciences, especially botany and mineralogy. His first literary effort was published in the *New York Mirror* and consisted of a description of the "Danskamer," or Devil's Dancing Ground, a point on the Hudson seven miles from Newburg. Afterward other essays were published in various journals. About 1835 he began the study of art in landscape gardening, and to that end visited the estates on the banks of the Hudson. On June 7, 1838, he was married to Caroline, daughter of John Peter de Wint of Fishkill Landing, and in the same year purchased his brother's interest in the nursery. In 1839 he built a house in the Elizabethan style and at the time considered an ideal country residence. He then began to publish books on his favorite subjects which immediately became popular and established him as an authority on horticultural and rural art. He was

A. J. Downing

editor of the *Horticulturist*, 1846–52. In the summer of 1850 he made a careful study of the parks, gardens and country houses of England. In April, 1851, he was invited by President Fillmore to superintend the work of converting the public grounds in Washington, near the Capitol, White House and Smithsonian institution, into public gardens and promenades, and continued in that work until his death. His published works include: *Treatise and Practice of Landscape gardening* (1841); *Cottage Residences* (1842); *Fruit and Fruit trees of America* (1845); *Additional Notes and Hints to Persons About Building in the Country* (1849); *Architecture of Country Houses, Including Designs for Cottages, Farmhouses and Villas* (1850); *Mrs. Loudon's Landscape gardening for Ladies* (edited, 1851); and *Rural Essays*, with a memoir of the author by George William Curtis (1853). He was a passenger on the steamer *Henry Clay* when that vessel was destroyed by fire, and in his efforts to save other passengers he was drowned near Yonkers, N.Y., July 28, 1852.

DOWNS, Solomon W., senator, was born in Tennessee in 1801. He was graduated at Transylvania university and was admitted to the bar in 1826, practising at New Orleans, La. He was a Presidential elector in 1844, United States district attorney, 1845–47, collector of the port of New Orleans, and a U.S. senator from Dec. 6, 1847, to March 3, 1853. He died at Orchard Springs, Ky., Aug. 14, 1854.

DOWSE, Thomas, book collector, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 28, 1772; son of Eleazer Dowse, a leather-dresser. When he was three years old his father's house was burned by the British soldiers and he was taken to Sherburne, Mass. He served an apprenticeship to his father and in 1793 removed to Roxbury, Mass., where he obtained employment with a leather-dresser. He was an ardent bibliophile and every spare dollar was laid aside for the purchase of some rare or beautiful book. He entered into the leather-dressing business for himself in Cambridgeport in 1803, had financial success, and continued to invest a large proportion of his income in books. He accumulated a library of 5000 volumes, which was estimated to have cost about $40,000. In 1820 he drew as a prize in a lottery a valuable set of engravings and water-color paintings which he gave to the Boston Athenæum. By his will he bequeathed property to the value of $100,000 to Harvard university. The will was changed because of a prank of some Harvard students who destroyed a sign of a golden lamb in front of Mr. Dowse's shop, and the property was diverted to the Massachusetts historical society. A permanent fund of $10,000 was set aside for the preservation and care of his library. He died in Cambridgeport, Mass., Nov. 4, 1856.

DOX, Peter Myndert, representative, was born in Geneva, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1813; son of Abraham and —— (Nicholas) Dox, and grandson of John Nicholas, representative in congress from Virginia, 1793–1801. His father (born in Albany, N.Y., July 7, 1780, died in Geneva, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1862) was a captain in the war of 1812, a member of the state legislature, 1813, and trustee of Hobart college, 1825–50. Peter was graduated from Hobart in 1833, and remained there as tutor, 1833–34. He received his master's degree in 1837 and was admitted to the bar. He represented his district in the New York assembly in 1841, and was elected judge of Ontario county. He removed to Alabama in 1855; in 1865 was a member of the state constitutional convention; was a representative in the 41st and 42d congresses, 1869–71; and a trustee of Hobart, 1847–56. He died at Huntsville, Ala., April 3, 1891.

DOYLE, Alexander, sculptor, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1857; son of George and Alice (Butler) Doyle; and grandson of Alexander Doyle of Steubenville, Ohio. When ten years old he accompanied his father to Italy and was educated under the private tutorship of the English chaplain at Leghorn. The nature of his father's business — the importation of marble — brought him in contact with marble carvers, and led to his frequently visiting the studios of the prominent sculptors in Carrara. In 1871 he returned to America, was graduated at the Louisville, Ky., high school in 1874, and went back to Italy to pursue a regular course of instruction in the art of sculpture. During the four years following he studied in the government academies at Florence, Carrara, Paris, Rome and Milan and in 1878 returned to his native country and began in New York the active practice of his profession. His more important works include: Marble portrait and pedestal at the grave of John Howard Payne, Washington, D.C.; statue of the Rt. Rev. William Pinkney, Washington, D.C.; bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, New Orleans, La.; monument to Francis Scott Key

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MONUMENT.

Frederick, Md.; bronze statue of Robert E. Lee, New Orleans, La.; marble statue of Margaret Haughery, New Orleans, La.; granite statue *Peace*, Yorktown, Va.; Soldiers' monument, New Haven, Conn.; bronze statue and bas-reliefs, with granite pedestal, of Sergeant Jasper, Savannah, Ga.; bronze statue of General Philip Schuyler, Saratoga, N.Y.; bronze statue of Gen. James B. Steedman, Toledo, Ohio; marble statue of General Garfield, Cleveland, Ohio; bronze bas-relief of Dr. Austin Flint, Bellevue hospital, New York city; eight colossal allegorical statues in marble for the rotunda of the state capitol of Indiana; bronze statue and pedestal of Horace Greeley, New York city; and bronze statue and monument of Henry W. Grady, Atlanta, Ga.

DOYLE, Thomas Arthur, mayor, was born in Providence, R.I., March 15, 1827; son of Thomas and Martha (Jones) Doyle. His education was acquired at the public schools of Providence and he was employed as clerk in counting-houses, 1841–52. Upon the organization of the Grocers' and Producers' bank in 1853, he was elected cashier, holding the office two years. He was afterward a stock broker and auctioneer for real estate. He was a ward clerk, 1848–52; a member of the common council of the city, 1852–54 and 1855–57, a member of the school committee for eighteen years, and held other municipal offices. In July, 1864, he was inaugurated as mayor of Providence, and continued to hold the office by re-election, with the exception of the year 1869, until January, 1881, when he declined further service. During his administration of over fifteen years he instituted many important reforms. He joined the Masons in 1857 and became prominently identified with the order, holding the most important offices within the gift of the successive degrees, including those conferred by the thirty-third degree. In April, 1881, he was elected a senator in the Rhode Island general assembly. He was again elected mayor of Providence in 1883, to succeed William S. Hayward, and served from January, 1884, until his death. He was married, Oct. 21, 1869, to Almyra, daughter of Amasa and Fanny (Morgan) Sprague, and a sister of the Hon. William Sprague, governor of Rhode Island and United States senator. He died in Providence, R.I., June 9, 1886.

DRAKE, Alexander Wilson, engraver, was born near Westfield, N.J., in the year 1843; son of Isaac and Charlotte (Osborn) Drake. He studied wood engraving under John W. Orr of New York city, and under William Howland; and drawing under August Will, at Cooper union, and at the National academy of design. He was a teacher of drawing at Cooper union and took up the study of painting. He was in the wood engraving business on his own account in New York city from 1865 to 1870, when he accepted the position of art superintendent of *Scribner's Monthly*, which in 1881 became the *Century Magazine*. He organized the Bartholdi loan association which raised the money to build the pedestal for the statue of Liberty in New York harbor. He is the author of numerous contributions in prose and verse to current literature, and was elected a member of the Century association, the Players' and Grolier clubs, the Architectural league, the Municipal art league of New York, and the Caxton club of Chicago, Ill.

DRAKE, Benjamin, author, was born in Mason county, Ky., Nov. 28, 1794. He was a brother of Dr. Daniel Drake. He removed to Cincinnati about 1815, was admitted to the bar about 1825, and practised law during the remainder of his life. In 1830 he established and became editor of *The Western Agriculturist*, and subsequently edited the Cincinnati *Chronicle*. His published works include: *Cincinnati in 1826* (with E. D. Mansfield, 1827); *The Western Agriculturist and Practical Farmer's Guide* (1830); *The Life and Adventures of Black Hawk, with Sketches of Keokuk, the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Late Black Hawk War* (1838); *Life of Gen. William Henry Harrison* (with Col. Charles S. Todd, 1840); and *Life of Tecumseh, and his Brother the Prophet, with a Historical Sketch of the Shawanee Indians* (1841). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 1, 1841.

DRAKE, Benjamin Michael, educator, was born in Robeson county, N.C., Sept. 11, 1800. He removed to Tennessee where he joined the Methodist Episcopal church and became a preacher in 1820. In 1821 he was transferred to the Mississippi conference. He founded the first Methodist church, New Orleans, La., and in 1828 was elected president of the Elizabeth female academy, the first school in Mississippi under the auspices of the Methodist denomination. This position he resigned in 1832 to return to the itinerant ministry. In 1854 he was made president of Centenary college, Jackson, La., and held the office until his death. He received the degree of D.D. He died in Churchill, Miss., May 8, 1860.

DRAKE, Charles Daniel, jurist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1811; son of Dr. Daniel and Harriet (Sisson) Drake. He was a student at St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., 1823–24,

and at Partridge's military academy, Middletown, Conn., 1824–25. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, 1825, serving till January, 1830, when he resigned to study law. He was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1833, and in 1834 he removed to St. Louis, Mo. In 1838 he organized the St. Louis law library. He was a member of the Missouri house of representatives, 1859–60, a member of the Missouri state constitutional convention of 1863–64, and in the last session was vice-president of the body, and the instrument framed became known as "Drake's constitution." In 1867 he was elected U.S. senator from Missouri serving until December, 1870, when he resigned to accept from President Grant the appointment of chief justice of the U.S. court of claims, which position he held until January, 1885, when he retired. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hanover college, Indiana, in 1863, and from the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1875. His widow, Margaret E. Drake, died at Washington, D.C., April 30, 1896. He published: *A Treatise on the Law of Suits by Attachment in the United States* (1854); *Union and Anti-slavery Speeches Delivered During the Rebellion* (1864); and *Life of Daniel Drake* (1871). He died in Washington, D.C., April 1, 1892.

DRAKE, Daniel, physician and educator, was born in Plainfield, N.J., Oct. 20, 1785. In 1788 his parents removed to Mason county, Ky., and in December, 1800, he was taken to Cincinnati, Ohio, to study medicine. He began the practice of medicine in Mason county, Ky., in 1804, and attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania in 1805 and again in 1815 and 1816, and was graduated in 1816. He was professor of materia medica in Transylvania university, Ky., 1816–18. In 1819 he obtained from the Ohio legislature the charter of the medical college of Ohio, located in Cincinnati; and from that time till his death he was engaged in teaching in different medical schools in that city, and in Lexington and Louisville, Ky., and Philadelphia, Pa. In 1821 he obtained from the Ohio legislature a grant of money to erect a hospital in Cincinnati. He established the *Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences* in 1827, and was its editor until 1848. He published: *Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country* (1815); *Practical Treatise on the History, Prevention and Treatment of Epidemic Cholera* (1832); *Practical Essays on Medical Education* (1832); and *Systematic Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America* (2 vols., 1850–54). See *Life of Daniel Drake* (1861) by his son, Charles Daniel Drake, LL.D. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1852.

DRAKE, Francis Marion, governor of Iowa, was born in Rushville, Schuyler county, Ill., Dec. 30, 1830; son of John Adams and Harriet J. (O'Niel) Drake, natives of North Carolina; grandson of Benjamin and Celia (Thayer) Drake of Nash county, N.C.; and great-grandson of James Drake of Virginia. In 1837 the family removed to Fort Madison in the territory of Wisconsin and in 1846 to Davis county, where John Adams Drake founded the town of Drakeville and where Francis Marion attended the district school and assisted his father, the principal business man of the place. He organized a wagon train in 1852 and crossed the plains to California, fighting his way through tribes of hostile Indians. He returned to Iowa in 1853, and in 1854 drove one hundred milch cows across the plains and mountains to California. This time he undertook to return by sea and was wrecked in the *Yankee Blade* when eight hundred lives were lost. With the other survivors he returned to San Francisco and made a safe passage to New York in the *Golden Gate*. He then engaged in business in Drakeville and in 1859 in Unionville. He was major in the Union army, 1861–62, under General Prentiss and repulsed General Price's army at St. Joseph, Mo. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 36th Iowa volunteers in the army of the Tennessee, 1862–64, commanded a detachment at Elkins's Ford in April, 1864, where he drove back General Marmaduke's division; and commanded a brigade at Marks's Mills, April 25, 1864. At the latter place he was defeated by six times his number under Maj.-Gen. J. F. Fagan. His regiment was captured and he was left on the field by the enemy, as mortally wounded. He rejoined his regiment at the end of six months and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln. After leaving the service he practised law and engaged in the promotion of railroad enterprises in Iowa, Indiana and Illinois. He founded Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa, and was its principal benefactor. His first gift of $20,000 in 1880 was followed by liberal sums each year. In 1898 he gave to it over $25,000 and he liberally assisted other schools, churches and charitable institutions. He was a candidate for governor of Iowa before the Republican state convention of 1893, but did not receive the nomination. In 1895 he was nominated and elected. He refused a second term, as an accident resulting in injuries that threatened the reopening of the wound received

at Marks's Mill, warned him of need of rest, and he retired from office, Jan. 1, 1898. He was married in 1855 to Mary Jane Lord. His son, Frank Ellsworth, took charge of his father's large interests at Centerville, Iowa, and his other son, John Adams, became a lawyer in Chicago, Ill.

DRAKE, Francis Samuel, author, was born in Northwood, N.H., Feb. 22, 1828; son of Samuel Gardner Drake. He completed the public school course in his native city, entered his father's bookstore in Boston, and was later employed in a counting house. In 1862 he followed his brother, Samuel Adams Drake, to Leavenworth, Kan., and for five years engaged in book-selling, returning to Boston at the end of that time. He published: *A Dictionary of American Biography* (1872); *Memorial of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati* (1873); *Life of General Henry Knox* (1873); *The Town of Roxbury* (1873); *Tea Leaves* (1884); and *Indian History for Young Folks* (1885). He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, 1885.

DRAKE, James Madison, journalist, was born in Somerset county, N.J., March 25, 1837. At an early age he learned the printer's trade in his father's office in Elizabeth, N.J., and in 1852 was employed on a Trenton newspaper. In 1853 he established the *Mercer Standard* and in 1857 the *Evening News*. In 1860 he issued *The Wide Awake*, a Republican campaign sheet. He was an alderman of Trenton, 1860–61. In April, 1861, he organized the first company of volunteers raised in New Jersey, declined the captaincy and accepted the rank of ensign. After serving three months he re-enlisted in the 9th N.J. volunteers with which regiment he remained until the close of the war, being promoted through the several ranks to captain. He was wounded at Winton, N.C., in 1863, while leading his company in a charge. In the battle of Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864, he, with most of his command, was captured and confined in Libby and other prisons. While being transferred from Charleston to Columbia, S.C., on Oct. 6, 1864, Captain Drake with three comrades escaped from the train, and after forty-seven days' wandering reached the Union lines at Knoxville, Tenn. He was presented with a congressional medal, accompanied by a complimentary letter from the secretary of war, by recommendation of General Grant. After the close of the war he returned to Elizabeth, N.J., where he published *The Daily Monitor*. In 1889 he established the *Sunday Leader* and the *Daily Leader*. He was the organizer and commander of the Veteran zouaves of Elizabeth, and was brevetted brigadier-general by special act of the state legislature. He is the author of: *History of the 9th New Jersey Volunteers*; *Fast and Loose in Dixie*, and *Across the Continent*.

DRAKE, Joseph Rodman, poet, was born in New York city, Aug. 7, 1795. He was left an orphan at an early age and entered a mercantile house. He displayed exceptional talent as a writer of poetry from his childhood. Business life proving very uncongenial, he decided to study medicine and in 1813 began a course of study in a physician's office. In that year began his friendship with Fitz-Greene Halleck. In 1816 he was admitted to practise medicine and in the same year was married to Sarah, daughter of Henry Eckford, the naval architect. His best known poem, "The Culprit Fay," was written in August, 1817, and gained for the young poet a world-wide reputation. In March, 1819, in conjunction with Mr. Halleck, he began anonymous daily contributions to the New York *Evening Post* under the pen-name "Croakers." His poetical works, collected by his daughter Halleck, were published in one volume in 1836, and included *The American Flag* and *The Culprit Fay*. An illustrated edition of the latter appeared in after years. Fitz-Greene Halleck's poem beginning "Green be the turf above thee" was written upon being apprised of Drake's death. He died in New York city, Sept. 21, 1820.

DRAKE, Samuel Adams, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1833; son of Samuel Gardner and Louisa Maria (Elmes) Drake. He was educated in the Boston schools and in 1858 removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was a journalist and merchant until the breaking out of the civil war. He joined the Kansas militia as captain in 1861, and was promoted brigadier-general of militia in 1863 and colonel of the 17th Kansas volunteers in 1864. He returned to Boston in 1871 and devoted his time to literary work. He published: *Hints for Emigrants to Pike's Peak* (1860); *Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Boston* (1873; new ed., 1895); *Historic Fields and Mansions of Middlesex* (1874); *Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast* (1875; new ed., 1897); *General Israel Putnam* (1875); *Bunker Hill* (edited, 1875); *Captain Nelson* (1879); *History of Middlesex county, Mass., to the Present Time* (2 vols., edited, 1880); *Around the Hub* (1881); *The Heart of the White Mountains* (1882); *A Book of New England Legends and the Folk Lore in Prose and Poetry* (1884); *Our Great Benefactors* (edited, 1884); *The*

Making of New England (1886); *The Old Boston Taverns and Tavern Clubs* (1886); *Burgoyne's Invasion of 1777* (1889); *The Pine Tree Coast* (1891); *The Taking of Louisburg, 1745* (1891); *The Battle of Gettysburg* (1892); *The Making of Virginia and the Middle Colonies, 1578–1701* (1893); *Our Colonial Homes* (1894); *The Making of the Ohio Valley States, 1660–1873* (1894); *The Campaign of Trenton, 1776–77* (1895); *The Watch Fires of '76* (1895); *On Plymouth Rock* (1897); *The Border Wars of New England* (1897)

DRAKE, Samuel Gardner, antiquarian, was born in Pittsfield, N.H., Oct. 11, 1798; son of Simeon and Love Muchmore (Tucke) Drake, and a descendant of Robert Drake, who emigrated from England about 1642 and settled in Exeter, N.H., as a merchant. In 1818 Samuel Gardner became teacher of a school in London, N.H., and in 1819 and 1820 taught in New Jersey. He continued to teach in his native state until 1825, meanwhile taking great pleasure in collecting old books. In 1828 he embarked in the book auction business which proved a failure and was discontinued in 1830. He then opened an antiquarian book store on Cornhill, Boston, the first store of the kind in the United States, and it was well patronized by book collectors. Mr. Drake became interested in the aboriginal history of the country and made exhaustive researches for his "Book of the Indians" (1834; 11th ed., 1851). In 1845 he took an active part in the formation of the New England historic, genealogical society, was its first corresponding secretary, 1845–56, and its president, 1858–59. In November, 1858, he went to England to collect material for his books and remained abroad two years. He received from Union college the honorary degree of A.M. in 1843. His principal publications are: *A Reprint of Church's History of King Philip's War* (1825); *Indian Biography* (1832); *The Book of the Indians* (1833); *The Old Indian Chronicle* (1836); *Indian Captivities* (1844); *Genealogical Memoir of the Family of Drake in America* (1845); *Life of the Indian Chief, Brant* (1848); *News from New England* (1850); *Memoir and Pedigree of Cotton Mather* (1851); *Old Dorchester* (1851); *Prince's Chronology* (1852); *History and Antiquities of Boston* (1856); *Result of Some Researches Among the British Archives for Information Relative to the Founders of New England* (1860); *Memoir of Sir Walter Raleigh* (1862); *Mather's History of Philip's War* (1862); *Early History of New England* (1864); *Annals of Witchcraft in the United States* (1869); and *History of the French and Indian War* (1870). He died in Boston, Mass., June 14, 1875.

DRAPER, Andrew Sloan, educator, was born at Westford, Otsego county, N.Y., June 21, 1848; son of Sylvester Bigelow and Jane (Sloan) Draper. His first ancestors in America were James and Miriam (Stansfield) Draper, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1647. He was graduated at the Albany (N.Y.) academy in 1866 and at the Albany law school in 1871. He practised law in Albany, 1871–84; was a member of the Albany school board, 1878–81 and again 1892–94; a member of the New York assembly in 1881; of the board of trustees of the New York state normal college, 1882–87; a judge of the United States court of commissioners to arbitrate the Alabama claims, 1884–86; state superintendent of public instruction, 1886–92; president of the national association of school superintendents, 1888–91; superintendent of instruction, Cleveland, Ohio, public schools, 1892–94, and president of the University of Illinois from 1894. In March, 1898, he was elected borough superintendent of public schools of the city of New York, under the new charter of Greater New York, but declined the position. He was married in 1872 to Abbie Louise Lyon of New Britain, Conn. He received the degree of LL.D. from Colgate university in 1890. His publications include: *What Ought the Common Schools to Do? How can It be Done?* (1886); *How to Improve the Country Schools* (1887); *The Powers and Obligations of Teachers* (1887); *The Legal Status of the Public Schools* (1882); *School Administration in Large Cities* (1888); *The Indian Problem of the State of New York* (1888); *The Origin and Development of the New York Common School System* (1889); *The Authority of the State in the Education of Her Children* (1890); *A Teaching "Profession"* (1890); *The Limits of State Control in Education* (1891); *The Responsibility and Authority of School Trustees* (1891); *The Spirit of School Administration* (1892); *Public School Pioneering in New York and Massachusetts* (1892); *The Spirit of the Teacher* (1893); *Science in the Elementary Schools* (1894); *The Pilgrim and His Share in American Life* (1895); *The Illinois Life and the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln* (1896); *The Distinguishing Features of the State Universities* (1897); *The Crucial Test of the Public School System* (1897), *Functions of a State Touching Education* (1898); *The Schools and Citizenship* (1898); *American Universities and the National Life* (1898); and *The Rescue of Cuba; an Episode in the Growth of Freedom* (1899).

DRAPER

DRAPER, Daniel, meteorologist, was born in New York city, April 2, 1841; son of John William and Antonia Coetana de Paiva Pereira (Gardner) Draper, and grandson of John Christopher and Sarah (Ripley) Draper of London, England. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Gardner of Rio Janeiro, and his wife Coetana de Paiva Pereira of Portugal. His education was acquired chiefly under the tutelage of his father. In 1857–60 he was associated with his brother, Dr. Henry Draper, in building the observatory at Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., and in 1860–65 was an apprentice in the Novelty iron works. He was assistant port engineer of a line of steamships between New York and New Orleans, La., 1865–66, and for two years following was secretary to his father, assisting in the preparation of "The Intellectual Development of Europe" and the "Civil War in America." He was appointed director of the Meteorological observatory in Central Park, New York city, in 1869, and in that capacity made many important investigations, discoveries and inventions. He married, April 28, 1887, Ann Manry, daughter of F. M. Ludlow of St. Louis, Mo., and had three children: Dorothy Catherine, Harriet Manry and John William. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1880 and a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science in 1881. The University of the city of New York conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1880.

Daniel Draper

DRAPER, Henry, scientist, was born at Christianville, Mecklenburg county, Va., March 7, 1837; son of Prof. John William and Antonia Coetana de Paiva Pereira (Gardner) Draper. He attended the department of arts and science of the University of the city of New York, 1852–54, and was graduated, M.D. in 1858. He then studied in the hospitals of Europe for nearly a year and on his return to America, he constructed, with the aid of his brother Daniel, an observatory at Hastings-on-Hudson, making the telescope himself. He was house physician at Bellevue hospital, 1859–60, and in the latter year was appointed assistant in chemistry and physiology in the University of the City of New York. He was professor of analytical chemistry there, 1862–70; professor of analytical chemistry and physiology, 1870–82, and of chemistry and physiology, 1882. In 1864 he served in the civil war as surgeon of the 12th N.Y. regiment. In 1863 he made a fifty-inch photograph of the moon, and in 1871 he constructed a telescope mirror twenty-eight inches in diameter. In 1872 he photographed the diffraction spectrum from G to O. He was superintendent of the government commission for the observation of the transit of Venus in 1874, receiving from congress a gold medal for his services, and in 1877 he proved the presence of oxygen in the sun, by photographic process. In 1879 he photographed and showed the coincidence of bright lines of oxygen and the sun, and in 1881 photographed stellar spectra and the nebula of Orion. He was a member of the National academy of science, and of the American philosophical society. He was married in 1867 to Mary Anna, daughter of Courtlandt Palmer of New York city. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the city of New York and from the University of Wisconsin in 1882. He published: *A Text-book on Chemistry* (1866); and many contributions to the *American Journal of Photography;* the *New York Journal of Medicine;* the *Quarterly Journal of Science;* the *American Journal of Science,* and other similar publications. After his death, by the endowment of his widow, his work was continued by Prof. E. C. Pickering of Harvard university. He died in New York city, Nov. 20, 1882.

DRAPER, John Christopher, physician, was born at Christianville, Mecklenburg county, Va., March 31, 1835; son of Prof. John William and Antonia Coetana de Paiva Pereira (Gardner) Draper. He attended the arts department of the University of the city of New York, 1850–52, and the medical department, 1855–57, receiving his degree in 1857. After a brief period of European study he was professor of natural science in the University of the city of New York, 1858–60, and professor of analytical and practical chemistry, 1858–71. He was also professor of chemistry in Cooper union in 1859; professor of physiology and natural history in the College of the city of New York, 1863–85; and professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of the city of New York, 1865–85. He served in the civil war in 1864 as surgeon of the 12th regiment, N.G., S.N.Y. He was married to Charlotte Merriam of New York city. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity college in 1873. He published: *A Text-book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, for the Use of Schools and Colleges* (1866; 6th ed., 1883); *A Practical Laboratory in Medical Chemistry* (1882); and *Medical Physics, A Text-book for Students and Practitioners of Medicine* (1885); besides many contributions *to the American Journal of Science.* He died in New York city, Dec. 20, 1885.

DRAPER, John William, scientist, was born at St. Helen's, near Liverpool, England, May 5, 1811; son of the Rev. John Christopher and Sarah (Ripley) Draper. He attended a Wesleyan academy at Woodhouse Grove, and in 1829 studied chemistry at the University of London. He was married in 1831 to Antonia Coetana de Paiva Pereira, daughter of Dr. Gardner of Rio Janeiro, attending physician of Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil. Her mother was the daughter of Señor de Paiva Pereira of Portugal, whose great-grandfather was captain of Vasco de Gama's ship when he circumnavigated Africa in 1497.

Before the Revolutionary war some of John W. Draper's ancestors on his mother's side had emigrated to America, and had founded a small Wesleyan community in Virginia. Subsequently others of the family had joined them; and after the death of his father in 1829 John William was urged by these relatives to go to America. Accordingly in 1832 he settled in Christianville, Mecklenburg county, Va. His sister Catherine gave lessons in music and painting, and thus enabled him to take the course of lectures in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1836. In the same year he became professor of chemistry and physics at Hampden-Sidney college, Va. He resigned his chair in 1838 to accept that of chemistry and physiology in the University of the city of New York, which he held until his death. In 1841 he was instrumental in founding the University medical college, in which he was professor of chemistry until 1881, and chief executive officer, 1850–73. Before the termination of his medical course his experiments resulted in the discovery that gases pass more or less rapidly, in some cases instantaneously, through barriers such as bubbles or membranes "having no proper pores." This showed that what had been known as *endosmosis* was a process not confined to liquids, and elucidated the method of the oxygenation of the blood. He made this discovery the subject of his graduation thesis, which was published by the faculty, and at once attracted the attention of the scientific world. He continued his experiments, and contributed papers on their results to the principal scientific journals of America. He explained by practical demonstration the circulation of the sap in plants and of the blood in animals, as being results of osmotic action; and in 1844 published a volume entitled "A Treatise on the Forces that Produce the Organization of Plants." It combated the existence of the so-called "vital force" of physiologists. In 1839 he made the first daguerreotype of the human face, his sister being the sitter, and in 1840 made a daguerreotype of the moon one inch in diameter. He associated himself with Prof. S. F. B. Morse, then a portrait painter in the university building, in carrying on the experiments which resulted in the invention of the electric telegraph, aiding that inventor in the construction of batteries and other apparatus. He daguerreotyped the prismatic spectrum in 1842 and the diffraction spectrum in 1843. In the latter year he also invented a chlor-hydrogen photometer and a ferric-oxalate photometer. Investigating the phenomena of the solar spectrum he doubled the number of discovered lines. In 1847 he studied the phenomena of incandescence and ascertained that it is only the spectrum of a gaseous body that shows lines at all. He thus anticipated Kirchoff's conclusions by thirteen years. In 1848 he made a spectrum analysis of various flames, proving that of whatever origin they yield all the colors of the spectrum. The finest telescopes failed to resolve many of the nebulæ into distinct points of light. Astronomers had been puzzled as to the explanation of this. Dr. Draper's discoveries in spectrum analysis showed that if the spectrum of an irresolvable nebula consist of bright lines, it is a gaseous body; if on the other hand the spectrum is continuous, that body is an incandescent solid; thus affording means of inferring the constitution of the remote heavenly bodies. He was the first to make microscopic photographs, 1853. In 1872 he experimented on the distribution of heat and chemical force in the solar spectrum. For his "Researches in Radiant Energy" he was awarded by the American academy of arts and sciences in 1875 the Rumford gold medal. He was a member of many scientific societies, including the National academy of sciences; the American philosophical society; the American academy of arts and sciences; the Accademia dei Lincei of Rome; and the Physical society of London. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1860. His bibliography, comprising books, scientific memoirs, lectures and addresses, includes ninety-two titles. These may be found in Professor Barker's memoir of Professor Draper, read before the National academy of sciences. The books are as follows: *Elements of Chemistry*, by Robert Kane; American edition edited by J. W. Draper (1842); *A Treatise on the Forces which Produce the Organization of Plants* (1844); *Text-book on Chemistry* (1846); *Text-book*

on Natural Philosophy (1847); *Human Physiology — Statical and Dynamical* (1856); *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe* (1862); *Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America* (1865); *A Text-book on Physiology* (1866); *History of the American Civil War* (3 vols., 1867–70); *History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science* (1874); and *Scientific Memoirs, Being Experimental Contributions to a Knowledge of Radiant Energy* (1878). He died at Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1882.

DRAPER, Joseph Rutter, surgeon, was born in Wayland, Mass., June 30, 1830; son of Ira and Eunice (Rutter) Draper, who were descendants through different branches from John Rutter, who came to America in the ship *Confidence* in 1638. He was graduated at Williams college in 1851 and engaged in teaching for several years. He then took a medical course at Harvard and Pittsfield and was graduated from Berkshire medical college in 1862. He joined the Federal army in 1862 as acting assistant surgeon, was commissioned assistant surgeon, and was assigned to the 14th R.I. heavy artillery, serving with the regiment in Texas and Louisiana. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in October, 1865, and engaged in the practice of medicine in Boston, Mass. He was married in November, 1856, to Mary Jane, daughter of Calvin and Abigail (Rutter) Fuller of Dedham, Mass. Their son, Joseph Rutter, born May 22, 1862, was graduated from Williams in the class of 1885 and in medicine from Harvard in 1888. Dr. Draper died in South Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1886.

DRAPER, Lyman Copeland, antiquarian, was born near Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1815; son of Luke and Harriet (Hoisington) Draper. He was educated at Lockport, N.Y., leaving school at the age of fifteen to become a clerk in a store. In 1833 he removed to Mobile, Ala., where he became interested in historical and biographical research. In 1835 he entered Granville college, Ohio, and remained there two years, subsequently continuing his research by correspondence and interviews with the surviving pioneers. In 1840 he became editor of a paper in Pontonoc, Miss., and in 1842 was a clerk in the Buffalo, N.Y., office of the Erie canal. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1843, and continued his historical labors until 1854 when he was made secretary of the Wisconsin historical society at Madison. This office he held until 1887, with the exception of 1858–59, when he was state superintendent of public instruction. He was elected honorary secretary for life of the Wisconsin historical society, Jan. 6, 1887. The bulk of his property he bequeathed to the Wisconsin historical society. He received the degree of A.M. from Granville college (Denison university) in 1851, and that of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1872.

He published ten volumes of the society's *Collections* (1858–87); *Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin* (1857); *King's Mountain, its Heroes* (1881); *Essay on the Autographic Collection of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Constitution* (1889). He died in Madison, Wis., Aug. 26, 1891.

DRAPER, William Franklin, diplomatist, was born at Lowell, Mass., April 9, 1842; son of George and Hannah (Thwing) Draper, and a descendant of Maj. Abijah Draper of Dedham, who fought in the Revolutionary war. The years 1858–61 were largely occupied in work in machine shops and cotton mills, and in studying the manufacture and operation of cotton machinery. He was prepared to enter Harvard in 1861 but the war put an end to his plan for a university education, and on Aug. 9, 1861, he enlisted in a volunteer company which his father was instrumental in raising and which became Company B, of the 25th Massachusetts regiment. He was chosen its second lieutenant and was attached to General Burnside's staff as signal officer, taking part in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, and Fort Macon, at which last he was promoted first lieutenant, and returned to his regiment. In August, 1862, he was commissioned captain of the 36th Massachusetts volunteers and served through the remainder of the Antietam campaign, including the battle of Sharpsburg, Sept. 16–17, 1862, and the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 11–15, 1862. Later he spent several months in a pursuit of Morgan's and other bands of guerillas in Kentucky. In June, 1863, he shared in the capture of Vicksburg and in the subsequent march to Jackson, Miss. For his service in this campaign he was promoted major. He took part in the defence of Knoxville, in August, 1863, and in the battles of Blue Springs, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863; Campbell's station, Nov. 16, 1863, and Strawberry Plains, having command of his regiment after October 10. In the spring of 1864 he was attached to the Army of the Potomac. In the battle of the Wilderness, May 5–7, 1864, he was shot through the body while leading his regiment in the capture of a rifle pit, May 6, and was captured by, and recaptured from the Confederates, and finally sent to a hospital in Washington. For his gallantry on this occasion he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. When only partially recovered

from his wound he joined his regiment during the siege of Petersburg, and held command of a brigade at the engagement on the Weldon railroad, Aug. 18–21, 1864 and a month later, at Poplar Spring church. He was wounded in the shoulder at Pegram Farm, Sept. 30, 1864. On Oct. 12, 1864, he was honorably discharged with the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general for "gallant service during the war." General Draper then engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery, as a member of his father's firm of George Draper & Sons. After his father's death in 1887 he became the head of the firm. He served on the staff of Governor Long, 1880–83; was a delegate to the convention that nominated President Hayes, in 1876; and an elector-at-large on the ticket that elected President Harrison in 1888. He was a representative in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97. In 1897 he was appointed ambassador to Italy by President McKinley. He was president of the Home Market club in 1891 and 1892. He was married first in 1862, to Lydia W. Joy, who died in 1884; and secondly May 22, 1890, to Susan Christy, daughter of Maj.-Gen. William Preston of Kentucky, U.S. minister to Spain under President Buchanan.

DRAPER, William Henry, physician, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 14, 1830; son of George and Lucy R. (Barnard) Draper. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1851 and received the degree of M.D. from the College of physicians and surgeons, N.Y. city, in 1855. He was a member of the resident staff of Bellevue hospital in 1855 and 1856. After pursuing his studies in Europe in 1856 and 1857 he returned to practise his profession in New York city. He became a member of the attending staff of St. Luke's, New York and Roosevelt hospitals; a member of the consulting staffs of St. Luke's, New York, Roosevelt, Presbyterian and Trinity hospitals; professor and emeritus professor of clinical medicine in the medical department of Columbia college from 1880; a member of the Association of American physicians; trustee of Columbia college from 1889 and president of the Alumni association, College of physicians and surgeons, New York city. He died in New York City, April 26, 1902.

DRAYTON, Henry Sinclair, physician, was born in Jersey City, N.J., Sept. 16, 1839; son of William R. and Mary Maranda (Shipman) Drayton. On the father's side he descended from old English stock that obtained distinction in the Cromwell period, while on the mother's side he came from early settlers of New England. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1859 and from the law department in 1861. He practised law in New York city, 1861–64; and in 1876 became editor of the *American Phrenological Journal* and of *Science of Health*. In 1876 he entered the Eclectic medical college and was graduated in 1877. Subsequently he took several courses in regular and special medicine and became lecturer on the physiology of the new system in the American phrenological institute, a visiting physician at the Bellevue hospital, and conducted clinics at other hospitals. He was made a fellow of the New York academy of anthropology, a member of the New York county medical society, a delegate for three years to the New York state medical society, an honorary fellow of the Society of science and letters, London, England, a member of the American medical association and a correspondent of Victoria institute. He was married in 1864 to Almira Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Henry Guernsey, and of his children, Albert Irving was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1888, attended the Columbia college law school, 1889–90, was admitted to the bar in 1891 and settled as a lawyer in Jersey City, N.J. Dr. Drayton's published works include numerous essays, lectures and papers, and the following books: *Brain and Mind* (1878; rev. ed., 1888); *Light in Dark Places* (1879); *The Indications of Character in Head and Face, as Accepted by Science* (1881); *Nervousness, its Nature, Causes, etc.* (1887); *Masterpieces of English Poetry, with Notes* (1889); *Human Magnetism, Its Nature, Physiology and Psychology* (1891); *Vacation Time; How to Spend It* (1892); and *Studies of Mind and Character* (1898).

DRAYTON, John, governor of South Carolina, was born in Drayton Hall on the Ashley river, S.C., in 1766; son of William Henry Drayton, delegate to the Continental congress. He was a student at the College of New Jersey and also studied law at the Inner Courts, London, England. He was admitted to the bar in Charleston, S.C., and was elected lieutenant-governor of the state in 1798. On the death of Governor Rutledge, Jan. 23, 1800, he succeeded to the governorship and in December, 1800, he was elected to the office, serving, 1801–03. He was again elected in 1807, serving, 1808–10. The most notable official act of his first administration was the aid he gave in establishing the South Carolina college by securing a charter from the general assembly in 1801. President Madison appointed him U.S. district judge for South Carolina, May 7, 1812, and he served on the bench during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Royal society of sciences of Göttingen, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. He published: *Letters Written During a Tour Through the Northern and Eastern States* (1794); *A View of South Carolina* (1802); and his father's memoirs under the title *Memoirs of the American Revolution* (2 vols., 1821). He died in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 22, 1822.

DRAYTON, Percival, naval officer, was born in South Carolina, Aug. 25, 1812; son of William Drayton, representative in congress and the successor of Nicholas Biddle as president of the U.S. bank. Percival entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Dec. 1, 1827, and was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1838; commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and captain, July 16, 1862. He served on the Brazilian, Mediterranean and Pacific squadrons, 1838–52, at the naval observatory, Washington, D.C., 1852–58; on the Paraguay expedition, 1858–60; in command of the *Pocahontas* in the Port Royal expedition of 1861; the *Pawnee* in St. Helena sound, and the monitor *Passaic* in the bombardment of Fort McAllister and in the first attack on Fort Sumter. He was fleet captain of the West Gulf squadron and commanded the *Hartford*, Farragut's flagship, in the battle of Mobile Bay, in 1864. He accompanied Admiral Farragut to New York city in December, 1864. He was made chief of the bureau of navigation, April 28, 1865. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 4, 1865.

DRAYTON, Thomas Fenwick, soldier, was born in South Carolina, probably in 1807; son of William Drayton, representative from Charleston, S.C., in the 19th–22d congresses. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1828 and served on garrison duty in the west and in topographical work until he resigned Aug. 15, 1836, to take up civil engineering in which he engaged in Charleston, S.C., Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He also carried on an extensive cotton plantation in St. Luke's parish, S.C., from 1838 to 1861. He served as state senator 1853–56, and as president of the Charleston & Savannah railroad, 1853–61. He then entered the Confederate service and as brigadier-general commanded the forces that occupied Hilton Head, S.C., at the time of the attack and capture of that place by the expedition under Sherman and Du Pont and in which attack his brother Percival commanded the U.S. steamer *Pocahontas*. He continued in the Confederate service until the surrender when he engaged in planting in Georgia. He subsequently removed to Florence, S.C., and in 1878 became president of the South Carolina immigrant association. He died in Florence, S.C., Feb. 18, 1891.

DRAYTON, William, jurist, was born in South Carolina in 1733. He was graduated in law from the Inner Temple, London, England, 1754, and practised his profession in South Carolina. He was chief justice of the province of East Florida, 1768–76. He was suspended from office during a portion of the period of the American Revolution by reason of suspected sympathy with the patriots, but was reinstated by the crown before the close of the war. On the formation of the Federal union he was made judge of the admiralty court of South Carolina. He was associate justice of the state in 1789 and the first U.S. judge for the district of South Carolina serving from October, 1789, to the time of his death which occurred May 11, 1790.

DRAYTON, William, soldier, was born in St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 30, 1776; son of William Drayton, chief justice of the province of East Florida. He was educated in England until fourteen years old when he returned to America and became assistant clerk of the court of general sessions of Charleston, S.C. He was admitted to the bar in 1797. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 10th U.S. infantry in 1812 and in July of that year was promoted colonel of the 18th infantry, and on Aug. 1, 1814, inspector-general. He resigned from the army in 1815, was recorder of Charleston, 1819–24, and succeeded Joel R. Poinsett as representative in congress, serving through the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1825–33. He was opposed to the tariff and at the same time was hostile to nullification. He was offered by President Jackson the mission to England and on the resignation of General Eaton was asked to succeed him in the cabinet, both of which positions he declined. In 1833 he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., his course in congress on the question of nullification having estranged him from his former associates in South Carolina. He succeeded Nicholas Biddle as president of the United States bank and in that position pursued the unpopular course of placing the assets in the hands of assignees after vainly striving to revive its bankrupt condition. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1846.

DRAYTON, William Henry, patriot, was born at Drayton Hall on the Ashley river, S.C., in September, 1742; son of John, grandson of Thomas Drayton and a descendant of the Drayton family of Northamptonshire, England. Thomas came to South Carolina from the Island of Barbadoes in 1671, with Sir John Yeamans. When eleven years old William Henry was sent to England under the care of Charles Pinckney to be educated, studying at Westminster school and Balliol college, Oxford, 1761–63. He returned to South Carolina in 1764 and was admitted to the bar. He opposed the mode of enforcing associations as encroaching on his private rights of freedom, in a series of letters under the signature of "Freeman," which he republished in England when he visited that country in 1770. This led to his appointment as privy counsellor for the province of South Carolina by the king and he took his seat, April 8, 1772. In his office he frequently opposed the crown officers and judges, and secured for the colonies numerous conces-

sions which aroused much jealousy on the part of the adherents to the cause of the crown. In spite of this he was appointed by his uncle, Lieutenant-Governor Bull, assistant judge in January, 1774, and on the eve of the session of the first Continental congress, he addressed a pamphlet to that body signed "Freeman" in which he substantially advocated the very course afterward pursued by that congress. This caused his suspension from his offices under the crown on March 1, 1775, but gained for him influence in the colony. In 1775 he was appointed a member of the "council of safety" and became chairman of the secret committee of five. He was elected a member of the provincial congress of South Carolina which sat in January, 1775, and was in the course of the year advanced to the presidency of that body, holding that position during the existence of the congress. On Nov. 9, 1775, he issued the order from the Provincial congress to the garrison of Fort Johnson to oppose the British navy and to obstruct Charleston harbor by sinking hulks. This drew the fire of the *Tamer* and *Cherokee*, British sloops of war, and resulted in the discharge of about 130 shots against the *Defence*, on which Mr. Drayton was conducting the operations. He was also instrumental in ordering the seizure of the provincial arsenals and British mails. In March, 1776, upon the formation of a temporary constitution, he was made one of the privy counsellors and chief justice of the colony. He charged the grand jury of Charleston on April 22, 1776, that the king had abdicated and had no further authority over the people of South Carolina. This was followed by similar charges on Oct. 15, 1776, and in October, 1777, which greatly strengthened the cause of the patriots. On Dec. 20, 1777, during the temporary absence of the vice-president, President John Rutledge, being about to leave for a time, invested Chief-Justice Drayton with the powers of president of South Carolina. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress, taking his seat at York, Pa., in March, 1778, and serving till his death. He was one of the signers of the articles of confederation, July 9, 1778, and was appointed with John Hancock and William Duer to conduct the French minister to the congress assembled at Philadelphia on the arrival of the French fleet in July, 1778. His *Memoirs of the American Revolution* was edited by his son, Gov. John Drayton, in two volumes in 1821. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3, 1779.

DREHER, Julius Daniel, educator, was born in Lexington county, S.C., Oct. 28, 1846; son of John Jacob and Martha Elizabeth Dreher, and of German ancestry. Having served in the Confederate army, 1864–65, he afterward taught school for three years and worked on his father's farm, near Columbia, S.C., for two years to provide the means to pay his way through college. He was graduated at Roanoke college, Va., A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874. He was an assistant professor at Roanoke, 1871–75; financial secretary, 1875–78, and was its president from 1878 to June, 1903. He

became active in promoting the cause of higher education in the south and he spoke on educational subjects before the National educational association, Topeka, Kan., 1886, and before the American social science association, Saratoga, N.Y., 1895. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Williams college in 1881.

DRESSER, Charles, clergyman, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 24, 1800; son of Nathan and Rebecca (Leffingwell) Dresser; grandson of Nathan Dresser, of Pomfret, Conn., and a descendant of John Dresser, who came over from England and settled at Rowley, Mass. in 1639. He was graduated from Brown university in 1823 and went to Virginia where he studied theology, at the same time being a private tutor in the family of Bishop Meade. He was ordained a minister in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1829, and was rector at Halifax Court House, Va., 1829–38; at Springfield, Ill., 1838–56, and while in Springfield was the officiating clergyman at the marriage of Abraham Lincoln to Mary Todd, Nov. 4, 1842. He was also professor of divinity and *belles-lettres* in Jubilee college, 1856–59. St. Paul's college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1858. He died in Springfield, Ill., March 26, 1865.

DRESSER, Horatio Willis, author, was born in Yarmouth, Maine, Jan. 15, 1866; son of Julius A. and Annetta G. (Seabury) Dresser, and grandson of Asa and Nancy (Smart) Dresser and of Albion and Dorcas (Pratt) Seabury of Maine, whose ancestors were immigrants to New England in the 17th and 18th centuries. He attended school at Dansville, N.Y.; Denver, Col.; Willows, Napa and Oakland, Cal., and Boston, Mass. He was a telegraph operator and railroad and express agent in California; stenographer, bookkeeper, proofreader and reporter in Boston, Mass.; was employed on *New England Farmer*,

1886–88 and 1893; was a philosophical student at Harvard, 1891–93, 1895–96 and 1896–97; lecturer on practical philosophy, 1893–98; editor of the *Journal of Practical Metaphysics*, 1896–98; proprietor of the Philosophical publishing company, 1896–98, and associate editor of *The Arena* from 1899. He was a member of the Metaphysical club, Boston, from 1895. He was married, March 17, 1898, to Alice Mae Reed (A.B., Wellesley, 1893). He is the author of: *The Power of Silence* (1895); *The Perfect Whole* (1896); *The Heart of It* (1896); *In Search of a Soul* (1897); *Voices of Hope* (1898); and *Methods and Problems of Spiritual Healing* (1899).

DREW, Daniel, philanthropist, was born in Carmel, N.Y., July 29, 1797. His father was of English and his mother of Scotch descent. He received a limited school training while working on his father's farm, engaged as a substitute in the war of 1812 and obtained thereby $100. He used this money as a cattle drover and dealer, and largely increased his business through a loan made by Henry Astor. He then became interested in steamboat building and transportation on the Hudson river in opposition to Cornelius Vanderbilt and in 1844, when the railroads began to be popular, he engaged in stock operations in Wall street, dealing principally in railroad stocks and securities. He is said to have accumulated $15,000,000. He was treasurer of the Erie railway company in 1866 and personally loaned the company $3,500,000, taking unused stock, and bonds convertible into stock, to the amount of $6,000,000 as security. The stock he afterward sold to Vanderbilt, who was ambitious to secure the control of the road, and when that magnate thought he had created a corner in the stock, Drew converted his $3,000,000 of bonds into stock and put it upon the market. The courts enjoined Drew from selling the excess of stock over his loan, but this proved no barrier and in the face of the injunction he put his stock upon the market and the corner was broken and Vanderbilt nearly ruined. Drew was obliged to flee to New Jersey carrying with him $7,000,000 of Vanderbilt's money, paid for "watered" stock. Vanderbilt afterward protected Drew from the consequences of his contempt of court, and Drew returned to New York; but the property of the Erie railway company fell to the lot of Fisk and Gould, whom he had educated in finance, and Drew for a time retired from Wall street. After a few months he returned to find Erie stock inflated from $34,000,000 to $57,000,000, and he had no chance against the pupils he had introduced to the financial world. His operations became more and more disastrous, his millions rapidly disappeared, and he was finally forced into bankruptcy in 1876. He was a member of the Methodist church, and in the days of his prosperity contributed large sums to various religious and educational institutions. He founded Drew seminary for young ladies, at Carmel, N.Y., at a cost of $250,000 and built Drew theological seminary,

Madison, N.J., at a cost of $275,000, and endowed it with a similar amount which he afterward increased to over half a million dollars. He also increased the endowment fund of the Wesleyan university $100,000 and of the Concord biblical institute to a considerable amount. As these benefactions were made chiefly in notes, those falling due after his failure were not paid, and, except the interest paid by Drew on the notes before 1876, the amount was totally lost to the institutions. This was true of $250,000 to Drew theological seminary and $100,000 to Wesleyan university. He died at the home of his son, William H. Drew, in New York city, Sept. 18, 1879.

DREW, John, actor, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 3, 1825. He was brought to America by his parents in 1833, and spent his childhood in Buffalo, N.Y. He decided to become a sailor but after a single voyage returned to land and made his début in the Bowery theatre, New York, in 1845, taking the part of Dr. O'Toole in "The Irish Tutor," and continued to act Irish characters in New York city and through the west. In 1849 he joined a stock company in Albany, of which Charles W. Couldock was leading man, and remained with it until 1852. On July 27, 1850, he was married to Louisa Lane Mossop, the widow of the actor George Mossop, and a member of the stock company. In 1852 they were engaged for the stock company at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., appearing first in "She Would and She Would Not," and gaining great popularity. In 1853 Mr. Drew undertook with William Wheatley the management of the Arch street theatre, but was not successful, and went on a starring tour, playing in the principal cities of the United States and England. On his return to Philadelphia he assumed the management of the National theatre and in May, 1857, produced "The Naiad Queen" with a cast including Joseph Jefferson.

George C. Boniface, Edwin Adams and May Devlin. In the fall of 1857 he joined the stock company of Mrs. D. P. Bowers at the Walnut street theatre, and in 1858 made a professional tour to California. He went to Australia in 1859 and remained abroad until 1862, when he returned to Philadelphia and on January 13 began an engagement at the Arch street theatre under his wife's management. His especially successful characters were Mark Meddle in *London Assurance;* Goldfinch in *The Road to Ruin;* Flutter in *The Belle's Stratagem;* and Tim in *The Emigrant.* He made his last appearance on May 9, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1862.

DREW, John, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1853; son of John and Louisa (Lane) Drew. He was educated by private tutors and at the Episcopal academy, Philadelphia. He made his first appearance on the stage, March 23, 1873, in the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, as Plumper in "Cool as a Cucumber." He afterward took minor parts in several plays and in 1871 appeared in "Woman of the Day." His success in this won him an engagement with Augustin Daly's company and on Feb. 17, 1875, he appeared in the Fifth avenue theatre, New York, as Bob Ruggles to Fanny Davenport's Eugenia in "The Big Bonanza." After that he appeared in "Pique," and other light comedies. In 1876 he was engaged by Edwin Booth for his series of Shakespearian plays in the Fifth avenue theatre, taking the parts of Rosencrantz in "Hamlet," France in "King Lear," and other minor roles. In 1877–78 he supported Fanny Davenport, and in 1878–79 was engaged in Frederick Warde and Maurice Barrymore's company, playing Henry Beauclair in "Diplomacy." On the completion of Augustin Daly's theatre, Mr. Drew appeared Sept. 17, 1879, and became leading man April 10, 1880, as Clyde Monograme in "The Way we Live." He remained as leading man in Augustin Daly's stock company for thirteen years, creating more than forty roles. He made his first appearance as a star in the fall of 1892, playing Dr. Paul Blondet in "The Masked Ball," and Frederick Ossian in "The Butterflies." He appeared in "The Bauble Shop," 1894; "Rosemary," 1894–95; "The Squire of Dames," 1895–96; "The Marriage of Convenience," 1896–97; "One Summer's Day," 1897; "The Liars," 1898–99; "The Tyranny of Tears," 1899; "Richard Carvel," 1900–01; "The Mummy and the Humming-Bird," 1902–03; "Captain Dieppe," 1903–04. He married, in 1881, Josephine Baker, a niece of Joseph Jefferson, the actor.

DREW, Louisa Lane, actress, was born in London, England, Jan. 10, 1820. Her parents were both actors, her mother, Mrs. Eliza Kenlock, being a popular English actress. She was trained from babyhood to follow the stage, and in 1826 appeared at Liverpool as Agib in "Timour the Tartar." She was brought to America by her mother in 1827 and on September 26 of that year made her American début at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., as Duke of York to the Richard of Junius Brutus Booth. She then played various child parts in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. In January, 1829, she began an engagement at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, in "Twelve Precisely, or a Night at Dover," written especially for her and in which she performed five characters, ranging from a child of five to a lady of thirty-one.

Louisa Drew

She then travelled as a juvenile star until 1833 when she became a member of the Bowery theatre stock company in New York. In 1836 she was married in New Orleans, to Henry Hunt, an English opera singer. In June, 1838, she accepted an engagement as leading juvenile lady at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and in September, 1839, acted Julie de Mortemar in the original American production of "Richelieu," Edwin Forrest taking the title role. She afterward played with Forrest in the characters of Ophelia, Desdemona, Pauline, and others, and was also leading lady to Junius Brutus Booth and Macready. In 1841–42 she acted in Philadelphia with John Sleeper Clarke, Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson and others. In 1842 she returned to New York and played in the old Park theatre in "Blanch Heriot; or, the Chertsey Curfew." In 1847 she was separated from Mr. Hunt, and soon afterward was married to George Mossop, the Irish comedian, who died shortly afterward. In 1850 she joined a stock company in Albany, N.Y., of which Mr. John Drew was a member, and on July 27 of that year was married to Mr. Drew. They played together for many years. Mr. Drew leased the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, in 1853, and there Mrs. Drew played Constance in "The Love Chase," Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing," Mrs. Oakley in "The Jealous Wife," and many other parts. After her husband's death in 1862, Mrs. Drew leased the Arch street theatre and continued to manage the house for thirty-one years with marked success. She then played Mrs. Malaprop in Joseph Jefferson's production of "The Rivals," and for one season went with Julia Mar-

lowe to play the Widow Green in "The Love Chase." In 1895 and 1896 she played Mrs. Malaprop in the famous all-star cast of "The Rivals." Her last appearance was made in January, 1897, in "The Sporting Duchess" in which she played the title role. Her children, John and Georgiana, and her adopted son, Sidney, followed her profession. Sidney Drew was married to Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin. Georgiana Drew was born in 1856, and made her first appearance in 1872, in "The Ladies' Battle" at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia. She joined Augustin Daly's company in 1876. and subsequently supported Fanny Davenport and others. She was married, Dec. 31, 1876, to Maurice Barrymore, and later supported Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough and Helen Modjeska. She was the original Mrs. Hillary in William H. Crane's production of "The Senator," "Settled out of Court," and other plays. Her children Ethel and Lionel, also went on the stage. Mrs. Barrymore died at Santa Barbara, Cal., July 2, 1893. Mrs. John Drew died at Larchmont, N.Y., July 2, 1897. Mrs. Drew's autobiography was edited by her son John (1899).

DREXEL, Anthony Joseph, financier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1826; second son of Francis Martin Drexel. His father, born in Dornbion, Austrian Tyrol, April 7, 1792, immigrated to America in 1817, followed his vocation of portrait painter in Philadelphia, Peru, Chili and Mexico, and in 1837 founded the banking house of Drexel & Co. in Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 5, 1863. Anthony was educated in the banking house by his father from his thirteenth year and with his elder brother Francis A., and his younger brother, Joseph Wilhelm, succeeded to the business on the death of his father. In 1864 he joined George W. Childs in the purchase of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and their partnership and close friendship was ended only by Mr. Drexel's death. They formed the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York city, and Drexel, Horjes & Co., Paris. In 1876 they united with the Rothschilds and others in a syndicate which marketed $300,000,000 of 4½ per cent U.S. bonds and in 1878, $50,000,000 additional. In 1879 the house bought outright $15,000,000 worth of New York Central railroad stock; and in 1886 managed the sale of $20,000,000 of bonds of the Nashville & Louisville railroad company. They purchased $40,000,000 of the bonds of the Northern Pacific railroad and in 1891 with Brown Brothers negotiated a loan of $9,500,000 for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. He established in Philadelphia the Drexel institute of art, science and industry, dedicated Dec. 17, 1891, at a cost of $750,000, and endowed it with a fund of $1,000,000, to which sum he subsequently added $1,000,000. The institute was built to accommodate 2000 pupils. He also founded, in connection with George William Childs, the Childs-Drexel home for aged printers at Colorado Springs, Col., dedicated May 12, 1892. He married a daughter of John Roset of Philadelphia and had three sons, Anthony Joseph, Jr., John R., and George W. Childs Drexel, and one daughter, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. He died in Carlsbad, Bohemia, June 30, 1893.

DREXEL, Joseph Wilhelm, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24, 1833; son of Francis Martin Drexel. He was educated in the Philadelphia high school and by European travel. He entered his father's banking house when a boy and learned the business, retiring from the banking houses of Drexel & Co., and of Drexel, Morgan & Co., of which he was a partner, in 1876. He made New York his residence and was chairman of the sanitary commission, commissioner of the board of education, trustee of the Metropolitan museum of art, and of the National academy of sciences, director of the Metropolitan opera house, president of the New York philharmonic society, and a member of the American geographical society, of the New York historical society, and of the Society for the improvement of the condition of the poor. He originated and made practical demonstrations of various projects for bettering the condition of the poor, including the purchase and division into small farms of 6000 acres of land in Maryland and 7000 acres in Michigan, which were improved by Mr. Drexel, and the land and houses thereon sold to actual settlers at a low cost and on easy terms of payment. These experiments resulted in building up flourishing settlements with schools, churches, libraries and music halls. He purchased a 200-acre farm in New Jersey, near New York city, where he furnished work for the tramp class, feeding, clothing and teaching them the business of farming until other employment could be procured. He spent $15,000 in the experiment of free coffee houses in New York city, without results of any perceivable benefit to the persons he sought to help. His distribution of free tickets for coal to the poor was also a failure, but these experiments were valuable as directing the charitably inclined toward practical methods. He gave his cottage home at Mt. McGregor, N.Y., to General Grant as an asylum during his illness, and when the great soldier died there, he transferred the estate to the Grand Army of the Republic, to be kept as a memorial. It is estimated that he spent $50,000 annually in miscellaneous charities. He gave his collection of Italian paintings, coins, casts and musical instruments to the Metropolitan museum of art, and a valuable painting to the state of New York, to be hung in the executive mansion,

Albany. He was married to Lucy, daughter of Thomas Lloyd and Sarah Ann (Smith) Wharton. He died in New York city, March 25, 1888.

DRIGGS, John F., representative, was born in Kinderhook, N.Y., March 3, 1813. He became a master mechanic, was superintendent of the New York penitentiary in 1844–45, and worked in New York city until 1856, when he removed to East Saginaw, Mich. In 1858 he was chosen president of the village and served in the lower house of the state legislature in 1859. He was a representative in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863–69. He was a delegate to the Loyalist convention in Philadelphia in 1866. He died at East Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 17, 1877.

DRIPPS, Joseph Frederick, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, 1844; son of Matthew and Amelia (Millar) Dripps. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1863 and from Princeton theological seminary in 1868. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1870 and was pastor at Germantown, Pa., 1870–80; at Philadelphia, Pa., 1882–86, and at Savannah, Ga., 1889–96. He was president of the board of education of the Presbyterian church, 1884–89. He was married Jan. 27, 1875, to Emily, daughter of Robert D. Dunning. Lafayette college conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1884. He published: *Love and Friendship* (1880); *How to Believe;* and *How to Repent.*

DRISCOL, Michael, clergyman, was born in Drumbeagh, County Clare, Ireland, May 7, 1805, of German parents. He learned the trade of a stone cutter in his native country, and while yet a young man he immigrated to the United States and found employment near Bardstown, Ky., as a stone cutter. He later entered St. Mary's college and was admitted into the novitiate of the Jesuit order, Sept. 15, 1839. He was ordained a priest in 1846 and was appointed president of the diocesan seminary of St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y. In 1847 he was sent to Montreal, Canada, and was later made rector of St. Patrick's parish in that city. He returned to New York city in 1856 to accept the presidency of the College of St. Francis Xavier, and served as such until 1860; he was then made rector of St. Francis Xavier's church, and subsequently resigned to devote his time to missionary work. He was pastor of St. Joseph's church, Troy, N.Y., 1868–76, retiring to end his days at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., where he died, March 4, 1880.

DRISLER, Henry, educator, was born on Staten Island, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1818; son of Henry and Catherine Drisler. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1839, and was an instructor in the Columbia college grammar school until 1843, when he became a tutor in Greek and Latin in the college. In 1845 he was promoted to the adjunct professorship of the Greek and Latin languages, which he held until 1857. He was professor of Latin language and literature, 1857-67, and Jay professor of Greek language and literature, 1867–94. In 1888 he became acting president of Columbia college, and in 1890 was chosen dean of the School of arts. This office he resigned July 1, 1894, and became emeritus professor of Greek language and literature. In 1894 President Seth Low gave the college $10,000 for the endowment of a Henry Drisler scholarship in comparative philology. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1864 and from Harvard in 1886. In 1881 he became editor of Harper's classical series. He published an edition of Liddell and Scott's Passow's *Greek Lexicon* (1846), and an edition of Yonge's *English-Greek Lexicon* (1870). He died in New York city, Nov. 30, 1897.

DROMGOOLE, George Coke, representative, was born in Lawrenceville, Brunswick county, Va., about 1795; son of Edward Dromgoole of Sligo, Ireland. His mother was English. He entered the University of North Carolina in the class of 1814, but was not graduated. He was admitted to the bar and practised law in his native state at Gholsonville, Belfast, Gaston and Summit. He was a representative in the state legislature for several successive terms, a state senator, president of the senate, and a member of the second constitutional convention of Virginia. He was a representative in the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses, 1835–41, declined to be a candidate for the 27th congress and was elected to the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. He died at Summit, Va., April 27, 1847.

DROMGOOLE, Will Allen, author, was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1860; daughter of John Easter and Rebecca Mildred (Blanch) Dromgoole; granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas and Mary Dromgoole and of Ezekial and Mildred (Cook) Blanch of Virginia; and great-granddaughter of Edward Dromgoole of Sligo, Ireland, and his wife, an English woman. Her maternal grandfather was of Danish descent and her maternal grandmother was French. She was graduated from the Clarksville female academy, Tenn., in 1876. She was appointed assistant engrossing clerk of the Tennessee house of representatives in 1883, was elected engrossing clerk of the state senate, 1885; was re-elected in 1887; served an extra term, and was defeated for re-election in 1889. She taught school in Tennessee one year, and one year in Temple, Texas, and afterward devoted her time chiefly to literary work. She is the author of: *Heart of Old Hickory* (1891); *The Farrier's Dog and His Fellow* (1897); *Further Adventures of the Fellow* (1898); *Valley Path* (1898); *Three Little Crackers* (1898); *Hero Chums* (1898); *Rare Old Chums* (1898); *A Boy's*

Battle (1898); *Cuich, and Other Tales of Tennessee* (1898); *A Moonshiner's Son* (1898); *Harum-Scarum Joe* (1899); and *The Battle on Stone River* (1899); besides many magazine articles.

DROWN, Thomas Messinger, chemist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 19, 1842; son of William Appleton and Mary E. M. (Pierce) Drown. He was graduated at the Philadelphia central high school in 1859, and in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1862. He studied at Sheffield scientific school, Yale university, 1862–63, and at Lawrence scientific school, Harvard university, 1863–65. He studied chemistry in the School of mines at Freiberg, and at the University of Heidelberg, 1865–68; was an analytical chemist in Philadelphia, Pa., 1868; instructor in metallurgy at Harvard, 1869–71; secretary of the American institute of mining engineers, 1873–83; professor of analytical chemistry in Lafayette college, 1874–81, and in charge of the chemical department of the Massachusetts board of health, 1887–95. He was Perkins professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts institute of technology, 1885–89, and resigned in 1889 to accept the presidency of Lehigh university. He was elected an honorary member of the American institute of mining engineers. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1895. He edited the first eleven volumes of the *Transactions* of the American institute of mining engineers and is the author of various contributions to scientific journals.

DROWNE, Solomon, physician, was born in Providence, R.I., March 11, 1753; son of Solomon and Mercy Tillinghast (Arnold) Drowne; great-grandson of the Rev. Pardon Tillinghast; and a lineal descendant from Leonard Drown, who emigrated from the west of England soon after the accession of Charles II. and became a shipbuilder in Kittery, Maine. Solomon Drowne was graduated from Rhode Island college in 1773, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1781. In 1780 he entered the Revolutionary army and served as surgeon until the close of the war. He then practised medicine in Providence, R.I., until 1784, when he went abroad and studied in the hospitals and medical schools of England, Holland, Belgium and France. He returned to Providence in 1785 and practised there until 1788, when he went to Ohio and took part in the settlement and organization of Marietta. In 1789 he returned to Providence and remained there till 1792, when he removed to Morgantown, Va. He practised in Union, Pa., 1794–1801, and in Foster, R.I., from 1801 until his death. He was made a fellow of Brown university in 1783, and held the chair of materia medica and botany in that institution, 1811–34. He was vice-president of the Rhode Island medical society; a founder of the Rhode Island society for the encouragement of domestic industry, and a member of the American academy of arts and sciences. He built in Foster an elegant residence which he called Mount Hygeia, and established there a large botanical garden, the first in the state. He was married, Nov. 20, 1777, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Honora Russell of Boston, Mass. Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1786. He published: *Lines to the Memory of Dr. Joseph Warren* (1775); *Journal of a Cruise, 1780, in Private Sloop-of-war Hope* (1872); *Farmer's Guide* (with his son, William Drowne, 1824); and several orations and addresses. He died at Mount Hygeia, Foster, R.I., Feb. 5, 1834.

DROWNE, Thomas Stafford, clergyman, was born at Fruit Hill, North Providence, R.I., in 1823; son of Henry Bernardin and Julia Ann (Stafford) Drown; and grandson of Dr. Solomon and Elizabeth (Russell) Drowne, and of Thomas and Polly (Rhodes) Stafford. He was graduated at Brown university A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848, and from the General theological seminary, New York, in 1848. He was professor of systematic divinity and secretary of the board of trustees of the General theological seminary up to the time of his death, and secretary and registrar of the diocese of Long Island, and one of the bishop's examining chaplains. He received the degree of D.D. from Norwich university in 1866. He died at Flatbush, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 10, 1897.

DRUM, Richard Coulter, soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, May 28, 1825; son of Simon and Agnes (Lang) Drum; and grandson of Simon Drum, who immigrated to America in 1732. He was educated at Jefferson college, and Dec. 8, 1846, volunteered in the 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, to take part in the Mexican war, and fought in the ranks at the siege of Vera Cruz. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, U.S. infantry, Feb. 16, 1847, and was brevetted 1st lieutenant for his gallant action at Chapultepec and in the capture of the Mexican capital. He was aide-de-camp to General Harney in the Sioux expedition, and assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of the department of the west, and aide-de-camp to Gen. Persifor Frazer Smith, 1856–58. He was made assistant adjutant-general of the U.S. army, 1861; major, Aug. 3, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, July 17, 1862; colonel by brevet, Sept. 24, 1864, for meritorious and faithful services during the war; and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the adjutant-general's department during the war. He was promoted colonel, Feb. 22, 1869, and on June 15, 1880, succeeded General Townsend as adjutant-general of the U.S. army with the rank of brigadier-general. He was retired by operation of law, May 28, 1889.

DRUMGOOLE, John C., clergyman, was born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1828. He came with his parents to America in 1836 and attended St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., 1838–40. He was obliged to leave college to support the family and became sexton of St. Mary's church. He determined to consecrate his life to the amelioration of the temporal and spiritual condition of the poor, and as soon as able resumed his studies at the College of St. Francis Xavier, pursuing his theological course at the Seminary of our Lady of Angels, Niagara Falls, N.Y. He was ordained a priest May 24, 1865, and was made curate of St. Mary's church. He was at his own solicitation made director of St. Vincent de Paul's newsboys' lodging house in Warren street in 1871, and in 1881, the mission having grown into such proportions as to demand a new building, he erected a fire-proof building on four city lots on Lafayette Place and Great Jones street, New York city, at a cost of $3,400,000, afterward known as Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, and St. Joseph's union. In 1883, needing more room, he purchased 600 acres on Princes bay, Staten Island, and named it Mount Loretto Farm, where he provided for housing about 700 children. Most of the money, upwards of $700,000, was obtained through subscriptions to Father Drumgoole's paper, *The Homeless Child and Messenger of St. Joseph's Union.* In both institutions are provisions to give homes, food and instruction to 1500 children. When these buildings and their equipments were completed there was not a dollar of debt on the institution. After the death of Father Drumgoole, a statue in bronze, heroic size, was erected to his memory on the corner of the streets at the angle of the asylum walls. It represented the founder giving encouragement and help to a street waif. He died in New York city, March 28, 1888.

DRUMMOND, Thomas, jurist, was born in Bristol Mills, Maine, Oct. 16, 1809; son of the Hon. James and Jane (Little) Drummond. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1830. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, practising in Philadelphia, Pa., 1833–35. He then removed to Galena, Ill., and in 1839 was married to Delia, daughter of John P. Sheldon of Willow Springs, Wis. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature, 1840–41; U.S. district judge, 1850–69; removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1854, and was judge of the 7th circuit, 1869–84. He lived in Galena, 1835–54; Chicago, 1854–84; Winfield, 1884–88, and Wheaton, 1888–90. He died in Wheaton, Ill., May 15, 1890.

DRURY, John Benjamin, clergyman, was born in Rhinebeck, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1838; son of Alfred and Maria A. (Schultz) Drury. The Drurys came from London, England. John Benjamin Drury received his preparatory education at the Rhinebeck academy and was graduated at Rutgers college in 1858 and at the theological seminary of the Reformed (Dutch) church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1861. He served the Reformed church, Davenport, Iowa, 1861–63, the First Reformed church, Ghent, N. Y., 1864–87, and became editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* in 1887. He was president of the Particular synod of Albany in 1881, president of the General synod of the Reformed church in 1886, a member of the board of superintendents of the theological seminary, New Brunswick, N. J., 1874–76, 1883–85, and from 1892; a trustee of Rutgers college from 1887 and Vedder lecturer in 1883. He was a member and lecturer of the American institute of Christian philosophy from 1883; member of the executive committee of the American section of the Alliance of Reformed churches holding the Presbyterian system from 1887; member of the American society of church history from 1888, and of the Aldine club from 1893. He was married Sept. 2, 1869, to Henrietta Wynkoop, daughter of John M. Keese of Rhinebeek, N.Y. Rutgers conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1880. He published *Truths and Untruths of Evolution* (1884); *Historical Sketch of First Church, Ghent, N.Y.* (1876); *History of Reformed (Dutch) Church, Rhinebeck, N. Y.* (1881); and numerous contributions to current periodical literature.

John B. Drury.

DRYDEN, John Fairfield, insurance president, was born in Farmington, Me., Aug. 7, 1839; son of John and Elizabeth B. Dryden. He entered Yale college in 1861, and in 1875 established the Prudential Insurance Company of America, serving as its secretary until 1881, when he became its president. He was a presidential elector (Republican) from New Jersey in 1876 and 1900, and was elected U. S. senator in 1902, for the term expiring in 1907.

DRYSDALE, William, author, was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 11, 1852; son of the Rev. Walter Scott and Mary Catherine Drysdale. He was educated under the direction of his father and at the Columbia law school. He engaged in newspaper work on the staff of the New York *Sun*, 1874; was city editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, 1875–76; returned to New York city in 1877, where he was engaged on the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, and as foreign correspondent, 1877–99.

He is the author of: *Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit* (selections from the writings and sayings of Henry Ward Beecher) (1887); *In Sunny Lands* (1885); *The Princess of Montserrat* (1890); *The Mystery of Abel Forefinger* (1893); *The Young Reporter* (1895); *The Fast Mail* (1896); *The Beach Patrol* (1897); *The Young Supercargo* (1898); *Cadet Standish of the St. Louis* (1899); and *Helps for Ambitious Boys* (1899). He died in Cranford, N. J. Sept. 20, 1901.

DUANE, James, jurist, was born in New York city, Feb. 6, 1733; third son of Anthony and Althea (Ketaltas) Duane. Anthony Duane, a native of County Galway, Ireland, and an officer in the British navy, resigned after being stationed in New York, and returned there to make the city his home. He married as his second wife Althea Ketaltas, the daughter of a leading merchant of the city. She died in 1736 and he was married in 1741 to the widow of Thomas Lynch of Flushing, N.Y. He died Aug. 14, 1747. His son James was educated for the law in the office of James Alexander and was admitted an attorney, Aug. 3, 1754. He was married Oct. 21, 1759, to Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Livingston, proprietor of the Livingston manor on the Hudson river. He inherited from his father valuable property, including a tract of 6000 acres of land in the wilderness west of Albany, N.Y., afterward Duanesburg, Schenectady county. He also purchased 64,000 acres of land in the New Hampshire grant, now a part of Vermont, which he supposed to be a portion of the province of New York, and of which he could never gain possession. In 1774 he was a member of the active committees organized in New York city to oppose British encroachments and he was elected to the Continental congress of that year. In April, 1775, he was a delegate to the New York provincial congress and again from June, 1776, to April, 1777. He was again chosen by that body to the Continental congress and continued a delegate in regular attendance, 1774–84, meanwhile removing his family from New York city to Livingston manor for safety. He at first favored the uniting of the colonies under a president appointed by the king, with congress bound by the acts of parliament. He also opposed the Declaration of Independence, and sought to defer its adoption, hoping to avoid final separation. With John Jay and Peter Van Schaeck he was in favor of conciliation. He however signed the articles of confederation for New York with Francis Lewis, William Duer and Gouverneur Morris in 1771. He took possession of his large estates in New York city upon the evacuation of the place by the British troops, Nov. 25, 1783, and made his home on his farm of twenty acres, afterward Gramercy Park. The same year he was elected a state senator, serving 1782–85, and again, 1789–90. On Feb. 5, 1784, he was appointed by Governor Clinton mayor of New York and held the office for nearly six years. He was a member of the council and of the convention of 1788. President Washington appointed him U.S. district judge of New York in 1789 and he continued on the bench for five years. His failing health compelled him to resign in 1794, and he erected a house at Duanesburg, but did not live to see it completed. He died in Schenectady, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1797.

DUANE, James Chatham, soldier, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., June 30, 1824; son of James Duane; grandson of James C. Duane; and great-grandson of Judge James Duane, the first mayor of New York city, and Mary Livingston, his wife. He was graduated from Union college in 1844 and from the U.S. military academy in 1848, standing third in a class of thirty-eight. He served there with a company of sappers, miners and pontoniers, 1848–54; and as assistant instructor of practical military engineering, 1852–54; was assistant engineer in building Fort Trumbull, Conn., in 1849, and Fort Carroll, Md., 1854–56; lighthouse engineer of the New York district, 1856–58; on the Utah expedition in command of the engineering company in 1858; and as inspector of practical military engineering and in command of the sappers, miners and pontoniers at the Military academy, 1858–61. He commanded an engineer company guarding the national capitol, 1861, and later in the same year was at Fort Pickens, Fla. He was promoted captain Aug. 6, 1861; organized the engineer battalion and engineer equipage, army of the Potomac, 1861–62; was detached to bridge the Potomac at Harper's Ferry in February, 1862; commanded the engineer battalion in the siege of Yorktown, April, 1862; took part in the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, and in the subsequent operations of the campaign in the construction of roads, field works and bridges, particularly in building the bridge 2000 feet long over the Chickahominy, Aug. 12–14, 1862. As chief engineer of the army of the Potomac, he took part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was promoted major March 3, 1863, was chief engineer of the department of the South, and engaged in the attack on Fort McAllister, Ga., and in the operations against Charleston, S.C. From July, 1863, to June, 1865, he was chief engineer of the army of the Potomac. On July 6, 1864, he was brevetted lieutenant-colo-

nel and colonel, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general. He was in command of the post of Willett's Point, and was superintending engineer of the fort, 1865–68. He was appointed superintending engineer of defences in Maine and New Hampshire, and on June 10, 1883, was promoted colonel. He was engineer in charge of the 1st, 2d and 3d lighthouse districts and president of the board of engineers in New York city, having in charge the subject of harbor defence there and elsewhere. In 1870–71, while engineer of the 1st lighthouse district, he made a series of elaborate experiments on the transmission of sound in its application to fog signalling, which received marked attention from scientists. He was made chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier-general, Oct. 4, 1886, and was retired, June 30, 1888. In August, 1888, he was appointed a member of the board of aqueduct commissioners of New York city and was elected president of the board at their first meeting. He was an honorary member of the American society of civil engineers, 1886–97. He was married in 1850 to Harriet W., daughter of Capt. Henry Brewerton, U.S.A. Their son, James Duane, became assistant civil engineer in charge of the water mains of New York city, and died in that city, Jan. 12, 1899. General Duane is the author of: *Manual for Engineer Troops*, and joint author of *Organization of the Bridge Equipage of the U.S. Army* (1870). He died in New York city, Nov. 8, 1897.

DUANE, William, journalist, was born near Lake Champlain, N.Y., in 1760; son of John and Anastasia (Sarsfield) Duane. He went to Ireland when very young and there acquired his education. In 1787 he went to India, where he accumulated a fortune by shrewd business ventures. He was editor of *The World* and as such became involved in a dispute between the local government and the English troops, which made him extremely unpopular with the former. A conspiracy was formed and he was placed on board an England bound vessel, taken to London, and his property confiscated. He was for a short time parliamentary reporter for the London *General Advertiser*, which became the well-known *Times*, and in 1796 returned to his native country. He settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and became editor of the *Aurora*, a leading Democratic paper. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1805, and in March, 1813, was commissioned adjutant-general, serving as such in the war of 1812. In 1822 he resigned the editorship of the *Aurora* and spent a year in travel through South America. In 1826 he was appointed prothonotary of the supreme court of Pennsylvania for the eastern district, holding the office until his death. His published works include: *The Mississippi Question* (1803); *A Military Dictionary* (1810): *An Epitome of the Arts and Sciences* (1811); *A Handbook for Riflemen* (1813); *A Handbook for Infantry* (1813); *American Military Library* (1819); and *A Visit to Colombia in 1822–23* (1826). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1835.

DUANE, William, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7, 1808; son of William John and Deborah (Bache) Duane. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1822–25, and was admitted to the bar in 1830, practising in Pittsburg for a short time and then in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania. He was married to Louisa, daughter of Samuel Brooks of Philadelphia, and their son, Charles Williams Duane, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1837, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1858 and became a Protestant Episcopal clergyman. William Duane is the author of: *Christopher Marshall's Diary* (edited 1839; new ed., 1844); *A View of the Relation of Landlord and Tenant in Pennsylvania* (1844); *Coffee, Tea and Chocolate* (translated 1846); *Law of Roads, Highways, Bridges and Ferries in Pennsylvania* (1848); and *Canada and the Continental Congress* (1850). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4, 1882.

DUANE, William John, lawyer, was born in Clonmel, Ireland, May 9, 1780; son of William and Catherine (Corcoran) Duane. His father, a native of New York, was then making his home in Ireland. He learned the printing business in the office of his father in Philadelphia, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1815, attaining eminence in his profession. He was repeatedly elected a representative in the state legislature. He was assistant editor of the *Aurora*, 1795–1822, and in 1833 was appointed secretary of the United States treasury, by President Jackson, who removed him from the office for refusing to order the deposits to be withdrawn from the United States bank. He was married to Deborah Bache of Philadelphia. He published: *The Law of Nations Investigated* (1809); *Letters on Internal Improvements* (1811); and *Narrative and Correspondence Concerning the Removal of the Deposits* (1838). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27, 1865.

DU BARRY, Beekman, soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 20, 1824. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy, July 1, 1849, was brevetted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 1st artillery. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, Feb. 13, 1850; 1st lieutenant, Dec. 24, 1853; captain, May 11, 1861, and major, Feb. 9, 1863. He was on duty in the subsistence and commissary department during the civil war, attaining the position of assistant commissary general. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel for meritorious and faithful services during the war, March 13, 1865; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, May 20, 1882; colonel, Sept. 8, 1889, and brigadier-general, July 10, 1890. He served in the

commissary and subsistence departments as assistant commissary general and commissary general, 1865–92. He was placed on the retired list Dec. 4, 1892. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1901.

DUBBS, Joseph Henry, educator, was born in North Whitehall, Pa., Oct. 5, 1838; son of the Rev. Dr. Joseph S. and Eleanor (Lerch) Dubbs; and great-grandson of Jacob Dubs, who came to America from the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, in 1732, and settled in Pennsylvania. Joseph Henry was graduated from Franklin and Marshall college in 1856; and from the Theological seminary, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1859, and was ordained a minister of the Reformed church (German) in the same year at Harrisburg, Pa. He became pastor of Zion church, Allentown, in 1859; Trinity church, Pottstown, in 1863; and Christ Reformed church, Philadelphia, in 1871. In 1875 he was elected Audenried professor of history and archæology in Franklin and Marshall college. In 1879 he was elected a corresponding member of the Ethnographic society of France, and in 1885 a fellow of the Royal historical society of Great Britain. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Ursinus college in 1878, and that of LL.D. from Heidelberg university, Ohio, in 1897. He was editorial correspondent of the *Reformed Church Messenger*, 1873–75, and editor-in-chief of that paper, 1895–96; editor of *The Guardian*, 1882–86; and published: *Historic Manual of the Reformed Church* (1895); *Home Ballads and Metrical Versions* (1888); *Why Am I Reformed?* (1889); and wrote the History of the Reformed Church published in Vol. VIII., American Church History Series (1895).

DUBOIS, Augustus Jay, educator, was born at Newton Falls, Ohio, April 25, 1849; son of Henry Augustus and Helen (Jay) Dubois; grandson of Cornelius Du Bois and of Peter A. Jay; and a descendant of John Jay. He was graduated from Yale, Ph.B., 1869, C.E., 1870, and Ph.D., 1873. He studied in the mining school at Freiburg, Saxony, 1873–75; was professor of civil and mechanical engineering in Lehigh university, 1875–77; Higgin professor of dynamical engineering at Yale, 1877–84, and was transferred in 1884 to the chair of civil engineering. He was elected a life member of the American society of mechanical engineers, Aug. 10, 1881. Among his published writings are: *Elements of Graphical Statics* (1875); *The New Method of Graphical Statics* (1875); *The Stresses in Framed Structures* (1883; 12th ed., 1897); *The Elementary Principles of Mechanics* (1894); *Tables for Bridge Engineers* (1885); translations, including Weisbach's *Hydraulics and Hydraulic Motors* (1877); Weyrauch's *Iron and Steel Structures* (1877); Weisbach's *Theory of the Steam Engine* (1878); and Roentgen's *Thermodynamics* (1880).

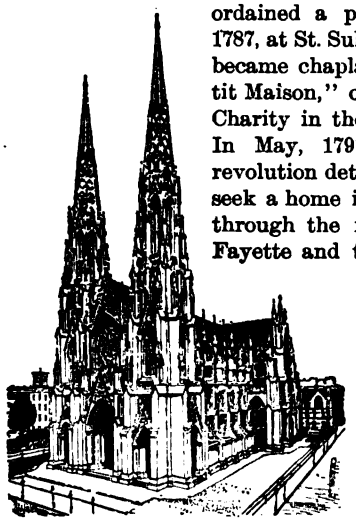
DUBOIS, Fred Thomas, senator, was born in Crawford county, Ill., May 29, 1851; son of Jesse Kilgore and Delia (Morris) Dubois. He was prepared for college at Springfield, Ill., was graduated at Yale in 1872, became a clerk in a counting-house, and afterward obtained a position in the state auditor's office. In 1875 he was appointed secretary of the board of railway and warehouse commissioners in Illinois. In 1880 he removed to Blackfoot, Idaho, and was employed at the Fort Hall agency until 1882, when he was appointed U.S. marshal for the territory. He was a delegate to the 50th and 51st congresses, serving until the admission of Idaho as a state in 1890. On Dec. 18, 1890, he was elected U.S. senator from Idaho, serving until March 3, 1897. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1892 and was selected to notify Whitelaw Reid of his nomination as vice-president. He was also a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896 and left the convention and the Republican party. He was made chairman of the executive committee of the silver Republican party.

DU BOIS, George Washington, clergyman, was born in New York city, Sept. 26, 1822; son of Cornelius and Sarah Platt (Ogden) Du Bois; grandson of Peter and Maria (Van Voorhees) Du Bois of Dutchess county, N.Y., and of Robert and Sarah (Platt) Ogden of Huntington, Long Island, N.Y. His remote ancestor and original settler in America was Jacques Du Bois, who was born about 1628 in Lille, France. The brothers of his maternal grandfather, Col. Aaron Ogden and Gen. Mathias Ogden, served with distinction in the war of the Revolution. George W. Du Bois was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1843 and from the theological seminary at Gambier, Ohio, in 1846. He was rector at Cincinnati, 1846; at Warren, 1848–53; at Zanesville, 1853–57; at Chillicothe, Ohio, 1857–62; and was chaplain of the 11th Ohio volunteers, 1861–62. He was rector at St. Paul, Minn., 1863–64; Dubuque, Iowa, 1865–67; Faribault, Minn., 1867–78; Crosswicks and Allentown, N.J., 1878–79; Wilmington, Del., 1879–84, and resided at Essex, N.Y., from 1884. He was married in 1848 to Maria Coxe, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Charles McIlvaine, D.D., D.C.L.; and of their children, George McIlvaine and Henry Ogden took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1897.

DUBOIS, Henry Augustus, physician, was born in New York city, Aug. 9, 1808; son of Cornelius and Sarah Platt (Ogden) Dubois; grandson of Peter and Mary (Van Voorhees) Du Bois; and fifth in descent from Jacques Du Bois, a French Huguenot refugee. He was graduated

from Columbia college in 1827, and from the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1830. The following year he went abroad and remained there three years, studying chiefly in Paris. On his return in 1834 he settled in practice in his native city. He was married in 1835 to Helen, daughter of Peter A. Jay and granddaughter of Chief-Justice John Jay, and soon afterward removed to Ohio, where he owned the land which afterward became Newton Falls. He returned to New York city in 1852 and removed to New Haven, Conn., in 1854. He was a member of the Connecticut academy of arts and sciences and of the Geological society of France. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 13, 1884.

DUBOIS, John, R.C. bishop, was born in Paris, France, Aug. 24, 1764. His secular education was acquired at the College of Louis le Grand, where he had among his classmates Robespierre and Camille Desmoulins. He took his theological course at the Oratorian seminary of St. Magloire and was ordained a priest, Sept. 22, 1787, at St. Sulpice, Paris. He became chaplain at the "Petit Maison," of the Sisters of Charity in the Rue de Seve. In May, 1791, the French revolution determined him to seek a home in America and through the influence of La Fayette and the De Noailles family he escaped from Paris disguised as a citizen and reached Norfolk, Va., in August, 1791. He was received by Bishop Carroll and placed in charge of the church at Norfolk, Va. His letters from La Fayette secured him the friendship of powerful statesmen and while residing at the house of James Monroe he was instructed in the English language by Patrick Henry. There being no Roman Catholic church in Richmond, he was allowed to hold service in the state capitol. He was transferred to Alexandria, Frederick and Emmittsburg, respectively, building his first church at Frederick. He joined the order of St. Sulpice in 1809, founded the Mount St. Mary's college and was its first president, teacher of Latin and French, superior of St. Joseph's academy, and procurator and treasurer of the college. He also aided Mother Seton in founding the American order of Sisters of Charity. In 1826 he was appointed bishop of New York and was consecrated by Archbishop Maréchal, Oct. 29, 1826, in the cathedral in Baltimore. In his diocese, embracing the entire state of New York and part of New Jersey, he found a Catholic population of 150,000, ministered to by eighteen priests in eight churches. He met the opposition of the trustees who wished to dictate as to the appointment of priests and in other diocesan matters, and declared that he would be their bishop whether they supported him or not. With the assistance of the Association for the propagation of the faith he erected churches in Albany and Buffalo and cleared the debt on the church at Newark, N.J. In July, 1829, he founded a female academy in New York city, placing it under the care of the Sisters of Charity. In 1830 he purchased a farm at Nyack, N.Y., where he began the erection of a college, but fire destroyed the buildings and the project was abandoned. He subsequently built St. Vincent de Paul's seminary, Lafargeville, N.Y. In 1837 declining health forced him to seek a coadjutor and John Hughes was appointed to assist in the labors of the diocese. He died in New York city, Dec. 21, 1842.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK CITY.

DU BOIS, William Edward Burghardt, educator, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., Feb. 23, 1868; son of negro parents. His father was Alfred Du Bois, son of Alexander Du Bois, whose father was a French physician in the West Indies. His mother was Mary S. Burghardt, daughter of Othello Burghardt, whose grandfather, Thomas Burghardt, was a native chieftain, and was brought from Africa as a slave by the Dutch about 1750. He attended Fisk university, Tenn., and was graduated from Harvard in 1890, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1891. For two years he was fellow in sociology in Harvard and in 1892 was sent abroad by the trustees of the John F. Slater fund, to study history and political science, and remained at the University of Berlin for two years. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard in 1895. On his return he became professor of Latin in Wilberforce university, Ohio, resigning the chair in 1896 to become assistant in sociology in the University of Pennsylvania, to take charge of a special investigation into the condition of the negro people in the city of Philadelphia. He was afterward made professor of economics and history in Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga. He was married, May 12, 1896, to Nina Gomer. He is the author of: *The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638–1870* (1896); and the first volume of the *Harvard Historical Studies* published under the direction of the department of history in Harvard university. He also published: *The Study of the Negro Problems* (1898); *The Philadelphia Negro, A Social Study* (1898), and newspaper articles discussing sociological subjects.

DU BOSE, William Porcher, educator, was born in Winnsboro, S.C., April 11, 1836; son of Theodore S. and Jane S. (Porcher) Du Bose; grandson of Samuel and Eliza (Marion) DuBose and of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sinkler) Porcher; and of Huguenot descent on both sides. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1859, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army, where he held the office of adjutant. After the war he studied theology and in 1865 took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was rector of St. John's church, Winnsboro, S.C., 1866–67, and of Trinity church, Abbeville, S.C., 1868–71. He was made chaplain and professor in the University of the South in 1871 and professor of exegesis and moral science and dean of the theological department in 1894. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia college in 1875. He is the author of: *The Soteriology of the New Testament* (1892), and *The Ecumenical Councils* (1897).

DUBOURG, Louis William Valentine, R.C. bishop, was born at Cape Français, San Domingo, W.I., Feb. 14, 1766, the family being from Bordeaux, France. After acquiring a collegiate education in France he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, where he completed his theological course and was ordained a priest in 1788. He was placed in charge of a preparatory establishment at Issy and when the French revolution broke out he fled to Spain and thence to America, arriving in Baltimore in December, 1794. Under advice of Bishop Carroll he joined the order of St. Sulpice in 1795. In 1796 he was appointed president of Georgetown college, where he remained until 1798, when he went with Fathers Flaget and Badade to Havana, Cuba, and they there endeavored to found a Sulpitian college. They met with opposition from the native priests, and Dubourg and Badade returned in 1799, but brought back with them some of the more intelligent Cubans to be educated in Baltimore. A school was opened for them which afterward became St. Mary's college. The accommodations hardly sufficed for the students sent from the West Indies by Father Flaget, 1799–1801, but in 1803 the Spanish government demanded the return to Cuba of all her subjects, the government sending a ship to convey them home. In 1806 he secured an act of the legislature of Maryland making St. Mary's college a university, and it became known as the Theological seminary of St. Sulpice and St. Mary's university. Father Dubourg induced Mother Seton, the founder of the Sisters of Charity in America, to remain in the United States rather than join a religious community in France, and he purchased the land for the Emmittsburg convent and was appointed by Bishop Carroll ecclesiastical superior of the order. In 1812 he was appointed administrator apostolic to the vacant diocese of New Orleans, and during the war, 1812–13, he wrote patriotic letters to his people. In 1815 he went to Europe to procure priests for his diocese, as well as means for the establishment of educational and charitable institutions, and was appointed by Rome, bishop of New Orleans, Sept. 15, 1815, and was consecrated by Cardinal Joseph Doria Pamfilo, Sept. 24, 1815. He then proceeded to France, where he obtained recruits. King Louis XVIII. placed at his service a war frigate, the *Caravane*, in which he embarked, July 1, 1817, with a company of thirty-one persons. They landed at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 4, 1817, and went from there to St. Louis, Mo., where Bishop Dubourg made his residence. He founded a seminary and college at the Barrens, and another at St. Louis, and at his request in 1825, a Jesuit mission was settled at Florrisant. Subsequently he transferred to the order of Jesus his college at St. Louis. Bishop Dubourg visited Washington, D.C., during Monroe's administration and procured money from the government for his Indian missions. He established schools for girls in charge of the Sisters of Loretto and induced five ladies of the order of the Sacred Heart in Paris to accompany him to St. Louis and found a convent. He erected a cathedral at St. Louis, and numerous churches throughout the diocese. In 1823 he removed to New Orleans, La., and the Rev. Joseph Rosati was appointed as his coadjutor. In 1826 he went to Europe on business for his see, and while in Rome he resigned the see of New Orleans in November, 1826, and was transferred to the bishopric of Montauban in France on the nomination of the king, Aug. 13, 1826, decreed at Rome, Oct. 2, 1826. On Feb. 15, 1833, he was appointed to succeed Cardinal Rohan as archbishop of Bensançon and took possession of his see, Oct. 10, 1833. He died at Bensançon, France, Dec. 12, 1833.

DUBUIS, Claude Mary, R.C. bishop, was born at Coutouvre, Loire, France, March 10, 1817. He studied for the priesthood and after his ordination in the seminary chapel at Lyons, June 1, 1844, he immigrated to Texas and served as missionary priest at Castroville, 1847–50. He had no house and lived in a hut, but afterward, with the aid of another missionary, built with his own hands a schoolhouse and residence. He was transferred to San Antonio in 1850, where he was in charge of the church of San Fernando and founded there the Ursuline convent and academy. In 1862 he was appointed bishop of Galveston and was consecrated at the Grand seminary, Lyons, France, Nov. 23, 1862, by Bishop Odin of New Orleans, U.S.A., and returned to Galveston as successor to Bishop Odin. After the civil war the growth of the diocese was extraordinary. He built several new churches, convents, seminaries, colleges and academies and maintained thriving religious

orders of both men and women. He was given a coadjutor in the person of the Rt. Rev. P. Dufal, May 14, 1878, who resigned in 1880. Bishop Dubois himself resigned, July 12, 1881, retaining the title of bishop of Galveston. He was succeeded in 1882 by the Rt. Rev. Nicholas A. Gallagher. Dubois remained titular bishop of Galveston till Dec. 16, 1892, when he received the titular see of "Arcae" and was promoted archbishop. He assisted the archbishop of Lyons in Episcopal work till his death in Vernaison, France, May 22, 1895.

DUCAT, Arthur Charles, soldier, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 24, 1830; youngest son of Mungo and Dorcas (Atkinson) Ducat. He was educated as a civil engineer, came to America in 1851 and settled in Chicago, Ill., where he was employed on important railroads and on public works. He was secretary and chief surveyor of the board of underwriters of Chicago, Ill., 1857–61, during which time he introduced the paid fire department system in Chicago. In April, 1861, he raised a corps of sappers and miners for service in the Union army, and on the government refusing to employ them he enlisted as a private in the 12th Illinois volunteers, served in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky, under Lyon and Grant, and was rapidly promoted lieutenant, adjutant, captain and major. For bravery displayed at the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and continued under Grant until August, 1862, participating in all the battles, including Pittsburg Landing. He served as outpost officer, commanding the grand guards and pickets of the army of the Tennessee, instituting that system afterward adopted by the war department. He was appointed inspector-general on the staff of General Rosecrans and his chief of staff when that general commanded the army of the Ohio. He fought in the battle of Corinth and was inspector-general of the 14th army corps and subsequently of the army of the Cumberland. He inaugurated the bureau of the inspector-general's department as used in the war department and also organized a signal service corps for the army of the Cumberland at Nashville. He served in all the battles up to and including Chickamauga, and when General Rosecrans was relieved he was made inspector-general on the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas and served as such until January, 1864, when he resigned on account of failing health, having declined to be transferred to the invalid corps with the rank of brigadier-general. Upon returning to Chicago he assumed charge of the business of the Home insurance company of New York city in Illinois and several adjacent states and subsequently added to his business the agency of four other New York companies. In 1875, by direction of Governor Beveridge, he reorganized the militia of Illinois. He framed the bill for the development of the national guard of the state, passed in 1877, and Governor Cullom appointed him major-general of the first division. He resigned this commission in 1879 and the state passed a law abolishing the office. He was elected to a companionship of the first class in the Military order of the Loyal Legion. He prepared and published: *Ducat's Practice of Fire Underwriting*. He died at Downer's Grove, Ill., Jan. 29, 1896.

DUCEY, Thomas James, clergyman, was born in Lismore, Ireland, Feb. 4, 1848. He was brought to America by his parents in 1848, attended the public schools, and became a clerk in a law office. In 1859 he was adopted by James T. Brady, the celebrated lawyer, by whom he was sent to the College of St. Francis Xavier, and in 1864 to the theological seminary at Troy, N.Y. He was ordained a priest in 1868 and was assistant at the Church of the Nativity in 1869. He there began his crusade against municipal corruption and complaints were made against his sermons by the city officials. The young priest was sustained by the archbishop and in 1872 he was transferred to St. Michael's church. In 1874 he began to organize young men into societies for social and religious purposes, and maintained the organizations at his own expense. In 1880 he founded the church of St. Leo at a cost of $200,000, and in 1885 he again raised his voice against corruption in city affairs. He was a voluntary assistant chaplain at the Tombs prison for many years and in 1887 founded a home for indigent servant women. He made numerous public addresses on current, political and economical questions and was in especial favor with Protestant clergymen and laymen. In 1899 he erected in New York city, at a cost of $65,000, the "House of Repose for the Dead," free alike to Protestants and Catholics, to which the unknown dead may be borne to await the last rites of their faith.

DU CHAILLU, Paul Belloni, traveller, was born in New Orleans, La., July 31, 1835. His father received a government appointment as consul at a French settlement at the mouth of the Gaboon river in western Africa, and in this settlement the son was brought up and educated, principally at a Jesuit school. He soon became familiar with the native language and mode of life. In 1852 he came to New York as supercargo to a shipload of ebony, shipped by his father, and while in that city contributed to the *Tribune* a series of letters on the Gaboon country which attracted general attention. This interest determined him to become a citizen of the United States and to acquire a still more extended knowledge of the west coast of Africa with a view to lecturing on the subject. He passed four years in these explorations, travelling on foot

over 8,000 miles with no white man for companion. In the journey he secured rare birds, reptiles and quadrupeds never before seen or classified. He included in his collection several gorillas, which animal had never before been studied by scientists and was at the time unknown to white men. He returned to New York in 1859 and exhibited his trophies, many of which were afterward secured by the British museum. His discoveries changed the accepted maps of that section of Africa and his statements published at the time were received with distrust. This led to a controversy between Professor Gray of the British museum and Prof. Richard Owen, the latter defending the traveller. He thereupon decided to make a second expedition to verify his previous observations, first pursuing a course of scientific study to enable him to take accurate measurements, make astronomical calculations and produce photographs of the places visited. While so preparing himself a French government expedition explored the Ogobai river and confirmed Du Chaillu's reports. Capt. Richard F. Burton verified his statements as to the existence and methods of the Fan tribe of cannibals. He nevertheless carried out his original project and sailed for England in August, 1863. On endeavoring to land at the mouth of the Ogobai river he lost his scientific instruments, including his camera, and was forced to await a new supply from England, spending his time in studying the habits of the gorilla. In September, 1864, with ten Commi negroes, he returned to the jungle and made careful observations. He also discovered tribes and countries hitherto unknown. Being robbed of all his outfit save his written journals, which gave his astronomical observations, he was obliged to discontinue his journey in September, 1865. He then visited England and returned to the United States where he published his journal and lectured for a number of years, extending his lecture tour to England, Scandinavia, Lapland and Finland, and finally making his home in New York city. On Jan. 30, 1893, the council of the American geographical society presented him with a silver loving-cup in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his return from Africa. He died in St. Petersburg, Russia, April 29, 1903. His published works include: *Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa* (1861, 2d edition, 1871); *A Journey to Ashango Land* (1867); *Stories of the Gorilla Country* (1868); *Wild Life Under the Equator* (1869); *Lost in the Jungle* (1869); *My Apingi Kingdom* (1870); *The Country of the Dwarfs* (1871); *The Land of the Midnight Sun* (1881); *The Viking Age* (1887); *Ivar, the Viking* (1893); *The People of the Great African Forest; The Land of the Long Night.*

DUCHÉ, Jacob, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in January, 1737; son of Jacob and Mary (Spence) Duché. His father immigrated to America with William Penn and became mayor of Philadelphia. The son was prepared for college at Clare Hall, Philadelphia, and was a tutor in 1753. On May 25, 1754, he entered the College of Philadelphia, afterward the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1757 valedictorian of the first class to be graduated. He then went to England and studied theology at the University of Cambridge until 1759, when he was licensed by the bishop of London as an assistant minister, serving in Christ church, Philadelphia, 1759–75. He was professor of oratory in the College of Philadelphia, 1759–78; rector of Christ church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia, 1775–77; and a trustee of the College of Philadelphia, 1761–78. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he took sides with the patriots and made the opening prayer at the assembling of the 1st continental congress, Sept. 7, 1774. He was chosen chaplain to congress, July 9, 1776, and on Oct. 8, 1777, he wrote an extraordinary letter to General Washington, which was delivered by Mrs. Ferguson and which Washington transmitted to congress. "The object of this letter," says a biographer, "was to cast a general odium on the Whig cause, to induce Washington to apostatize and resign his command of the army, or, at the head of it, to force congress to desist from hostilities and to rescind the Declaration of Independence." The result of the letter was the banishment of its author and the confiscation of his estate. His house was bought by Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Duché went to England and during the Revolutionary war was chaplain to the Asylum in St. George's Fields, London. He returned to Philadelphia in 1790. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Hopkinson. In 1768 he was elected a member of the American philosophical society. He received the degree of D.D. His published works include: *Letters of Tamoc Caspipina* (1774), and *Discourses* (1779). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1798.

DUCHESNE, Philippa Rose, pioneer, was born in France in 1769. She received a thorough educational training which included higher mathematics and the classics. Her confessor at the convent where she was sent to prepare for her first communion had been a missionary in Louisiana, and his account convinced her of the needs of the women and girls in that region. After devoting herself for a time to the care of prisoners and the education of street children in Grenoble, she organized in 1801 a community of women who devoted themselves to teaching

young children, and this community afterward was absorbed by the Society of the Sacred Heart. With four women companions she landed in New Orleans in 1818, but finding a better field further in the wilderness, she opened a school at St. Louis, where she met with little success. She then removed to Florissant, which she made the permanent centre of the Society of the Sacred Heart in America. Here she commenced a work of great reform, reaching Creole, Indian and Negro women and children, and established other communities and schools, including four schools for Indian and white adults. In 1827 she founded the Academy of the Sacred Heart in St. Louis and in 1838 the convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Charles, Mo. In 1840 she was superseded by Madame Galitzin and took her place in the convent at St. Charles as a nun. She afterward obtained permission to go with three companions and teach the Pottawattamie Indians where the Jesuits had established a mission. Her advanced age and failing health forced her return to the convent at the end of her first year's labors. She died at St. Charles, Mo., in 1852.

DUDLEY, Benjamin Winslow, surgeon, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., April 12, 1785; son of the Rev. Ambrose Dudley, a pioneer Baptist preacher of Kentucky. He attended Transylvania university for a brief period and in 1806 received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He practised in Lexington, Ky., until 1810, when he went abroad and spent four years in study under eminent surgeons of London and Paris. He achieved especial renown as a lithotomist. In 1817 he founded with others the medical department of Transylvania university and for several years held the chairs of anatomy and surgery in that institution. He received the degree of LL.D. from Transylvania university. He died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 20, 1870.

DUDLEY, Charles Benjamin, chemist, was born in Oxford, N.Y., July 14, 1842; son of Daniel and Maranda (Bemis) Dudley; and grandson of Benjamin Dudley. He was graduated in arts at Yale in 1871 and then entered Sheffield scientific school, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1874. He was instructor in physics in the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1874–75, resigning in the latter year to become chemist to the Pennsylvania railroad company. He made numerous researches and discoveries of value, reports of which were published at various times in the *Transactions* of the American institute of mining engineers, of which society he became a member in 1883 and was twice elected its vice-president. In 1883 his investigations established the fact that milder and purer forms of steel were better adapted to the construction of rails for railways than the harder steels and those possessing greater tensile strength. He was president of the American chemical society for the years 1896 and 1897.

DUDLEY, Charles Edward, senator, was born at Johnson Hall, Eccles Hall, Stafford, England, May 23, 1780; son of Charles and Catherine (Cooke) Dudley. His father (1737–1790) was royal collector of the customs for the port of Newport, R.I., and his mother the daughter of Robert and Anne Cooke of Newport, R.I. The son was for a time employed in a counting-room, and was subsequently supercargo on a voyage to the East Indies. On his return he settled in trade in New York city and thence removed to Albany, N.Y. He served in the New York senate, 1820–25, and was mayor of Albany, 1821–28. Upon the resignation of Senator Van Buren to accept the office of governor of New York, to which office he had been elected in November, 1828, the legislature of New York elected Mr. Dudley to fill the unexpired term in the U.S. senate and he took his seat in January, 1829, and served till the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, March 4, 1833. He was married to Blandina, daughter of Rutgers Bleecker of New York city, and she founded in 1856 Dudley observatory at Albany, in memory of her husband, donating $75,000, and subsequently increasing the gift to more than $100,000. She was born in 1783 and died in 1863. Senator Dudley died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1841.

DUDLEY, Charles Rowland, librarian, was born in Easton, Conn., June 26, 1853, son of Martin and Sarah (Rowland) Dudley; grandson of Amos Dudley, and a descendant of William Dudley of Guilford, Conn. He was graduated from the academy at Monson, Mass., in 1872, and from Yale law school in 1877. He practised law in Monson, Mass., 1878–82, and removed to Denver, Col., where he became librarian of the Denver city library in 1886. He was made secretary of the State historical society in 1887, and was elected regent of the Colorado state university in 1888.

DUDLEY, Dean, historian and antiquary, was born in Kingfield, Maine, May 23, 1823; son of Edmund and Rebecca (Bangs) Dudley; and a descendant on his father's side from Governor Thomas Dudley (1576–1652) and on his mother's side from Edward Bangs, Governor Thomas Prence, and Elder William Brewster who came over in the *Mayflower* in 1620. He attended Waterville liberal institute, taught school in Massachusetts for a brief period, then entered the classical school of Benjamin Greenleaf at Bradford, Mass., and finally studied law, gaining admittance to the bar in 1854. In that year he joined the New England historic, genealogical society, and gave much time to genealogical research. His genealogical collections comprise more than fifty volumes. Among his published

works, which number more than one hundred, are: *The Dudley Genealogies* (1848); *Pictures of Life in England and America* (1851); *History of the First General Council of Nice* (1860); *Illustrated Archæological and Genealogical Collections* (1861); *Historical Sketches of Towns in Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, Mass.* (1861); *Social and Political Aspects of England and the Continent* (1862); *Officers of Our Union Army and Navy* (1862); *History of the Dudley Family* (1886); *Memorial of the Reunion of the Descendants of Gov. Thomas Dudley* (1892); *History and Genealogy of the Bangs Family in America* (1896).

DUDLEY, Edward Bishop, governor of North Carolina, was born in Onslow county, N.C., Dec. 15, 1787. He served in the lower house of the state legislature in 1811, 1812, 1813, 1816, 1817 and 1834, and in the state senate in 1814. He was a representative in the 21st congress, 1829–31, and is recorded as having given as a reason for declining a re-election that congress was no place for an honest man. The new state constitution of 1835 gave to the people the power of electing the governor and Mr. Dudley was the first governor so elected. He was re-elected in 1839, and was succeeded in 1841 by John Motley Morehead. He died in Wilmington, N.C., Oct. 30, 1855.

DUDLEY, Irving Bedell, diplomatist, was born in Jefferson, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1861. He was graduated from Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in 1882, and from the law department of Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1885. He began to practise law in San Diego, Cal., in 1888, and was city judge of San Diego for two terms. He was a member of the Republican state executive committee of California in 1896 and was appointed by President McKinley United States minister to Peru in June, 1897.

DUDLEY, James Benson, educator, was born a slave in Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 3, 1859; son of John Bishop and Annie (Hatch) Dudley. His father, a skilled mechanic, was emancipated and given permission to go to the free states, but declined the offer, preferring to remain with his slave wife and son. The son was sent to private tutors, then to the public schools of his native city, and later attended the Institute for colored youths, Philadelphia, Pa., and Shaw university, Raleigh, N.C. His vacations during his school life were spent in learning the carpenter's trade. He taught in the public schools of his own county; was principal of the Peabody graded school of Wilmington, N.C., 1883–96, and president of the Agricultural and mechanical college for the colored race, at Greensboro, N.C., from 1896. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him in 1898 by Livingstone college. He was state organizer for Chautauqua, and editor of the Wilmington *Chronicle*, and became one of the literary leaders of the negro race. He was chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence for the Masonic fraternity of North Carolina, organizer of the People's perpetual and of the Metropolitan building and loan associations, a representative of the Republican party in various county and state conventions and in 1896 a delegate to the Republican national convention.

DUDLEY, Joseph, governor of Massachusetts, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 23, 1647; son of Governor Thomas and Catharine (Dighton) Hackburne Dudley. He was graduated from Harvard in 1665, taking his second degree in 1668. He was made freeman in 1672; was deputy, 1673–75; was engaged in the battle with the Narragansetts in 1675, and was a commissioner with Edward Hutchinson and others who made the treaty with the Indians, July 15, 1675. He was an assistant, 1676–85, and in 1682 was sent as an agent to England to obtain a renewal of the old charter, but was unsuccessful in his quest. In 1685 he was commissioned president of the part of New England included in Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Maine and King's Province. In December, 1686, he was placed at the head of the council of Sir Edmund Andros, the newly appointed governor of New England. When the superior court was established in March, 1687, he was made chief justice and held the office for a year, when he was superseded by John Palmer and forced to accept a subordinate place on the bench. In 1689 he went a second time to England, having been arrested with Andros and sent thither with him. In 1690 he returned, having been appointed chief justice of New York. In 1693 he went a third time to England and received a commission from King William as lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, where he continued eight years. He was a member of the House of commons for the borough of Newton up to the time of the death of King William. He received from King William his commission as governor of the province of Massachusetts which was renewed by Queen Anne, and he arrived in Boston, June 11, 1702, and continued in the government till November, 1715. He was married in 1669 to Rebecca, daughter of Edward Tyng, Esq., an early magistrate of Massachusetts, and of their thirteen children, seven lived to maturity. He died in Roxbury, Mass., April 2, 1720.

DUDLEY, Lewis Joel, educator, was born in Guilford, Conn., Nov. 11, 1815; son of Joel and Harriet (Griswold), grandson of Abraham and Deborah (Cruttenden), great-grandson of Caleb and Hannah (Stone), great^2 grandson of Caleb and Elizabeth (Buck), great^3 grandson of Joseph and Ann (Robinson), and great^4 grandson of William and Jane (Lutman) Dudley of Surrey, England, who sailed from London, May 20, 1639,

with the Eaton and Hopkins expedition to Connecticut, settling at Guilford. He was brought up on a farm, prepared for college at Guilford and Berlin academies, was graduated from Yale in 1838 and was instructor in Latin and Greek there, 1840–46. In 1847 he received the degree of LL.B. from the law department of Yale and was admitted to the bar in 1848, after which he was graduated from the theological school. He established and conducted "Shady Lawn," a boys' classical school in Northampton, 1849–63. In 1867 he was appointed by the state legislature on the committee to make a charter for the Clark institute for deaf mutes and on organizing he was chosen an incorporator and was president of the board, 1883–89. He was a state senator in 1864 and a state representative in 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1873. He was married in May, 1851, to Theresa Hunt, daughter of Isaac C. Bates, U.S. senator. He died at Northampton, Mass., Feb. 27, 1896.

DUDLEY, Paul, jurist, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 3, 1675; son of Gov. Joseph and Rebecca (Tyng) Dudley. He was graduated from Harvard in 1690 and studied law at the Temple in London until about 1701, when he returned home with a royal commission as attorney-general of Massachusetts. He was elevated to the bench of the superior court in 1718 and in 1745 became chief justice. He bequeathed to Harvard college the sum of £100 for the purpose of establishing a lectureship, specifying four subjects to be treated: "Natural Religion," "Revealed Religion," "The Corruption of the Church of Rome," and "The Validity of the Presbyterian Ordination." He was a fellow of the Royal society of London and the author of numerous contributions to its *Transactions*. He was married in 1703 to Lucy, daughter of Col. John Wainwright of Ipswich, Mass. In May, 1899, a copy by J. D. Strain of Smybert's original portrait of Justice Dudley was presented to the Massachusetts supreme court, and was placed in the collection of justices and chief justices. He died in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 21, 1751.

DUDLEY, Pemberton, educator, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1837; son of William and Ellenor (Wood) Dudley; and a descendant from Gov. Thomas Dudley, who came to Massachusetts in 1630; and of Robert Wood who emigrated from Glocester, England, and settled at Newtown, L.I., in 1699. He attended Jefferson medical college for one year and in 1861 was graduated from the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania. He established himself in practice in Philadelphia, and in 1866 was instrumental in organizing the Philadelphia county homœopathic medical society, of which he subsequently became president. He joined the State medical society in 1867 and was its president. In 1869 he became a member of the American institute of homœopathy, was chosen its secretary and the editor of its annual *Transactions* in 1887, and in 1896 he was president of the organization. In 1868 he was made professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania, holding the position until the union of the two homœopathic colleges of Philadelphia in 1869, under the name of Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia. In 1876 he became professor of physiology and microscopic anatomy in that institution, in 1890 was transferred to the chair of institutes of medicine and hygiene, and in 1896 was elected its dean. He was editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, 1880–88. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the state board of health for a term of six years, was reappointed for a similar term in 1891, and for a third term in 1897. He was married, Dec. 25, 1867, to Sarah K., daughter of the Rev. John Perry Hall.

DUDLEY, Richard Moberly, educator, was born in Madison county, Ky., Sept. 1, 1838; great-grandson of the Rev. Ambrose Dudley. He was graduated from Georgetown college, Ky., in 1860, and was pastor of a Baptist church in Louisville, Ky., 1861–65. He then became editor of the *Western Recorder*, a Baptist weekly, which he afterward purchased. He sold this in 1871 to become pastor of a church in Fayette county, Ky. He was a trustee of Georgetown college, 1868–73, and 1878–80; professor of history and political economy there, 1872–79; chairman of the faculty and acting president of the college in 1879. In 1880 he was elected president of the college, which office he held until his death at Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 5, 1893.

DUDLEY, Thomas, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Northampton, England, about 1576; son of Capt. Roger and ——— (Nicolls) Dudley. He was carefully educated by a kinswoman and also attended a Latin school. About 1597 he led a company of volunteers into France to aid Henry of Navarre, but was not called upon to render active service. Returning to England he studied law under Judge Augustine Nicolls of Faxton, a kinsman on his mother's side. In 1630 he immigrated to New England, having been appointed deputy-governor of Massachusetts. He was ap-

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pointed governor in 1634 and again in 1640, 1645 and 1650. When not serving as governor he was generally deputy-governor or assistant, holding the former office thirteen and the latter five years. In March, 1644, he was appointed sergeant major-general of the colony, and served as such for four years. In 1639 he purchased land in Roxbury and there resided until his death. His first wife, Dorothy, died in 1643 and in 1644 he was married to Mrs. Catherine (Dighton) Hackburne. He died in Roxbury, Mass., July 31, 1653.

DUDLEY, Thomas Haines, consul, was born in Camden, N.J., Oct. 9, 1819; son of Evan and Ann (Haines) Dudley; grandson of Thomas and Martha (Evans) Dudley; and great-grandson of Francis and Rachel (Wilkins) Dudley, who emigrated from the parish of St. Peter, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, about 1730, and settled in New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar and practised in his native place. In 1846 he was married to Emmaline, daughter of Seth Mattack of Camden. In 1860 he was a delegate from the state at large to the Republican national convention. In 1861, while abroad, he was appointed by President Lincoln U.S. consul at Paris to fill a temporary vacancy. Later in the same year he was appointed U.S. consul to Liverpool and held the office, 1861–72. In 1872 he was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States to settle certain claims against the British government. After his return to the United States he resumed the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania in 1886, and was a member of the council in the American philosophical society in 1887, 1890 and 1893. See *Biographical Sketch* by William John Potts (1895). He died at Camden, N.J., April 15, 1893.

DUDLEY, Thomas Underwood, second bishop of Kentucky and 110th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Richmond, Va., Sept. 26, 1837; son of Thomas Underwood and Maria (Friend) Dudley. His father was a prominent merchant of Richmond and his mother was the daughter of William Friend of Chesterfield county, Va. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1858, receiving his master's degree. He was assistant professor of the Latin language at the University of Virginia, 1860–61, and on the secession of Virginia in the latter year he volunteered in the service of the Confederacy and was assigned to the commissary department at Richmond. He was promoted to the rank of major and given a permanent position which he held during the war. He then took a course in theology at the seminary of Virginia, at Alexandria, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Johns, June 28, 1867. He was rector of Emmanuel church, Rockingham parish, Harrisonburg, Va., 1867–68, and was admitted to the priesthood, June 26, 1868, receiving ordination at the hands of Bishop Whittle. He was assistant rector of Christ church, Baltimore, Md., 1868–69, and rector, 1869–75. He was elected assistant bishop of Kentucky in 1874 and was consecrated Jan. 27, 1875, in Christ church, by Bishops Smith, Johns, Stevens, Pinckney and Hellmuth of Huron. He served as coadjutor to Bishop Smith and May 31, 1884, became bishop of the diocese of Kentucky on the death of that prelate. During his episcopate he established various benevolent institutions including the John N. Norton memorial infirmary; the Church home for females and infirmary for the sick; Home of the innocents; Trinity Hall diocesan high school for boys; and Woman's auxiliary, diocesan branch. He introduced deaconesses and the diaconal community of St. Martha. He also established and maintained a diocesan paper. He was chosen as chairman of the commission for church work among the colored people by the General convention and his zeal greatly progressed the work of the church and endeared him to that class through the entire south. He was chancellor of the University of the South, president of the board of trustees, and chairman of the executive committee from 1893. He was appointed general secretary of the Domestic and foreign missionary society of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States in January, 1898, to succeed the Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, deceased, but declined the position. He received the degree of D.D. from St. John's college, Md., in 1874, and from the University of the South in 1883; that of LL.D. from Griswold, Iowa, in 1887, and that of D.C.L. from King's college, University of Windsor, N.S., in 1885. His published writings include: *A Sunday School Question Book on the Christian Year* (1872); *A Wise Discrimination, the Church's Need, Being the Bohlen Lectures for 1881* (1881); *Address on the Historic Christ* and *Reasons Why I Am a Churchman.*

DUDLEY, William Henry, physician, was born in Roscrea, Tipperary, Ireland, Oct. 7, 1811. He was graduated from the Royal college of surgeons at Dublin in 1833, and in the following year became a fellow of King's college of physicians and surgeons at Kingston, Jamaica, W.I., being at the same time health officer of Port Maria.

He removed to New York city in 1841 and was graduated from the College of physicians and surgeons in 1842. In 1843 he established himself in practice in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was chosen curator of the New York medical college in 1851 and subsequently helped to found the Long Island college hospital, of which he was at various times member of the council, member of the board of regents, treasurer and president. He was actively connected with several medical societies in New York and vicinity. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1886.

DUDLEY, William Lofland, chemist, was born in Covington, Ky., April 16, 1859; son of George Reed and Emma (Lofland) Dudley. His first American ancestor was Francis Dudley of Concord, Mass. (1640). He was graduated B.S. at the University of Cincinnati in 1880, and in the same year accepted the chair of chemistry and toxicology in Miami medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1886 he became professor of chemistry in Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., and subsequently became dean of the medical department. He was a commissioner of the Cincinnati industrial exposition, 1883–85, a director of the Ohio mechanics institute, 1884–86, and "director of affairs" of the Tennessee Centennial exposition (1897). He was elected a member of the leading scientific societies of the world. In 1889 he was chairman of the section of chemistry and vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1898 a member of the council of the American chemical society. He discovered, in conjunction with John Holland of Cincinnati, a method of making castings of iridium by fusing the metal with phosphorus. Miami medical college conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D. in 1885. He is the author of numerous contributions to scientific journals and of an article on iridium in "Mineral Resources of the United States. 1883–84."

DUDLEY, William Russell, botanist, was born in Guilford, Conn., March 1, 1849; son of Samuel William and Lucy (Chittenden) Dudley; grandson of Ambrose and Elizabeth (Russel) Dudley; and a descendant of William Dudley, one of the original colonists of Guilford (1639), one of the signers of the "plantation covenant," and formerly of Ockley, Surrey, England. He was graduated B.S. from Cornell university in 1874 and in 1875 studied natural history under Prof. Louis Agassiz. In 1876 he received his M.S. degree from Cornell and took a course in botany at the Harvard summer school. While an undergraduate he was appointed instructor in botany at Cornell, remaining as such, 1872–76. In the latter year he was advanced to the assistant professorship of botany in the same institution, and in 1883 became assistant professor of cryptogamic botany. He was a teacher of botany in the Martha's Vineyard summer institute, 1878–79; studied at the universities of Strasburg and Berlin, 1887–88, and in 1893 was elected professor of botany at the Leland Stanford, Jr., university. He is the author of: *The Cayuga Flora* (1886); *Flora of Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys* (1887); *Manual of Plant Histology* (1887; new ed., 1894); and contributions to botanical magazines.

DUDLEY, William Wade, soldier, was born in Weathersfield Bow, Vt., Aug. 27, 1842; son of the Rev. John and Abby Wade Dudley. His maternal great-grandfather, Col. Nathaniel Wade, was colonel of the 12th Continental line (Mass. troops), frequently acted as an aide-de-camp to Washington and commanded at West Point after the treason of Benedict Arnold, by the special direction of Washington. William Wade Dudley was educated at Phillips academy, Danville, Vt., and at Russell military institute, New Haven, Conn. In 1860 he removed to Richmond, Ind., and in 1861 entered the service of the government as captain of the Richmond city Greys in the 19th Indiana volunteers. His service included the battles around Washington, 1861–62. He commanded his regiment at Antietam and was there slightly wounded. He distinguished himself at both battles of Fredericksburg, at Chancellorsville, with the Iron brigade, 1st army corps, under Gen. J. F. Reynolds, and at Gettysburg, where he lost 72 per cent of his men, and had his right leg amputated on the field. For his conduct in this battle he was brevetted brigadier-general. He continued in the service, acting as inspector and judge advocate, until the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar in 1870; was U.S. marshal for Indiana, 1879–81; commissioner of pensions under appointment of Presidents Garfield and Arthur, 1881–84; engaged in the banking business, 1884–87; was treasurer of the Republican national committee, 1888–92, and practised law in Washington, D.C., from 1887. He was married in 1864 to Theresa, daughter of the Rev. George Fiske of Richmond, Ind. He died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 11, 1897.

DUELL, Robert Holland, representative, was born in Warren, Herkimer county, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1824. He was graduated at Syracuse academy and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In

1848 he removed to Cortland, N.Y., where he practised his profession. In 1850 he was appointed district attorney for Cortland county and served as such until 1855, when he became district judge. He filled that office until 1859. He was a Republican representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63, and in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75. He was U.S. commissioner of patents, 1875–76. His son, Charles Holland, born in Cortland, N.Y., April 13, 1850, was graduated from Hamilton college in 1871 and from Hamilton law school in 1872; became a patent lawyer in Syracuse, N.Y., and was made commissioner of patents in 1898. Robert Holland Duell died in Cortland, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1891.

DUER, John, jurist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1782; son of Col. William and Catharine (Alexander) Duer. He received his primary education in New York city and in 1798 entered the U.S. army, resigning in 1800 to take up the study of law. He practised first in Orange county and removed in 1820 to New York city. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1821 and a commissioner to revise the statute laws of the state in 1825. He was an associate judge of the superior court of New York, 1849–57, and on the death of Chief Justice Oakley in 1857 succeeded him as head of the superior bench. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1823–30, and received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1837. He married Anne Bunner of Oswego, N. Y. Besides several works on insurance he published: *A Discourse on the Life, Character and Public Services of James Kent, Chancellor of the State of New York*, delivered April 12, 1848, at the request of the bench and bar of New York; and with Benjamin F. Butler and John C. Spencer wrote *Three of the Revised Statutes of the State.* He edited five volumes of *Duer's Reports of the Decisions of the Superior Court of the State of New York*, leaving the sixth volume unfinished at the time of his death, which occurred on Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1858.

DUER, William, delegate, was born in Devonshire, England, March 18, 1747; son of John and Frances (Frye) Duer. He was educated at Eton, entered the British army as an ensign and accompanied Lord Clive to India in 1762 as aide-de-camp. He was sent home suffering with fever, left the army, and remained in England until his father's death in 1767. He then took charge of his father's plantations at Antigua and Dominica. In 1768 he went to New York to obtain lumber for his plantations and there met Gen. Philip Schuyler, who induced him to purchase a tract of timbered lands and sawmills at Fort Miller on the Hudson river. He established large manufacturing interests there, going in 1773 to England, where he obtained a contract to supply timber to the navy to be used as masts and spars. He became a citizen of the province of New York and was colonel of the militia, judge of the county court, and a member of the provincial congress and of the committee of safety. In the convention of 1777 he was on the committee to make a draft of the constitution for the state. He was sent by the provincial congress as a delegate to the Continental congress, serving, 1777–78. He was secretary of the treasury board, 1789, and on the organization of the Federal treasury that year was made assistant secretary of the treasury under Alexander Hamilton. In 1779 he was married at "The Buildings" near Baskingridge, N. J., to Catharine, second daughter of Gen. William Alexander (Earl of Stirling), and a descendant of the de Peysters, Livingstons and Schuylers. They made their residence at Rhinebeck, N.Y. In 1792 Mr. Duer failed in business and this failure affected so large a class as to cause a financial panic, the first witnessed in New York, through speculations, and the aggregate losses were estimated to have reached $3,000,000. He died in New York city, May 7, 1799.

DUER, William, representative, was born in New York city, May 25, 1805; son of William Alexander and ——— (Denning) Duer. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1824, was admitted to the bar and removed to Oswego, N.Y., where he began to practise in 1828. He was defeated in election for member of assembly in his district in 1832 and returned to New York, going thence to New Orleans, La., where he married Lucy, daughter of Beverly Chew. In 1835 he returned to Oswego, was elected to the state assembly in 1840–41 and was district attorney for the county, 1845–47. He represented his district in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51. He was appointed U. S. consul at Valparaiso, serving, 1851–54, when he removed to San Francisco, Cal., and was county clerk. He prepared, with Elijah Paine, *Practice of the Courts of Common Law in the State of New York* (1830). He died in San Francisco, Cal., in 1879.

DUER, William Alexander, jurist, was born at Rhinebeck, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1780; son of William and Catharine (Alexander) Duer. He studied law in Philadelphia and with Nathaniel Pendleton in New York city. He served under Decatur in the war with France, 1798, resuming his law studies at the close of the war, and in 1802 was admitted to the bar. He first practised with Edward Livingston in New York city, and on Livingston's removal to New Orleans, became a partner with Beverley Robinson. He was a supporter of Aaron Burr and a contributor to the *Corrector*, conducted by Dr. Peter Irving. He soon after joined Edward Livingston in New Orleans and successfully conducted a law busi-

ness under the Spanish civil code. He was married to a daughter of William Denning of New York city and this led to his returning to New York in 1812, where he resumed his practice and soon after established a law office at Rhinebeck, N.Y. He was elected to the state assembly in 1814. In the state legislature he advanced the cause of education by encouraging aid to colleges and academies and providing an income for the support of common schools. He also helped to establish the constitutionality of the act vesting the right of navigation of the Hudson river in Livingston and Fulton, and advocated state aid toward building canals. He was a judge of the supreme court of the state, 1822–29, and resigned to accept the presidency of Columbia college, serving that institution as its president, 1829–42, and as a trustee, 1830–42. He received the degree of LL.D. from that college. After his resignation as president and trustee of Columbia in 1842 he removed to Morristown, N.J. He published a series of lectures delivered to the senior class of Columbia college under the title: *A Treatise on the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States* (1833; rev. ed., 1856); *The Steamboat Controversy* (1847); and *Life of William Alexander* (1847). He died in New York city, May 30, 1858.

DUFAL, Peter, R.C. bishop, was born in Lamure, Puy de Dome, France, Nov. 8, 1822. He was educated for the priesthood and was ordained in the diocese of Blois by Bishop Paul Dupasius, Sept. 8, 1852. On July 3, 1860, he was elected vicar apostolic of Eastern Bengal with the title of Bishop of Delcon. On May 14, 1878, he was translated to the coadjutorship of Galveston, Texas, with right of succession, retaining his titular see. He received the brief in August, 1878, and went to America. On account of illness he resigned, April 18, 1880, returned to France and retained his titular see, but did not accept transfer or promotion. He was living at the convent of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, at Nuilly sur Seine, Paris, in 1896.

DUFFIELD, George, clergyman, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Oct. 7, 1732; son of George Duffield, an emigrant from Ireland to Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1752 and was a tutor there, 1754–56. He was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman in 1761 and was pastor at various towns in Pennsylvania until 1766, when he made a missionary tour through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. In 1771 he became pastor of the 3d Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, and in 1774 was appointed associate chaplain with Bishop William White of the 1st Continental congress. After the close of the war he was active in reorganizing the Presbyterian church. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1777–90. Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1785. He published: *An Account of a Missionary Tour Through Western Pennsylvania in 1766* (1767); and *Peace* (1783). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1790.

DUFFIELD, George, clergyman, was born at Strasburg, Pa., July 4, 1794; son of George Duffield, a Philadelphia merchant, and state registrar and comptroller; and grandson of the Rev. George Duffield, 1732–90. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1811 and in 1815 was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman. He held pastorates in Carlisle, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., New York city, and Detroit, Mich. He was a regent of the University of Michigan, 1840–48. He was married to Isabella Graham Bethune, sister of Dr. George W. Bethune and granddaughter of Isabella Graham, the philanthropist. Their son, Divie Bethune, born in Carlisle, Pa., Aug. 29, 1821, studied at Dickinson and Yale, was admitted to the bar in 1843, practised in Detroit, Mich., was a member of the state board of education and inspector of the Michigan military academy, and died in Detroit in March, 1891. Doctor Duffield received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1841. He published: *Regeneration* (1832); *Claims of Episcopal Bishops Examined* (1842); and *Travels*. He died in Detroit, Mich., June 26, 1868.

DUFFIELD, George, clergyman, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 12, 1818, son of the Rev. George and Isabella Graham (Bethune) Duffield. He was graduated at Yale in 1837, and at Union theological seminary in 1840, being ordained a Presbyterian clergyman, Dec. 27, 1840. He was pastor in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1840–47; Bloomfield, N.J., 1847–52, Philadelphia, Pa., 1852–61; Adrian, Mich., 1861–65; Saginaw City, Mich., 1869–77; Lansing, Mich., 1877–80, and resided without charge in Detroit, Mich., 1884–87. He removed to Bloomfield N.J., in 1887 and remained there until his death. Knox college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1871. He wrote the hymns: *Blest Saviour, Thee I Love* (1851); *Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus* (1858); and many others. He died at Bloomfield, N.J., July 6, 1888.

DUFFIELD, Henry Martin, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 15, 1842; son of the Rev. George and Isabella Graham (Bethune) Duffield. He was graduated at Williams in 1861, enlisted in the 9th Michigan infantry the same year and in 1862 was promoted adjutant of his regiment and served as assistant adjutant of U.S. troops in Kentucky. In 1863 he was made post adjutant at Chattanooga, where he served on the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas and was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. He served as assistant provost marshal-general on the staff of General Thomas commanding the army of the Cumber-

land, 1863–65. At the close of the war he returned to Detroit, where he engaged in the practice of law and was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative in the 42d congress in 1870. He was made corporation counsel for the city of Detroit in 1876, and was a member of the state military board and its president. He was orator of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at the unveiling of the Garfield memorial statue in Washington, D.C., in May, 1887; president of the Michigan state bar association; department commander G.A.R., Michigan, and commander of the Michigan commandery, Military order of the Loyal Legion. He was appointed, May 27, 1898, brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, served in the Santiago campaign, was brevetted major-general U.S. volunteers for distinguished services in the presence of the enemy at Aquadores, Cuba, 1898, and was honorably discharged, Nov. 30, 1898.

Henry M. Duffield

DUFFIELD, John Thomas, clergyman, was born at McConnellsburg, Pa., Feb. 19, 1823; son of William Duffield; grandson of Samuel Duffield; and a descendant of George Duffield of Pequea, Lancaster county, Pa., whose son, the Rev. George Duffield, was assistant chaplain of the Continental congress. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1841 and was director of the mathematical department in Union academy, Philadelphia, Pa., 1841–42. He attended the Princeton theological seminary, 1842–44, and in 1845 became tutor of Greek in the College of New Jersey. In 1847 he was advanced to the adjunct professorship of mathematics, and in 1854 to the full chair. He was professor of philosophical mechanics and mathematics, 1862–73, and in the latter year became professor of mathematics. Meanwhile, having been ordained a Presbyterian clergyman, he acted as stated supply of the second Presbyterian church at Princeton, 1850–52, and continued to do occasional pulpit work. He was moderator of the Synod of New Jersey in 1866. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Princeton in 1873 and that of LL.D. from Lake Forest university in 1890. He published: *The Princeton Pulpit* (1852); *Second Advent* (1866); *The Philosophy of Mathematics* (1866); *Evolution as it Respects Man and the Bible* (1878). He died in Princeton, N.J., April 10, 1901.

DUFFIELD, Samuel Pearce, physician, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 24, 1833; son of the Rev. George and Isabella Graham (Bethune) Duffield. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1854, studied chemistry and anatomy there, 1854–55; and attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1855–56. He went abroad in 1856 and studied physics and chemistry in the principal German universities, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from Geissen in 1858. He then returned to the United States and settled as a physician and expert chemist in Detroit, Mich., removing in 1871 to Dearborn, Mich. He was health officer of Detroit, 1887–93 and 1895–98, having been called the second time to put down an epidemic of small-pox, which he successfully accomplished. He superintended the purchasing and arranging of the apparatus in the chemical laboratory of the Detroit medical college at its organization in 1868, and received from that institution the honorary degree of M.D. in 1872. He is the author of many valuable papers on scientific subjects.

DUFFIELD, Samuel Willoughby, clergyman, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1843; son of the Rev. George Duffield (1818–1888). He was graduated at Yale in 1863 and in 1866 was licensed a Presbyterian clergyman. He was engaged in missionary work in Chicago, Ill., in 1866–67; was pastor of the Kenderton Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1867–71; of the First Presbyterian church, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1871–74; of the Eighth Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill., 1874–76; of the Central Presbyterian church, Auburn, N.Y., 1876–78; of the Second Presbyterian church, Altoona, Pa., 1878–81, and of Westminster Presbyterian church, Bloomfield, N.J., from 1881 until his death. He published: *Warp and Woof* (1870); *English Hymns, Their Authors and History* (1886); and *Latin Hymn-Writers* (1887). He died in Bloomfield, N.J., May 12, 1887.

DUFFIELD, William Ward, soldier, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 19, 1823; son of the Rev. George and Isabella Graham (Bethune) Duffield. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1841 and became a civil engineer in Tennessee. He was 1st lieutenant of a company of Tennessee militia, 1845–46, and volunteered in the war with Mexico, being promoted in 1847 to the rank of acting adjutant of the 2d Tennessee infantry. He was wounded at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. After the war he served as civil engineer on several important railroads in the United States. In 1861 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Michigan volunteers and served in the first battle of Bull Run. He was appointed colonel of the 9th Michigan infantry, Sept. 10, 1861, and was ordered to join General Sherman at Louis-

ville in January, 1862. On April 22, 1862, he was given command of the 23d brigade, army of the Cumberland, and in May was promoted brigadier-general and president of the board appointed to test the efficiency of volunteer officers. He rendered valuable service at Lebanon, Ky., against Col. John Morgan, who captured the place, July 5, 1862. He was commander of the forces of Kentucky from May to September, 1862, and on July 13, 1862, was surprised by Gen. N. B. Forrest, severely wounded and captured at Murfreesboro, when second in command of the U.S. forces, Gen. T. T. Crittenden being in command. He resigned from the service, being prevented by his wounds and imprisonment from taking the field within the time required by act of congress, and he became chief engineer of the Hudson river railroad. He held that position until 1869 when he led a surveying expedition to Colorado. On his return in 1871 he became chief engineer of the Kentucky union railroad. He was a member of the Michigan senate in 1879; surveyed government land in Dakota, 1882–83; and in 1885 again accepted the chief engineership of the Kentucky union railroad. On Sept. 25, 1894, President Cleveland appointed him superintendent of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey, and in October, 1894, a member of the lighthouse board. He published: *School of Brigade and Evolutions of the Line* (1862).

DUGANNE, Augustine Joseph Hickey, author, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1823. He was liberally educated and at an early age wrote many poems which were accepted by current magazines and newspapers, and were widely copied and quoted. In 1861 he joined the volunteer army as colonel of the 176th New York regiment. He was captured in battle, and held a prisoner for some months. In 1865 he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*. His published writings, both in prose and verse, include: *Massachusetts* (1843); *Home Poems* (1844); *The Iron Harp* (1847); *The Gospel of Labor* (1849); *Parnassus in Pillory* (1851); *The Mission of Intellect* (1853); *Art's True Mission in America* (1853); *The True Republic* (1854); *Poetical Works* (1855); *The War in Europe* (1859); *The Tenant-House* (1860); *A History of Government* (1861); *Ballads of the War* (1862); *The Ring of Destiny* (1863); *Utterances* (1864); *Prison Life in the South* (1865); *Camps and Prisons* (1865); and *The Fighting Quakers* (1866). He died in New York city, Oct. 20, 1884.

DUGAS, Louis Alexander, physician, was born in Washington, Ga., Jan. 3, 1806, of French parentage. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1827, continued his studies in Baltimore, Philadelphia and the universities of Europe and in 1831 returned to his native state, settling in Augusta. The following year he helped to establish the medical college of Georgia, in which institution he became professor of surgery. During the civil war he served as a surgeon in the Confederate military hospitals. He was president of the medical society of Georgia and of the medical association of Georgia. He was editor of the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1851–58. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Georgia in 1869. He is the author of many valuable treatises, including: *Rheumatism*, *Ophthalmia*, *Convulsions*, and *Fractures of the Scapula;* and of *Transactions of the Medical Association of Georgia* (1874–76); and *Pathological Peculiarities of Negroes.*

DUGGAN, James, R.C. bishop, was born in Maynooth, County Kildare, Ireland, May 22, 1825. He was brought to America by his parents at an early age and was educated for the priesthood in St. Louis, taking his theological course there and receiving ordination, May 29, 1847, in the cathedral. He was appointed rector of the Kenrick seminary, serving, 1847–50. He was assistant pastor of the Cathedral of St. Louis, 1850–54, when he was made vicar-general of the diocese, and pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception. He was consecrated bishop of Gabala and coadjutor to the archbishop of St. Louis, May 3, 1857, by Archbishop Kenrick. He was transferred to the diocese of Chicago as ambassador *(sede vacante)* in March, 1858, and on Jan. 21, 1859, was by brief from Rome transferred to Chicago as bishop of the see. His administration was not successful and complaints were lodged against him at the Vatican while he was travelling in Europe for his health. He hastened home and removed his accusers, but owing to infirm health added to the dissatisfaction of his priests, his mind became unbalanced and on April 14, 1869, he was removed to St. Vincent asylum of the Sisters of Charity, St. Louis, Mo., where he died March 27, 1899.

DUHRING, Julia, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1836; daughter of Henry and Caroline (Oberteuffer) Duhring, and sister of Dr. Louis A. Duhring. Her education was acquired in private schools of Philadelphia, and by foreign study and travel. She is the author of several volumes of critical essays, including: *Philosophers and Fools* (1874); *Gentlefolks and Others* (1876); *Amor in Society, a Study from Life* (1892); and *Mental Life and Culture, a Series of Educational and Literary Essays*, edited by Louis A. Duhring (1893). She died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2, 1892.

DUHRING, Louis Adolphus, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1845; son of Henry and Caroline (Oberteuffer) Duhring. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1861,

but left at the close of his junior year and enlisted for three months during the war of the rebellion. He subsequently entered the medical department of the University, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1867. He then studied medicine in London, Paris and Vienna, and settled in Philadelphia, where in 1870 he opened a dispensary for cutaneous diseases. He was physician of the dispensary, 1870–80, and consulting physician and president of the board of trustees from 1880. He was lecturer in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1871–75, and in 1876 became clinical professor of skin diseases. He was chosen a fellow of the College of physicians, Philadelphia, in 1871; a member of the American medical association in 1872; president of the American dermatological association; of the Medical society of the state of Pennsylvania; of the Pathological society of Philadelphia; a corresponding member of the New York dermatological society; and an honorary member of the Millan society, London. In 1878 he became dermatologist to the Philadelphia hospital. He was an editor of the *Photographic Review of Medicine and Surgery* (1871–72); and subsequently published: *An Atlas of Skin Diseases* (1876); *A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin* (1877) which was translated into French, Italian and Russian; *An Epitome of Skin Diseases* (1886); *Cutaneous Medicine* (1895–98).

DULANEY, William Le Roy, jurist, was born at York, Ill., July 31, 1838; son of Woodford and Eliza Harlan (Archer) Dulaney; grandson of LeRoy Dulaney of Culpeper county, Va., and of Col. W. B. Archer of Marshall, Ill. His first ancestor in America was William Dulaney, or Dulany. He was graduated at Centre college of Kentucky in 1857, studied law at Marshall, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1859, practising at Bowling Green, Ky. He was editor of the Bowling Green *Standard*, 1859–60; was city attorney of Bowling Green in 1860, and postmaster, 1860–61. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army and served throughout the civil war. He was judge of the court of common pleas, 1869–80, and judge of the fifth judicial district, 1880–86. He received the degree of A.M. from Centre college of Kentucky in 1875. He was married in 1860 to Jane A. Barclay of Bowling Green, Ky.

DULIN, Elijah Shelton, educator, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Jan. 18, 1821. On his father's side he was descended from the Huguenot family of Dulon and on his mother's from the English Quaker family Shelton. On his graduation from Richmond college in 1845 he was elected principal of St. Brides academy, Va. Subsequently he was elected professor of ancient languages in Hollins institute, Va. He spent a year in the study of theology at the University of Virginia, was ordained to the Baptist ministry in August, 1848, and in 1849 became pastor at Lexington, Mo. He was a member of the convention which in 1850 located the William Jewell college at Liberty, Clay county, Mo., and was made its first president. He was also professor of ancient languages, 1850–52, and professor of intellectual philosophy and English, 1857–60. He was recalled to the charge at Lexington, Mo., in 1856, and accepted also the presidency of the female college there. In 1858 he became pastor of the Kansas City Baptist church, and in 1859, of the Baptist church in St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained six years. After the war he reorganized the school at Lexington and developed the plan for a board of ministerial education for Missouri in connection with the school at Liberty. In 1870 he founded the female college at Columbia, Mo., and in 1876 removed to one at St. Joseph, where in 1878 he founded another female college. He was married to Sarah R. Gilkey, Aug. 28, 1849. He received the degree of D.D. from William Jewell college in 1870. He died at Westport, Mo., Jan. 9, 1891.

DULLES, Charles Winslow, surgeon, was born in Madras, India, Nov. 29, 1850; son of the Rev. John Welsh and Harriet Lathrop (Winslow) Dulles. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1866, but went into business in the course of his freshman year. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, and practised in Philadelphia. He was assistant surgeon in the 2d regiment, national guard of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, and became editor of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* in 1887. He held several surgical positions in connection with the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and in 1893 was appointed lecturer on history of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He became a fellow of the College of physicians and of the Academy of surgery in Philadelphia. He is the author of: *What To Do First in Accidents of Poisoning* (1880; 5th ed., 1897); and a number of elaborate medical and surgical papers, the most important of which are on the subject of hydrophobia.

DULLES, Joseph Heatly, librarian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1853; son of John Welsh and Harriet Lathrop (Winslow) Dulles; grandson of Joseph Heatly and Margaret (Welsh) Dulles and of Myron and Harriet (Lathrop) Winslow; and a descendant on his father's side from Joseph Dulles, who emigrated from Ireland to Charleston, S.C., about the year 1778, and on his mother's side from Kenelm Winslow, brother of Gov. Edward Winslow, who came over to Plymouth about 1629, and also from Elder Brewster of the Plymouth colony. Joseph was prepared for college at Tennent

school, Hartsville, Pa., and at Hastings academy, Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1873, and from Princeton theological seminary in 1877. He was principal of a grammar school at Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1873–74; was ordained an evangelist by the presbytery of Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1877, was a stated supply in Pennsylvania and Nebraska, 1877–78, and in the latter year went to Europe where he studied and travelled until the close of 1879. In 1880 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Belvidere, N.J., resigning in 1883 to make a second visit to Europe, 1883–85. In 1886 he became librarian of Princeton theological seminary. He compiled: *The General Catalogue of Princeton Theological Seminary* (1894); *Bibliography of James McCosh* (1895); *Bibliography of William Henry Green* (1896); and edited *Professor William Henry Green's Semi-Centennial Celebration* (1896).

DUMONT, Ebenezer, soldier, was born in Vevay, Ind., Nov. 23, 1814; son of John and Julia Louisa (Carey) Dumont, and maternal grandson of Ebenezer and Martha Carey, pioneer settlers of Marietta, Ohio, from Rhode Island. His mother was the author of "Life Sketches from Common Paths" (1856), a collection of prose and verse. He was educated at the Indiana university and practised law in Vevay. He was speaker of the Indiana house of representatives in 1838; treasurer of Vevay county, 1839–45; a soldier in the Mexican war, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 4th Indiana volunteers; a Democratic elector in 1852 and again a member of the lower house of the legislature of the state in 1850 and 1853. In the civil war he was colonel of the 7th Indiana volunteers and served for three months in western Virginia under McClellan. He reorganized his regiment for three years' service, was promoted brigadier-general, Sept. 3, 1861, and commanded the 17th brigade, army of the Ohio. He attacked and drove off Morgan and his raiders at Lebanon, Ky., May 5, 1862, and after September, 1862, commanded the 12th division of Buell's army. Failing health compelled him to resign, Feb. 28, 1863. He was a representative from Indianapolis in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1864–68. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., April 16, 1871.

DUN, Edwin, diplomatist, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in July, 1848. He was a nephew of Allan G. Thurman, U.S. senator. He was chief of the agricultural bureau colonization department, Japan, 1873–84. In 1884 President Cleveland appointed him second secretary of the U.S. legation in Japan, and in 1885 first secretary. His popularity with the Mikado, the court and the diplomatic officials constrained President Harrison to continue him in the office and in 1893 President Cleveland promoted him U.S. minister to Japan. He co-operated with the United States minister to China, Charles Denby, in an amicable settlement of the issues between China and Japan arising out of the war of 1894–95. In 1897 he opened large mercantile houses in Yokohama.

DUN, Walter Angus, physician, was born at Plumwood, Madison county, Ohio, March 1, 1857. He was graduated from the Ohio state university, B.S. in 1878, and from the Miami medical college of Cincinnati, M.D., in 1882, receiving the faculty prize of $100 for excellence in final examinations. He then entered University college and hospital, London, and in the fall of 1882 was made licentiate by the Royal college of physicians. He was made a member of the Royal college of surgeons, Nov. 15, 1882, and a fellow of the Royal microscopical society in the same year. After travelling on the continent he returned to Cincinnati in 1883, and was appointed demonstrator of histology and practical physiology at the Miami medical college. He also became lecturer on clinical medicine in children's diseases; physician to the Episcopal hospital for children in the diocese of Southern Ohio; assistant physician to the children's home; curator of the Cincinnati hospital, and a member of numerous medical and social societies. He was also a trustee of Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, in 1884–85, and a lecturer on physiology and comparative anatomy in Cincinnati university. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1887.

DUNBAR, Paul Laurence, poet, was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 27, 1872; son of Joshua and Matilda (Burton) Dunbar, and grandson of Eliza Black. His parents were full-blooded negroes, his father having escaped from slavery in Kentucky, and his mother having been freed from bondage by the events of the civil war. Paul was graduated from the Dayton high school in 1891 and engaged in journalism. In March, 1896, he became a messenger in the Montgomery county, Ohio, court of common pleas, and in October, 1897, he entered the library of congress, Washington, D.C., as assistant. He was married, March 6, 1898, to Alice Ruth Moore of New Orleans, La. From his early childhood he showed literary talent, and during his high school course he was editor of the school paper, into whose columns many of his first writings found their way. His poems attracted the attention and admiration of James Whitcomb Riley and William Dean Howells, the latter using his influence to bring the young poet before the public. He is said to be the first negro poet to write in the English language. His published works include: *Oak and Ivy* (1892); *Majors and Minors* (1895); *Lyrics of a Lowly Life* (1896); *Folks from Dixie* (1898); *The Uncalled* (1898); and *Lyrics of the Hearth-Side* (1899).

DUNCAN, Alexander, representative, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. He became a physician and practised medicine in his native city. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1828–30 and 1831–32, and a state senator, 1832–34. He was a Whig representative in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1835–39; was defeated for the 27th congress and was elected to the 28th congress, 1843–45. He died at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1852.

DUNCAN, George Martin, educator, was born in Haledon, N.J., Nov. 26, 1857; son of James and Jane Martin (Torbet) Duncan. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1881 and from Yale divinity school in 1884. He studied at Yale university in 1884, as graduate fellow in divinity; at the University of Jena, Germany, in 1885; at Leipzig, 1885–86; at Heidelberg, 1886; at Berlin, 1886–87; and at Paris, 1887–88. On his return to America in 1888 he was appointed instructor in philosophy at Yale, became assistant professor in 1891, and professor in 1894. He was married in 1889, to Mary, daughter of Theodore R. Carter of Montclair, N.J. He published: *The Philosophical Works of Leibnitz, Translated from Latin and French, with Notes* (1890); *President Porter as a Philosopher* (1893); and articles in *The Philosophical Review* and *The Psychological Review.*

DUNCAN, Herman Cope, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1846; son of Greer Brown and Mary Jane (Cope) Duncan, and grandson of David and Margaret (Brown) Duncan, and of Herman and Mary (Grier) Cope. His great-grandfather, David Duncan, was a prominent leader in the attempt to restore the Stuarts, being present at the battles of Preston Pans and Culloden. He immigrated to America and settled in Massachusetts, served in the battle of Bunker Hill and through the Revolution, and when peace was declared settled in Carlisle, Pa., going thence to Mason county, Ky., where he was associated with Simon Kenton, the pioneer. His son, David, grandfather of Herman, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and engaged in the battle of Blue Licks, and Herman's father, Greer Brown Duncan, was a celebrated New Orleans lawyer, who practised in the U.S. supreme court. Herman was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1867 and was ordained a Protestant Episcopal clergyman in 1868. He was secretary of the diocese of Louisiana, 1870–75, 1881, and from 1883; dean of Kansas city, Mo., 1876–80, and archdeacon of Alexandria, La., from 1888. He was a trustee of St. Paul's college, Mo., 1878–80, was elected a fellow of the New Orleans academy of science and chief of the section on philology; was recorder of ordinations of the general convention from 1895; chairman of its committee on the state of the church and secretary of commission on Christian unity. He was married to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Alfred Cooke, and a descendant on her father's side from the Cookes of Gloucester county, Va., and on her mother's side from Sir Ralph Assheton, the first lawyer of the Philadelphia bar, who was connected by marriage with William Penn. Mr. Duncan received from Hobart college the degree of S.T.D. in 1893. He published: *History of the Diocese of Louisiana* (1888).

Herman C. Duncan

DUNCAN, James Armstrong, educator, was born in Norfolk, Va., April 14, 1830; son of David and Alice (Piemont) Duncan. His father was graduated from the University of Glasgow and became professor of Latin and Greek in Randolph-Macon college, Va. The son was graduated at that institution in 1849 and became a Methodist clergyman, preaching in Richmond, Alexandria, Washington city and Lynchburg, Va. He was editor of the *Richmond Christian Advocate* for several years and in 1868 was elected president of Randolph-Macon college. He held the position until his death, which occurred at Ashland, near Richmond, Va., Sept. 23, 1877.

DUNCAN, James Henry, representative, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 5, 1793; son of James and Rebecca (White) Duncan; grandson of James and Elizabeth (Bell) Duncan; great-grandson of George Duncan, a member of the Scotch-Irish colony that came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled Londonderry, N.H., in 1719; and a descendant on his mother's side from William White, who emigrated from England and was a first settler of Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and one of the six signers of the Indian deed for the town of Haverhill in 1642. His grandfather, James Duncan, settled in Haverhill as a merchant in 1740. James Henry was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy and was graduated at Harvard in 1812. He was admitted to the bar in 1815 and practised in his native place. He represented his district in the Massachusetts legislature in 1827–28, 1837–38, and 1857. In 1828–31 he was a state senator, and in 1839–40 was a member of the governor's council. He was a delegate to the National convention at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1839, and a representative in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53. He was a trustee of Essex agricultural society; of the

Newton theological institution, 1840–69, and a fellow of Brown, 1835–69. He married in 1826, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Willis of Boston. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1861. He died at Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 8, 1869.

DUNCAN, John Mason, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md. April 20, 1853; son of Richard McKim and Rosalie (LaFayette) Duncan, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. John Mason and Eliza (McKim) Duncan. He was educated in Baltimore at private schools and under private tutors, and both in letters and theology, under special masters in Pennsylvania and New York, ill health preventing his regular attendance upon either college or seminary classes. Upon examination he was regularly ordained a minister in the Presbyterian church in 1889, by the presbytery of Vincennes; was principal of the Juniata Presbyterian academy, Mifflintown, Pa., 1882–85; of the Allegany county academy, Cumberland, Md., 1885–88; president of Coates college for women, Terre Haute, Ind., 1888–97, and of Craggencroft classical institute, Duluth, Minn., from 1897. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey and from Lafayette college in 1887.

DUNCAN, Johnson Kelly, soldier, was born in York, Pa., March 19, 1827. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1849, and served in the Florida war against the Seminoles, 1849–50, being promoted 2d lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1849. He was on garrison duty at Fort Sullivan, Maine, 1850–52; and at Fort Preble, Maine, 1852–53, and was assistant on the Northern Pacific railroad exploration from April 14, 1853, to Dec. 9, 1854. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 24, 1853, and resigned from the army, Jan. 31, 1855. He was superintendent of repairs at the branch mint, marine hospital, and quarantine warehouse, New Orleans, La., and at the Pas à Loutre, La., boarding station, 1856–59. In 1859–60 he was civil engineer, surveyor and architect, at New Orleans, and in 1860–61 was chief engineer of the board of public works of the state of Louisiana. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as colonel, and was promoted brigadier-general, having command of Forts Jackson and St. Philip when they were captured by Farragut, April 25, 1862. He died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1862.

DUNCAN, Joseph, governor of Illinois, was born in Paris, Ky., Feb. 22, 1789; son of David Duncan, an officer of the Revolutionary army, who migrated from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania, and thence to Kentucky soon after the close of the war. Joseph was admitted to the bar but entered the army before practising his profession, serving throughout the war of 1812. In 1818 he removed to Kaskaskia, Ill., where he served as major-general of militia and as state senator from Brownsville, 1824–26. He was a representative in the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, 1827–34, and resigned his seat in congress in 1834, having been elected to the office of governor of Illinois, in which office he served, 1834–38. He died at Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 15, 1844.

DUNCAN, Louis, educator, was born in Washington, D.C., March 25, 1862. He was graduated from the United States naval academy in 1880, cruised in the South Pacific station, 1880–82, visiting the ports of South America, Pacific Islands, Japan, Alaska, Mexico, Chili and Peru. He cruised on the North Atlantic station in 1882, and was on special duty at the Johns Hopkins university, 1883. In the summer of 1883 he was on duty at the United States torpedo school at Newport, R.I., and during 1883–84 he assisted at Johns Hopkins university in the work of determining for the United States government the unit of electrical resistance. During the summer of 1884 he was stationed at the International electric exhibition at Philadelphia, Pa., where he was a member and afterward chairman of the board of judges. He was ordered to sea in 1885 on the U.S. steamship *Brooklyn* which cruised on the North Atlantic station. He resigned from the navy in 1886 and was appointed associate professor of electricity at Johns Hopkins university. He was elected an honorary member of the Franklin institute; vice-president of the American institute of electrical engineers; fellow of the American philosophical society; member of the Société Mathématique de France; and other European and American associations. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins in 1885. He contributed numerous papers to electrical periodicals and patented several devices for secondary batteries and electrical machines.

DUNCAN, Samuel White, clergyman, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 19, 1838; son of the Hon. James Henry and Mary (Willis) Duncan. He prepared for college at Kimball Union academy, was graduated with honor from Brown university in 1860, and attended the Newton theological institution, 1861–62, leaving his studies to raise a company, and serving as captain in the 50th Massachusetts volunteers, 1862–63. On being mustered out he resumed his theological course at the Rochester, N.Y., theological seminary in 1864, where he was graduated in 1866. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Cleveland, Ohio, April 18, 1867, and was pastor at the Euclid avenue church, 1867–75, at the Ninth street church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1875–83, and at the Second church, Rochester, N.Y., 1883–88. He was elected president of the Ohio Baptist state convention in 1879. He declined the presidency of Vassar college offered him in 1885. In

1892 he was chosen foreign secretary of the American Baptist missionary union, and in August, 1898, he started on a tour around the world to visit Baptist missions, but declining health forced him to return in October. He was a fellow of Brown university, 1889–98, and a trustee of Colby academy, of the Newton theological institution, 1895–98, and of the Rochester theological seminary. He was married in 1866 to Sarah Margaret Fuller, daughter of Judge Albert G. Greene of Providence, R.I. The University of Chicago conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1875. He died in Brookline, Mass., Oct. 30, 1898.

DUNCAN, Thomas, soldier, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., April 14, 1819; son of Joseph Duncan, afterward governor of Illinois. He served in the Black Hawk war in the Illinois mounted infantry, 1832, and subsequently in various military expeditions, and in 1846 was promoted 1st lieutenant in the U.S. mounted rifles. He served in the Mexican war and was a participant in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz. He was then on recruiting duty and was promoted captain in 1848. He was stationed in New Mexico, 1856–62, were he commanded the forts and took part in the Navajo expedition of 1858, and against the Comanche Indians in 1861, being promoted major in June of that year. He commanded Fort Craig, N.M., led the cavalry at Valverde and his regiment at Albuquerque, where he was wounded by a spent cannon ball, losing a piece of his skull. He was on provost duty in Iowa, 1863–66, was made lieutenant-colonel of the 5th U.S. cavalry in July, 1866, and commanded the district of Nashville, 1866–68, when he was ordered to the department of the Platte. He was on sick leave, 1871–73, and was retired in January, 1873. He received brevets for gallantry in the civil war, including that of brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, 1887.

DUNCAN, William Cecil, clergyman, was born in New York city, Jan. 24, 1824. He was taken by his parents to Grenada, Miss., in his infancy. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1843, and studied theology at Hamilton seminary. In 1847 he removed to New Orleans, La., where he established and became editor of the weekly *Southwestern Baptist Chronicle.* He was ordained to the ministry in 1848 and preached frequently in various pulpits. He accepted the chair of Greek and Latin in the University of Louisiana in 1851 and in 1854 became pastor of a church in New Orleans. His Union sentiments made it impossible for him to remain in the south, and he spent the years 1861–62 in the north, returning to New Orleans after its occupation by the Union troops. He received from Columbia the degree of S.T.D. in 1857. He is the author of *Life of John the Baptist* (1853); *History of the Baptists for the First Two Centuries of the Christian Era* (1857); and *The Tears of Jesus* (1859). He died in New Orleans, La., May 1, 1864.

DUNCAN, William Wallace, M.E. bishop, was born in Ashland, near Richmond, Va., Dec. 20, 1839; son of Prof. David and Alice (Piemont) Duncan, and a brother of James Armstrong Duncan, president of Randolph-Macon college. He was graduated from Wofford college in 1858 and became a member of the Virginia conference of the M.E. church south. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army as chaplain and served throughout the civil war. In 1875 he was transferred to the South Carolina conference and became professor of mental and moral philosophy at Wofford college. In May, 1886, he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church south. He received the degree of D.D. from Emory college in 1882 and from Central college, Missouri, in 1882. He was married to Medora, daughter of B. H. and Caroline (Wallace) Rice, and their son Thomas Carey Duncan became an extensive manufacturer of cotton, successfully conducting the mills at Union, S.C., for many years.

DUNGAN, Irvine, representative, was born in Canonsburg, Pa., May 24, 1844; son of William Holland and Jane (Dungan) Dungan. His great-grandfathers, Capt. Jesse Dungan and Capt. Thomas Dungan, enlisted in the American army, Aug. 19, 1775, from Bucks county, Pa., and served through the war. The first of the family immigrated to America in 1640–50 from Limerick and Kildare, Ireland, and founded Dublin township, Philadelphia county, Pa. Irvine left school to enlist in the Union army and served in the 19th Iowa volunteers, 1862–65, being a prisoner ten months. After the war he settled in Jackson, Ohio, and was elected mayor of Jackson as a Free-soil Democrat in 1869. He was a state senator from the 7th district, 1878–80, and a representative from the 13th district of Ohio in the 52d congress, 1891–93.

DUNHAM, Ransom W., representative, was born at Savoy, Mass., March 21, 1838. He removed to Springfield, Mass., in 1849, where he acquired his education. He was employed as a clerk in the office of the Massachusetts life insurance company, and in 1857 went to Chicago to take charge of the books of the western department of the company. In 1860 he entered the grain and provision commission business, and was president of the board of trade of Chicago in 1882. He was a representative in the 48th congress, 1883–85. He died in Springfield, Mass., Aug. 19, 1896.

DUNLAP, George Washington, representative, was born in Fayette county, Ky., Feb. 22, 1813. He was graduated at Transylvania university in arts in 1834, and in law in 1837. He practised in Lancaster, Ky.; was a commissioner of

the circuit court, 1843–74; a representative in the state legislature in 1853; a Union delegate to the border-state convention of 1861; a representative in the 37th congress, 1861–63, and a Democratic presidential elector in 1865. He died in Lancaster, Ky., June 6, 1880.

DUNLAP, James, educator, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1744. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1773, and was tutor in that institution, 1775–77. He was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman in 1781, and preached in his native state until 1803, when he accepted the presidency of Jefferson college, Pa. At the same time he was professor of languages and moral philosophy. He resigned in April, 1811, and removed to Uniontown, Pa., where he was principal of the academy which afterward became Madison college, 1813–16. He died near Philadelphia, Pa , Nov. 22, 1818.

DUNLAP, John, pioneer printer, was born in Strabane, Ireland, in 1747. He immigrated to America when a boy, and lived with his uncle, William Dunlap, printer, Philadelphia, Pa. He established himself in the business in 1765 and in 1771 founded the *Pennsylvania Packet*, which after 1788 he published daily, the first daily newspaper in America. He subsequently changed the name to the *North American and United States Gazette*. He was printer to congress and as such printed the Declaration of Independence. He was an officer in the American army during the Revolution, in the first troop of Philadelphia cavalry, which acted as body guard to General Washington at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He gave to the patriot cause £4000 to supply the army with provisions in 1780. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1812.

DUNLAP, Robert Pinckney, governor of Maine, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Aug. 17, 1794; son of Capt. John and Mary (Tappan) Dunlap, and grandson of the Rev. Robert Dunlap, who was born in Banilla, County Antrim, Ireland, removed to America in 1736 and in 1747 became pastor of the church in Brunswick, Maine. Robert was graduated from Bowdoin in 1815 and was admitted to the bar in 1818, practising at Brunswick for a time, when he inherited a fortune, retired from business life, and devoted himself to politics. He was a state representative, 1821–22, and state senator, 1824–28 and 1829–33. In 1829 he was a member of the governor's council. In 1833 he was elected governor of Maine and was three times re-elected, serving 1834–38. He was a representative in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47, and was collector of the port of Portland, 1848–49. He was an overseer of Bowdoin college, 1821–60. He was married in 1825 to Lydia Chapman of Beverly, Mass. He died in Brunswick, Maine, Oct. 20, 1859.

DUNLAP, William, artist and author, was born in Perth Amboy, N.J., Feb. 19, 1766. He removed to New York in 1777 and studied drawing in India ink. By an accident he lost his right eye, but continued his study of art and in 1782 began to paint portraits. In 1783 he painted from life a portrait of George Washington, and in 1784 went abroad, studying in London under Benjamin West. After his return to the United States in 1787 he turned his attention to the drama, producing several successful plays and managing for a time the Park theatre in New York city. He helped to found the National academy of design and was its vice-president for several years. He delivered courses of lectures on art and literature. His paintings include: *Christ Rejected; Cavalry; Bearing the Cross;* and *Death on the Pale Horse.* Among his published writings are: *The Father, a Comedy* (1789); *The Archers, an Opera* (1796); *André, a Tragedy* (1798); *The Africans, a Play* (1811); *A Narrative of the Events Which Followed Bonaparte's Campaign in Russia to His Dethronement* (1814); *The Life of George Frederick Cooke* (2 vols., 1815); *The Life of Charles Brockden Brown* (2 vols., 1815); *A History of the American Theatre* (1832); *A History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States* (2 vols., 1834); *Thirty Years Ago, or, Memoirs of a Water Drinker* (2 vols., 1836); and *New Netherlands, Province of New York* (1840). He died in New York city, Sept. 28, 1839.

DUNLOP, George Kelly, second bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, and 125th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1830. He was graduated at Queen's university, Galway, 1852. He immigrated to America in October, 1852, and settled in Missouri. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Cicero Stephens Hawks at St. Paul's church, Palmyra, Mo., Dec. 3, 1854, and a priest in St. Louis, Mo., in 1856. He served as missionary at St. Charles, 1854–56; was rector of Christ church, Lexington, Mo., 1856–63, where he was also professor of Latin and Greek in the Wentworth academy, and was rector of Grace church, Kirkwood, Mo., 1863–80. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese and deputy to the General convention. The General convention of 1880 selected him as missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona and he was consecrated in Christ church, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 21, 1880, by Bishops Whipple, Robertson, Spalding, Perry, Burgess and Seymour. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Racine college in 1880. In his diocese he was in charge of the welfare of seventeen churches and missions and his territory extended over an area 360 miles square. He died in Las Cruces, N.M., March 12, 1888.

DUNLOP, James, jurist, was born in Georgetown, D.C., March 28, 1793. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1811 and was licensed to practise law in 1814, entering into partnership with his former preceptor, Francis S. Key in Georgetown. In 1833 he was acting district attorney, and was recorder of Georgetown, 1833–37. In the latter year he became judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia, was advanced to the assistant judgeship of the U.S. circuit court, Oct. 3, 1845, and on Nov. 27, 1855, was appointed chief justice of the United States circuit court, holding the position until the discontinuance of the court in 1863. He died in Georgetown, D.C., May 6, 1872.

DUNN, Poindexter, representative, was born in Wake county, N.C., Nov. 3, 1834; son of Grey Dunn, a prosperous planter. He removed with his parents to Limestone county, Ala., in 1837, and was graduated at Jackson college, Columbia, Tenn., in 1854. He removed to St. Francis county, Ark., and was a state representative, 1858–61. He took no active part in the civil war and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was an electoral candidate on the Greeley and Brown ticket in 1872 and on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876. He was a representative from the 1st district of Arkansas in the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1879–89. He was defeated in the election of 1885 for United States senator, and retired from public life on the expiration of his congressional term, March 3, 1889.

DUNN, William McKee, representative, was born in Hanover, Ind., Dec. 12, 1814; son of Williamson Dunn, pioneer settler of Indiana, and a founder of Hanover and Wabash colleges. He was graduated at Indiana state university in 1832, was professor of mathematics at Hanover, 1835, and took a post-graduate course at Yale, receiving from that institution the honorary degree of A.M. in 1835. He practised law in Madison, Ind., was a representative in the state legislature in 1838, a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1850, and a representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63. In the 37th congress he was chairman of the committee on patents. He was defeated in the election for the 38th congress and was appointed by President Lincoln to the U.S. volunteer service as major and judge-advocate in the department of Missouri. He was promoted colonel and judge-advocate-general, U.S.A., June 22, 1864, and received the brevet of brigadier-general, U.S. army, in March, 1865, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in his department. He was a delegate to the Loyalist convention of 1866 at Philadelphia. He succeeded Judge Joseph Holt as judge-advocate-general on his retirement from the bureau of military justice, Dec. 1, 1875, and he was retired from active service, Jan. 23, 1881. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hanover college (Ind.) in 1877. Judge Dunn died in Maplewood, Fairfax county, Va., July 28, 1887.

DUNN, Williamson, pioneer, was born near Danville, Ky., Dec. 25, 1781. He acquired a limited education and about 1809 removed to Jefferson county, Indiana Territory. He was made justice of the peace and in 1811 judge of the court of common pleas, receiving his appointment from Governor Harrison. In the war of 1812 he was commissioned by President Monroe captain of an organized band of rangers provided by congress for the protection of the frontier settlers. He commanded this company for two years and in 1814 was appointed by Governor Posey associate judge of the circuit court of Jefferson county. In 1816 he represented his county in the first legislature of the state and was twice re-elected, serving as speaker of the house in the 2d and 3d legislatures and while so serving declined a seat in the U.S. senate. In 1823 he was appointed register of the land office of the state by President Monroe and while holding this position removed to the wilderness and laid out the town of Crawfordville. He was reappointed in 1827, and in 1829 removed to Hanover where he donated fifty acres of land to Hanover college, as a farm for a manual school, which institution he helped to found in 1832 and of which he was a trustee, 1832–55. He also gave a tract of land to Wabash college and was a member of its first board of trustees, 1832–36. He afterward returned to Jefferson county and filled an unexpired term in the state senate, but was twice defeated as a candidate for re-election. He was again elected to the bench of circuit court and held the office till the court was abolished. He was a prominent factor in the early settlement of Indiana and a promoter of the progress of the Presbyterian church in the new country. He died in Hanover, Ind., Nov. 11, 1854.

DUNNE, Edward Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, April 23, 1848. His parents brought him to America in 1849 and settled in Chicago, Ill. He began his studies at the College of St. Mary's of the Lake, and when the students were stricken with cholera he distinguished himself as a nurse and helper among his classmates. He took his scholastic and theological course at the seminary of St. Francis de Sales, Milwaukee, Wis., and awaiting his arrival to canonical age for ordination, he was sent to St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., and was finally ordained there June 29, 1871, by Bishop Becker. He served two churches in Chicago as assistant, and in July, 1875, was appointed first pastor of the new parish of All Saints in that city. Here he built a schoolhouse, using part of it as a

church and in a few years had erected one of the finest church edifices in Chicago. Father Dunne gave his personal supervision to the education of the youth of his parish before providing for elaborate general worship, and his pupils from the parochial school were commended for their thoroughness, when admitted to the public high school, by the board of education. He was elevated to the bishopric, being consecrated by Archbishop Feehan in All Saints' church, Nov. 30, 1893, and was appointed to the see of Dallas, Texas, as successor to the Rt. Rev. Thomas Francis Brennan, D.D., first bishop of Dallas, who resigned in 1892.

DUNNE, Finley Peter, journalist, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1867; son of Peter and Ellen (Finley) Dunne; grandson of Patrick and Amelia (Malone) Dunne, and of Richard and Katherine (English) Finley; and of Irish descent. His education was acquired in the public schools of Chicago. He began newspaper work in 1886, was city editor of the Chicago *Times* in 1889, an editorial writer on the *Evening Post*, 1892–95, and on the *Times Herald*, 1895–98. In January, 1898, he became editor of the *Journal*, and contributed to that paper a series of brief essays in Irish dialect as the utterances of "Mr. Dooley." Many of these were published in book form in November, 1898, under the title *Mr. Dooley in Peace and War*, which became one of the most popular books of the year and was followed by *Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen* (1899).

DUNNELL, Mark Hill, representative, was born at Buxton, Maine, July 2, 1823; son of Samuel and Achsah (Hill) Dunnell; grandson of Joseph Dunnell, and of Nathaniel Hill, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a descendant of Benjamin Dunnell. He was graduated from Colby university in 1849, was principal of the Norway and Hebron academies, and in 1854 was elected a representative in the Maine legislature. In 1855 he was a member of the state senate. He began the practice of law in Portland, Maine, in 1860, and in 1861 entered the Union volunteer army as colonel of the 5th Maine regiment of infantry. He was U.S. consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1862. He settled in Owatonna, Minn., 1865, and in 1867 was a representative in the state legislature, and state superintendent of public instruction, 1867–70. He was a representative in the 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1871–85, and in the 51st congress, 1889–91, in which last he was chairman of the committee on the census. In 1873 he was made an honorary member of the Geographical and statistical society of Mexico. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Shurtleff college, Upper Alton, Ill., in 1868, and from Colby university in 1899.

DUNNING, Annie Ketchum, author, was born in New York city, Nov. 2, 1831; daughter of the Hon. Hiram Ketchum. She was married to the Rev. Andrew Dunning of Thompson, Conn. Her first book, "Clementina's Mirror," was published in 1857 and secured for her a position as writer for the Presbyterian board of publication. She wrote chiefly under the pen-name "Nellie Grahame." A complete list of her books comprises more than fifty titles and includes: *Whispers from Dreamland* (1861); *First Glass of Wine* (1866); *Only a Penny* (1867); *Only a Child* (1868); *Miss Latimer's Meetings* (1869); *Fred Wilson* (1870); *Mary's New Friends* (1871); and *A Story of Four Lives* (1871).

DUNNINGTON, Francis Perry, chemist, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1851; son of William A. and Sarah B. (Keener) Dunnington, and grandson of William Perry and Ann G. (Reynolds) Dunnington, and of Christian and Mary Clare (Brice) Keener, all natives of Maryland. He was a student at the University of Virginia, 1867–72, and received the degrees B.S., C.E. and M.E. in 1872. He was adjunct professor of analytical chemistry at the university, 1872–84, and was advanced to the chair of analytical and agricultural chemistry in 1884. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science in 1877, a fellow in 1880, and secretary of the chemical section in 1885. He was elected a fellow of the American chemical society in 1877; of the British association for the advancement of science in 1884, and of the Chemical society of Great Britain in 1893. In a paper published in the *American Journal of Science*, December, 1891, he was the first chemist to draw attention to the universal distribution of titanic oxide over the surface of the earth, and the paper appeared in the London *Chemical News*, Nov. 5, 1897. He published occasional articles in mineral chemistry, also a series of notes of student work in the chemical laboratory of the University of Virginia, 1884–98. He was married Aug. 22, 1878, to Marion S. Beale, and their daughter, Sarah B. Dunnington, was editor of the *Hollins Semi-Annual*, 1897–98.

DUNPHY, Edward J., representative, was born in New York city, May 12, 1856. He was graduated from Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., in 1876, and was connected with the law department of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad company, 1876–84. He was a representative in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889–95.

DUNSTER, Edward Swift, physician, was born at Springvale, York county, Maine, Sept. 2, 1834. He was graduated from Harvard in 1856 and from the New York college of physicians and surgeons in 1859, and practised medicine in New

York city. He was assistant surgeon, U.S.A., 1861–65. He then returned to New York and was editor of the *New York Medical Journal*, 1866–72. He was in charge of the hospitals on Randall's Island, 1869–73, and held the chair of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children in the University of Vermont, 1868–71. He was professor of the same branches in Long Island medical college, 1871–72; and professor of obstetrics in Dartmouth college, 1873–87. He was lecturer on obstetrics and the diseases of women and children in the University of Michigan, 1873–74, and professor of the same from 1874 until his death which occurred at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 3, 1888.

DUNSTER, Henry, educator, was a native of Lancashire, England, born probably in or near Bury, about 1612; son of Henry Dunster. He was graduated at Magdalen college, Cambridge university, receiving his first degree in 1630, and his second in 1634. He probably took orders in the English church, and immigrated to America with other non-conformists, reaching Boston in 1640. On August 27 of that year he became first president of Harvard college, which had been conducted by Nathaniel Eaton, 1638–40, with a degree of severity in discipline that nearly cost the college its existence. President Dunster gave his services to the college and was its sole teacher for several years. He presented to the institution 100 acres of land in Shawsin (Billerica) and built the president's house almost wholly from his personal funds. In 1654 he advanced a doubt as to the validity of infant baptism, and because of this was forced to resign his office, Oct. 24, 1654. For this offence he was also indicted and sentenced to public admonition by the grand jury, and later appeared again before that body for failing to have one of his children, born after his resignation, baptized. He removed to Charlestown and then to Scituate, Mass., in March, 1655, where he came under the milder regime of the Plymouth colony, and he preached there during the rest of his life. He was married in June, 1641, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Jose Glover, rector of Sutton, County Surry, England, who died childless. He afterward married Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown, and had several children. He published a revision of the *Bay Psalm Book* (1640). See *Life of Henry Dunster* by the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D.D. (1872). He died in Scituate, Mass., Feb. 27, 1659.

DUNTON, Lewis Marion, educator, was born in Martinsburg, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1848; son of Lorenzo Merritt and Mary (Seymour) Dunton. He was prepared for college at Cazenovia seminary, N.Y., and entered Syracuse university with the class of 1876, but was not graduated on account of failing health. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1874 and was stationed at Greenville, S.C., and later at Charleston, S.C. He was elected president of Claflin university, Orangeburg, S.C., in 1884, as successor to the Rev. Dr. Edward Cook, and under his direction the progress of the education of the negro in the south was substantially illustrated, and the plans of the founder of the institution were vigorously carried forward.

DUNTON, Walter Chipman, jurist, was born in Bristol, Vt., Nov. 29, 1830. He was prepared for college at Malone academy, N.Y., and was graduated from Middlebury college in 1857. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and soon after removed to Kansas, where he was a member of the territorial legislature in 1861. He returned to his native state in the latter part of that year and settled at Rutland. In 1862 he joined the Union army, serving as captain in the 14th Vermont volunteers. In 1865 he was elected judge of probate, and served until April 14, 1877, when he was appointed a judge of the supreme court to fill a vacancy. He resigned on account of ill health in 1879. In 1880 he was elected a state senator, and in 1881 was president of the Vermont bar association. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1870. He was professor of law in the Iowa state university, 1888–89, and a trustee of Middlebury college, Vt., 1870–90. He died at Rutland, Vt., April 23, 1890.

DUNWOODY, Henry Harrison Chase, meteorologist, was born in Highland county, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1842; son of William and Sarah (Murphy) Dunwoody, and grandson of Robert and Susan (Rhiem) Dunwoody, and of William and Mildred (Pursell) Murphy. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1866, and served on garrison duty in Delaware, Maryland and Kansas, 1866–69. He was recorder of the tactics board at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4, 1869, to January, 1871; was in garrison at Fort McHenry, Mo., in 1871, and on signal duty at Fort Whipple, Va., March to August, 1872. He was weather forecaster at the chief signal office, Washington, D.C., 1872–91, and the weather service of the various states was established upon his recommendation. Upon the reorganization of the signal corps and transfer of the weather bureau to the department of agriculture, by a special provision of the law he was continued with the weather bureau. He was promoted major in the signal corps upon its reorganization in 1890, after a competitive examination, he being recommended first on the list, which included all officers who had previously served with the signal corps. He was subsequently promoted lieutenant-colonel in the signal corps, and was relieved from duty with the weather bureau at his own request, in May, 1898, for the purpose of entering active service with the signal corps during the

war with Spain. He was appointed colonel of the volunteer signal corps, which, under his direction, was organized, equipped and placed in the field in thirty days. In July, 1898, he was promoted colonel and assistant chief signal officer of the army. While conducting his meteorological work, he took a course of law at Columbia college, and was graduated LL.B. in 1876. He is the author of numerous papers on meteorology and kindred subjects.

DUPERON, Thomas, R.C. abbot, was born in Siboure, Basses Pyrenees, France, Oct. 29, 1842. He was educated for the priesthood by the Benedictine fathers and was ordained at the Cathedral Bayonne by Mgr. Francis Lacroix, May 22, 1869. He made solemn profession in the Abbey church of Pierre qui Vire, July 29, 1877, and came to America, locating in Oklahoma, Indian Territory. He was made prior of Sacred Heart Abbey, Dec. 21, 1884, and abbot, Aug. 12, 1896. His election was approved by the abbot-general, Sept. 14, 1896, and he was blessed by Vicariate Apostolic Theophile Meerschaert, D.D., at Paris, France, Nov. 11, 1896. He died in Paris, France, Jan. 7, 1898.

DU PONT, Charles Irénée, manufacturer, was born in Charleston, S.C., March 29, 1797; eldest son of Victor Marie Du Pont de Nemours. In 1798 he accompanied his parents to France and returned with them to America in 1799. He was educated at Mount Airy seminary, Germantown, Pa., and was associated with his father in the manufacture of cloth at Louviers, near Wilmingon, Del., and on his father's death in 1827 became the head of the establishment. He retired in 1856. He was a member of the Delaware legislature, one of the organizers of the Delaware railroad, and president of the Farmers' bank of Delaware. He was married in 1824 to Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke, who died in 1838, and secondly, in 1841, to Anne Ridgely. He died at Louviers, Del., Jan. 31, 1869.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS, Eleuthère Irénée, manufacturer, was born in Paris, France, June 24, 1771; son of Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours and Nicole-Charlotte-Marie-Louise (Le Dée de Rencourt) DuPont. His godfather, the famous Turgot, chose his Christian names. He learned the art of making gunpowder at the royal mills at Essonne, with a view to succeeding his father's friend, Lavoisier, as superintendent of the French government powder works, a plan interrupted by the revolution. When his father founded a printing and publishing house in the interest of the moderate party (1791) he became its superintendent, thereby entering upon the dangerous field of politics. He was thrice imprisoned and his personal safety often imperilled. He went to the Tuilleries with his father to defend the king, Aug. 10, 1792, escaping afterward to the country and lying hidden at Essonne. After the terror he joined his father in opposing the Jacobins who pillaged the latter's property and destroyed the printing house, which left him financially ruined and without employment. With his father and brother and their families he emigrated to America in 1799. Having noticed the poor quality of the American gunpowder of that time he visited France in 1801 for plans, models and machinery, and on his return to the United States founded the Eleutherean mills for the manufacture of gunpowder, four miles from Wilmington, Del. (1802). He declined sites in Virginia, though urged to locate there by his father's friend, Jefferson, and in Maryland, on account of his antipathy to slavery. These mills in 1810 already produced 600,000 pounds per annum; during the war of 1812 they furnished all the powder used by the American army, and as early as 1834 they were the first in size in the country. They exported for the use of the English army in the Crimea; and they supplied the United States government with a large proportion of all the powder used by the army in the civil war, 1861–65, and in the war with Spain in 1898. Du Pont served as captain of Delaware volunteers in the war of 1812, was a director of the United States bank, a member of the American colonization society, was a leading agriculturist in his state, and was distinguished for public spirit and philanthropy. He married in Paris, in 1791, Sophie Madeleine Dalmas, who died in 1828. His sons, Alfred Victor, Henry and Alexis Irénée, successfully carried on his business, under the original name of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. He died of cholera in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31, 1834.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours

DU PONT, Gideon, planter, was born in South Carolina in 1712; younger son of Abraham Du Pont, a great-uncle of Du Pont de Nemours, who was driven from France by Huguenot persecution in 1681 and who came to America about 1694, after living many years in London. Gideon Du Pont introduced the successful culture of rice in the Carolinas and devised the method of destroying the weeds by flooding the fields to a certain depth with water. He never took out a patent for this device, the knowledge of which made rice culture profitable, so that neither he nor his family gained by the impetus he thus gave to agriculture. His plantation was located on the banks of the Santee river. There is no record of his death.

DU PONT, Henry, manufacturer, was born at Eleutherean Mills, near Wilmington, Del., Aug. 8, 1812; second son of Eleuthère Irénée Du Pont de Nemours and Sophie Madeleine (Dalmas) Du Pont. He graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1833; commissioned brevet second lieutenant 4th U.S. artillery, July 1, of that year, and was stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., and later at Fort Mitchell, Ala., in the Creek Indian country. On the 15th July, 1834, he resigned from the army and came home to help his father in the manufacture of gunpowder at Eleutherean Mills. On the retirement of his elder brother in 1850 he became the head of the firm of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., and under his management the business made astonishing strides. From 1846 to 1861 he was adjutant-general of his state and in May of the latter year was made major-general and commander of the entire military force raised and to be raised in Delaware, when his first order was that every man in the military service of the state should take an oath of allegiance to the United States or surrender his arms. The governor suspended this order and Du Pont then called upon General Dix, at that time in command in Baltimore, who sent troops to Delaware to maintain the Federal supremacy. Originally an old line Whig, Du Pont became one of the leaders of the Republican party in his state and was five times its candidate for presidential elector. He was for over forty years inspector of elections or challenger at the polls. He inherited his father's and his grandfather's marked love for agriculture and was a very extensive landholder. He was married in 1837 to Louisa Gerhard. He died at Eleutherean Mills, Del., Aug. 8, 1889.

DU PONT, Henry Algernon, soldier, was born near Wilmington, Del., July 30, 1838; son of Henry and Louisa (Gishard) Du Pont. He was graduated at the United States military academy, West Point, May 6, 1861, at the head of his class and was promoted 2d lieutenant of engineers. He was appointed 1st lieutenant 5th artillery, May 14, 1861, regimental adjutant, July 6, 1861, and was acting assistant adjutant-general of troops in New York harbor in 1862–63. He was promoted captain 5th artillery March 24, 1864, and commanded a battery at the battle of New Market, West Virginia, and as chief of artillery of that department took part in the battles of Piedmont and Lynchburg, and later in those of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek as commander of the artillery in the corps of General Crook. He was brevetted major for gallantry at Opequan and Fisher's Hill, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 19, 1864, for distinguished services at Cedar Creek. He resigned from the army in March, 1875, and in 1879 became president and general manager of the Wilmington & Northern railroad company. In 1895, after a long deadlock in the Delaware legislature in an effort to elect a United States senator as successor to Anthony Higgins, Colonel Du Pont's friends presented his name, and on the 9th day of May, 1895, he received fifteen of the thirty votes cast. The election was contested on the question of the right of William T. Watson, ex-speaker of the state senate, then serving as governor, to a vote in the General assembly; with his vote there was a tie and without it Du Pont had a majority of one. On Jan. 31, 1896, the senate committee on privileges and elections reported in favor of Colonel Du Pont. On May 15 1896, the senate, by one majority on a strict party vote, declined to seat him.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS, Pierre Samuel, statesman and author, was born in Paris, France, Dec. 14, 1739; son of Samuel and Anne Alexandrine (de Montchanin) Du Pont. He was of a Huguenot family and his great-uncle, Abraham Du Pont, emigrated to America in 1694 and was a planter on the Santee river in South Carolina. He entered public life in France in 1762 under the ministry of the Duke of Choiseul, and his writings soon attracted the notice of the political economist, Quesnay. Under the latter's teaching he soon became one of the most influential "economists," as Quesnay's followers were called, and a leader in the war which they waged against the obstructions to commerce and agriculture. His intimate friendship with the afterward famous Turgot, then intendent of Limoges, dated from the publication of Du Pont's work, "De l'Importation et de l'Exportation des Grains," 1764, which won him great fame as an author. In 1765 he was appointed editor of the *Journal de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Finances*, a semi-official publication, to which he gave such an economistic leaning that he was compelled to resign the editorship in 1766. In 1767 appeared his "Physiocratie," an abridgment of Quesnay's Political Economy. Becoming in 1768 editor of the "Éphémérides du Citoyen," the organ of the economists, he advocated the abolition of the onerous road taxes, the freedom of the press, the emancipation of slaves and the abolition of the exclusive privileges of the French East India company. When Terray became minister he was promptly

dismissed from the public service and the publication of the "Éphémérides" was prohibited. Though persecuted at home, Du Pont's abilities found recognition abroad in the shape of unsolicited honors from the kings of Poland and Sweden and the margrave of Baden. In 1774 Du Pont was called to Poland by King Stanislaus Augustus to devise and carry out comprehensive plans for national education, but later in the year when Turgot became comptroller-general of finances, he was appointed inspector-general of commerce and recalled to France. In this position he was known as "the right arm of Turgot," being active in all the reforms established by the latter. The much-talked-of "Report on Municipalities," really a plan for a liberal constitution, was the work of Du Pont. Turgot's successor, Maurepas, put Du Pont upon the retired list in 1776, whence he was recalled by Necker in 1778. Du Pont, who had always sided strongly with the Americans during their struggle for liberty, was placed in charge by Vergennes of the secret negotiations which resulted in the treaty of 1783, by which the independence of the United States was formally recognized by Great Britain, and, in 1786, of the negotiation of the commercial treaty between France and England, being made councillor of state in acknowledgment of these services. Later, when Thomas Jefferson was United States minister to France, Du Pont, as inspector-general of commerce, amicably settled with him the commercial difficulties between the two countries, prominent among them being the annoyances and wrongs to which American commerce was subjected from the French custom-houses and from the management of the Royal tobacco monopoly. He was secretary-general of the assemblies of notables of 1787 and 1788 and formulated most of the reforms there proposed, thereby bringing upon himself the hatred of the clergy, the personal interference of Louis XVI. alone saving him from being disgraced anew and banished from Paris upon the accession of Archbishop Brienne to the ministry. He was a member of the States-general from Nemours at the beginning of the revolution, and was twice president of the constituent assembly, where he favored a constitutional monarchy and was the author of the thorough fiscal reforms adopted. At the dissolution of the assembly he edited the "Correspondence Patriotique" and published a number of pamphlets upholding the constitution and demanding the enforcement of the laws; prominent among these were the letters denouncing Pétion, the mayor of Paris. Du Pont, with his son, was at the Tuileries among the defenders of Louis XVI., Aug. 10, 1792. Marked for death in consequence, he was secreted by the astronomer Lalande and his assistant, Harmand, in the dome of the observatory of Paris until September 2, when he made his way to Cormeilles, where he spent a month in disguise, not reaching home, Bois-des-Fossés, until November 9, and then only after an arduous and dangerous journey. He wrote the "Philosophie de l'Univers" while hidden there but was cast into prison, July 20, 1794, and had it not been for Robespierre's death (July 28) he would have been guillotined. Upon his release he renewed his opposition to the Jacobins, publishing the "Plaidoyer de Lycias," in which the horrors of the times were compared with a passage in Greek history, the "Constitution pour la république Française" (1795), etc. He also founded the *Historien*, a political journal. He was a member, and later president, of the Council of the ancients in 1797, was again imprisoned by the Jacobins, who destroyed his property and came near transporting him to Cayenne. In 1799 he emigrated with his family to the United States, where he was honorably received. At Jefferson's request he wrote a work on National education in the United States, the plans therein proposed, though never adopted in this country, having been partially carried out in France. In 1802 he returned to France, and was there instrumental in bringing about the sale of Louisiana to the United States (1803). He declined office under Napoleon but was president of the Paris chamber of commerce, rendered much service to various charitable institutions and was an active member of the French institute. In 1814 he was secretary of the provisional government, but on Napoleon's escape from Elba came back to America, joining his sons at Eleutherean Mills, near Wilmington, Del. He married, Jan. 26, 1766, Nicole-Charlotte-Marie-Louise Le Dée de Rencourt (died 1784). His second wife, who survived him, was Françoise Robin, widow of the celebrated Poivre. Among his later works were: *Sur le droit de Marque des cuirs* (1804); *Sur la Banque de France* (1806), seized by the French police and republished in London (1811); *Memoires sur differens sujets d'Histoire Naturelle* (1807); *Examen de Malthus et lettre à Say* (1817), his last work. He died at Eleutherean Mills, Del., Aug. 7, 1817.

DU PONT, Samuel Francis, naval officer, was born at Bergen Point, N.J., Sept. 27, 1803; son of Victor Marie Du Pont de Nemours and Gabrielle Josephine (de la Fite de Pelleport) Du Pont. He was appointed from Delaware a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Dec. 19, 1815, and was commissioned lieutenant, April 28, 1826, commander, Oct. 28, 1842, captain, Sept. 14, 1855, rear-admiral, July 16, 1862. His first ship was the *Franklin* in the European squadron, 1817, from which he was transferred to the *Erie*. In 1821 he was in the Mediterranean on the *Constitution*, was ordered home for examination, 1822, and went afterward to the West Indies and the coast of Brazil on the

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Congress. In 1824 he returned to the Mediterranean on the *North Carolina*, becoming her sailing master; four months of this cruise he served as lieutenant on the *Porpoise*. In 1829 he went on a three years' cruise to Europe on the *Ontario*. From 1835 to 1838 he was executive officer of the *Warren* and of the *Constellation*, and commanded the *Grampus* and the *Warren* in the Gulf of Mexico. From 1838 to 1841 he was again in the Mediterranean on the *Ohio*, Commodore Hull's flag-ship. In 1842 he sailed for China in command of the *Perry*, but was compelled by sickness to leave his ship at Rio de Janeiro and come home. He sailed for the Pacific in 1845

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in command of Commodore Stockton's flag-ship, the *Congress*, reaching California at the commencement of the Mexican war. Transferred to the command of the *Cyane* July 23, 1846, he took San Diego and La Paz, spiked the guns of San Blas, and entered Guaymas harbor, in all capturing or destroying about thirty vessels and sweeping the enemy from the gulf of California. At the taking of Mazatlan, under Commodore Shubrick, Nov. 11, 1847, he commanded the line of boats which forced the entrance of the main harbor. He defeated a large body of Mexicans near San Jose, Feb. 15, 1848, landing with a force of sailors and marines and relieving Lieutenant Heywood, who was hard pressed at the mission house three miles away. Afterward he led or dispatched several successful expeditions inland, helping the army to scour the country and to scatter and capture the enemy. He was ordered home in 1848. In 1857 on the *Minnesota* he went to China, where he was an observer of the capture of the forts at the entrance of the Peiho by the French and English naval forces. He visited Japan, India and Arabia, and returned to Boston in May, 1859. Before the outbreak of the civil war he was put in command of the Philadelphia navy yard, Dec. 31, 1860, and when communication was interrupted with Washington, on his own responsibility he sent a force to cover the disembarkation of troops at Annapolis, Md. In June, 1861, he was made president of a board convened at Washington to formulate a general plan of naval operations. In September of the same year he was appointed flag-officer; in October sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., in command of the fleet destined for Port Royal, S.C., up to that time the largest naval force ever commanded by an American officer, seventy-five vessels besides the transports for the troops under General Sherman. On November 7 he engaged and took the forts at Port Royal, skilfully saving his wooden ships from the enemy's fire by keeping them moving in an elliptic course. The battle gave the United States the finest harbor on the southern coast as a base for future operations and its effect politically and morally was great both at home and abroad. He pursued his victory, occupying Tybee Island, which enabled the troops to take Fort Pulaski, the land and naval forces together destroying the batteries at Port Royal ferry, his efforts resulting in the occupation of the network of sounds and interior water ways along the coast of Georgia and the eastern coast of Florida, the taking of St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and the recapture of Fort Clinch and of the fort of St. Augustine. He organized fourteen blockading stations, all entirely successful except the one at Charleston, where the space to be guarded was too great for the force available. He received the thanks of congress and was made rear-admiral. Early in 1863 for the purpose of testing the offensive capacity of the monitors (then first coming into use) he sent a fleet to attack Fort McAllister; the attack was unsuccessful, though the monitor *Montauk* destroyed the Confederate steamer *Nashville*, and he reported to the navy department that "whatever degree of impenetrability monitors might have, there was no corresponding quality of destructiveness as against forts." On April 7, 1863, acting under orders from the navy department and against his own judgment (which was that military co-operation was essential to success) he made a brilliant but vain attack upon Charleston in which his flag-ship, the *Ironsides*, escaped being blown to pieces by a torpedo only by the inability of the Confederate electrician to fire the explosive. In June, when the iron-clad ram *Atlanta* steamed out of Savannah, he sent a force against her and she was captured by the monitor *Weehawken*, under Capt. John Rodgers. He was relieved from his command July 5, 1863. During his professional life Admiral Du Pont to a marked degree furthered the improvement and development of the navy. He assisted at two revisions of the navy rules and regulations; was prominent on the naval retiring board of 1855; was a member of the board that drew up the plan for re-organizing the naval academy, and took part in reforming and expanding it later. He also served on the original board to examine lighthouses and the system of lighting the coasts which organized the permanent light-house board, of which he was a member until 1857. In naval literature he wrote a number of articles, among them one on corporeal punishment in the navy, and one on the use of floating

batteries for coast defence, which was republished and is quoted from by Sir Howard Douglas in his authoritative "Treatise on Naval Gunnery." He married (1833) his cousin, Sophie Madeleine Du Pont, daughter of Eleuthère Irénée Du Pont de Nemours. "Du Pont Circle" in Washington was named for him (1882) and a bronze statue to his memory was erected there in 1884. Fort Du Pont, Delaware City, was named in his honor in 1899. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1865.

DU PONT, Victor, lawyer, was born at Louviers, Del., May 11, 1828; son of Charles Irénée Du Pont by his first wife, Dorcas Montgomery Van Dike, and grandson of Victor Marie Du Pont de Nemours. He was graduated at Delaware college A.B. in 1845, and A.M. in 1848. He entered Harvard in 1845 and graduated there A.B. in 1846. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar and established himself in Wilmington, Del., where he soon took a leading position in the community and in the practice of his profession. Although he could have commanded any political preferment in the gift of his native state, he refused to hold any office except that of presidential elector, to which he was elected in 1864. He was for many years president of the Union national bank of Wilmington, and of the Farmers' mutual fire insurance company of the same city. He was married in 1851 to Alice Hounsfield. He died in Wilmington, Del., May 13, 1888.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS, Victor Marie, diplomat and manufacturer, was born in Paris, France, Oct. 1, 1767; eldest son of Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours. At the age of sixteen he was employed in the Ministry of Finance and from 1785 to 1787 travelled over a large portion of the kingdom, collecting statistics in regard to French agriculture, commerce and manufactures. In 1787 he was appointed attaché to the French legation in the United States but went back to France at the outbreak of the Revolution, becoming aide-de-camp to Lafayette when the latter was in command of the National guard. In 1791 he returned to America as second secretary of legation and in 1793 was ordered to France by Minister Ternant to demand fuller instructions from the committee of public safety. M. Genet, however, had sailed for America as French minister in Ternant's place when Victor Du Pont reached Paris, and the latter remained without employment until the close of 1794, when he was assigned to duty in the ministry of foreign affairs. In 1795 he was made first secretary of legation and came to the United States for the third time. The deplorable condition of French interests in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia induced Minister Adet to appoint him in the following July acting French consul for those states and his appointment was confirmed by the Directory. Next year he was made French consul at Charleston, where he gave so much satisfaction to his superiors that in the beginning of 1798 he was appointed consul-general of France at Philadelphia. President Adams having refused him an exequatur on account of the grave difficulties then existing between the French republic and the United States, Victor Du Pont returned to Europe with his family. Finding that his father and brother had decided to emigrate to America he left the diplomatic service and sailed with them for the New World in September, 1799, arriving at Newport, R.I., Jan. 1, 1800. In connection with other members of his family he established and directed the business house of Du Pont de Nemours, Fils et Cie, at New York, recrossing the ocean in 1801 and visiting France and Spain in the interests of the firm. The business was very successful until 1805, when the house failed on account of heavy advances made to refit a French squadron which had put into New York in a disabled condition, and to purchase subsistence stores for the French troops at San Domingo, payment of the drafts on the French treasury to make good the loans being refused by the personal order of Napoleon, who thus manifested his animosity against Du Pont de Nemours. The zeal of the members of the firm for the interests of their native land having thus brought about its financial ruin, Victor Du Pont retired with his family in 1806 to Angelica, Genesee county, N.Y., and three years later he joined his younger brother, Irénée Du Pont, in Delaware, where he established a cloth manufactory at Louviers near Wilmington. During the war of 1812 he served as captain of a company of Delaware volunteers. He was a member of the Delaware legislature and a director of the United States bank. He was married in 1794 to Gabrielle Josephine de la Fite de Pelleport. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1827.

DURAND, Asher Brown, artist, was born in Jefferson, N.J., Aug. 21, 1796; a younger brother of Cyrus Durand, the banknote engraver. He learned to engrave on metal in his father's jewelry shop. He then made copper plates by rolling out coins and with gravers of his own manufacture made his first copper prints. In 1812 he was apprenticed to Peter Maverick, an engraver in New York city, and became his partner in 1817. His first original work was *The Beggar*, after a painting by Samuel Waldo. This was followed by *The Declaration of Independence*, after Trumbull's painting, which consumed three years' time to complete; *Musidora* (1825), *General Jackson* (1828) and a large number of subjects for the *Annuals*, for the *American Portrait Gallery* and for other publications. In 1836 he took up painting in oils of American landscapes and American historical characters. Besides portraits of emi-

nent men, his subjects included *Harvey Birch and Washington*, *The Capture of André*, *The Dance on the Battery*, *The Wrath of Peter Stuyvesant* and *God's Judgment on Gog*, all of which he engraved. His landscapes embraced *The Catskills from Hillsdale*, *The Franconian Mountains*, *The Rainbow*, *Sunday Morning*, *Primeval Forests* and several *Views of Lake George*. His large canvas *A Mountain Forest* (1869) went to the Corcoran gallery, Washington; and *Studies from Nature*, *Il Pappagallo* and *Kauterskill Cove* were in the Centennial exposition, 1876. He was a founder of the National academy of design and succeeded S. F. B. Morse as its president, serving 1845–61. His son John became a prominent art critic and editor. He died in South Orange, N.J., Sept. 17, 1886.

DURAND, Cyrus, engraver, was born in Jefferson, N.J., Feb. 27, 1787. He was the son of a watchmaker and was descended from Huguenot ancestors. He learned the trade of his father and added to it a knowledge of the construction of machinery, in which he found profitable employment during the enforcement of the non-intercourse acts of the British parliament. In 1814 he located in Newark, N.J., where he was a silversmith. He volunteered as a drummer in the U.S. army and served three months during the war of 1812–14. He constructed machines for carding and weaving hair, to be used in manufacturing carpets in 1815. He then directed his attention to banknote engraving and he made ruling machines for lathe work and straight line engraving. This was apparently the beginning of geometrical lathes afterward universally used in banknote engraving. He also made machines for engine turning and transfer presses. He was married to Mrs. Phœbe Woodruff, who lived to be one hundred years old, and they had six children. Of these, Jane Wade was married to the Rev. John L. Chapman, Elias Wade became a noted landscape painter, Juliet P. married a Mr. Baker, and the Rev. Cyrus B. Durand was rector of St. James church, Newark, N.J. Cyrus was chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, Washington, D.C., for many years, and died in Irvington, N.J., Sept. 18, 1868.

DURANT, Henry, educator, was born in Acton, Mass., June 17, 1803. He was graduated from Yale in 1827, and was a tutor there, 1829–33. He entered the ministry in 1833 and was pastor at Byfield, Mass., 1833–53. He was principal of an academy for a few months and later in 1853 went to San Francisco, Cal., settling in Oakland, where he established and became principal of a preparatory college school. In 1855 this was incorporated into the College of California, with Frederick Billings, Sherman Day, the Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Edward McLean and the Rev. Dr. Willey as trustees, and Mr. Durant, after preparing 100 pupils, was appointed in 1860 professor of Greek at the opening of the college, conducting also the classes in mental and moral philosophy. In 1868 the college became the University of California and Professor Durant was elected its first president. He resigned in 1871 and was mayor of Oakland, Cal., 1873–75. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1871. He died in Oakland, Cal., Jan. 22, 1875.

DURANT, Henry Fowle, founder of Wellesley college, was born in Hanover, N.H., Feb. 20, 1822. His name was originally Henry Welles Smith, which he had changed because of confusion with another lawyer of similar name. He was the son of William and Harriet (Fowle) Smith; and grandson of Capt. John Fowle of the army of the American Revolution. He was graduated from Harvard in 1841, and was admitted to the bar, March 13, 1843, practising with brilliant success at the Suffolk bar until 1863, when on the death of his only son he retired, devoting his life to labor "for the glory of God, and the good of men." He conducted evangelistic meetings of great power in many towns of New England while he was considering plans for the higher Christian education of women. In 1870 he procured a charter from the legislature of Massachusetts and gave his country estate in Wellesley and the larger portion of his means, with his personal attention, to the erection and equipment of Wellesley college, which was opened in September, 1875. He devoted himself during the remainder of his life to the service of the college, contributing to it from time to time. He erected and gave the College of music in 1880. He was married, May 23, 1854, to Pauline Adeline, daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Fowle, U.S.A. He died in Wellesley, Mass., Oct. 3, 1881.

DURANT, Thomas Jefferson, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 8, 1817; son of John Waldo and Sarah (Heyliger) Durant. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1830, but left at the close of the sophomore year and in 1834 removed to New Orleans, La., where he became a clerk in the post-office. He was admitted to the bar and served as a member of the Louisiana state senate, afterward being appointed U.S. district attorney for the state. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1865, and in 1881 represented the United States on the Spanish claims commission. He was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Withers Harper of Marlboro, Md. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, 1882.

DURBIN, Alexander Cook, ironmaster, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 8, 1832; son of the Rev. John Price and Frances B. (Cook) Durbin. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1850 and became an ironmaster. In 1861, by order of the United States govern-

ment, through Secretary Welles of the navy, he was exempted, with all the men in his employ, from military service, in order to allow the manufacture of iron plates for the first monitor and other vessels built by Captain Ericsson. He was married to Clara, daughter of Capt. W. J. Wiswall.

DURBIN, John Price, educator, was born near Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., Oct. 10, 1800; son of Hozier and Elizabeth (Nunn) Durbin. In November, 1818, he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1819 was appointed to the Greenville (Ohio) circuit. He was subsequently assigned to the church at Hamilton, Ohio, and at the same time attended Miami college. He was graduated at Cincinnati college in 1825, receiving his A.M. degree in 1828. He was agent for Augusta college, Ky., 1825–26, and was professor of ancient languages there, 1826–31. In September, 1827, he was married to Frances B., daughter of Alexander Cook of Philadelphia, Pa. He was professor of natural science in Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., 1831, resigning in December, 1831, when he was elected chaplain of the United States senate. He was editor of the *Christian Advocate*, New York, 1832–33. In 1833, when Dickinson college passed into the hands of the Methodist denomination, Mr. Durbin was elected its president. He held the office from 1833 until 1845, when he resigned and became pastor of the Union church, Philadelphia, Pa., having been transferred to the Philadelphia conference in 1836. In 1842–43 he made an extensive tour through Europe, Egypt and the East. In 1849 he was appointed presiding elder of the north Philadelphia district, and was secretary of the missionary society, 1850–72. He was a delegate to eight sessions of the General conference, 1844–72. He received the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. He published: *Observations in Europe, principally in France and Great Britain* (2 vols., 1844, 9th ed., 1848); *Observations in the East, chiefly in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor* (2 vols., 1845, 10th ed., 1854); and an annotated edition of Wood's *Mosaic History of the Creation* (1831). See *Life of John Price Durbin* by John A. Roche, M.D., D.D. (1889). He died in New York city, Oct. 17, 1876.

John P. Durbin

DURBOROW, Allan Cathcart, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1857; son of Allan Cathcart and Elizabeth (Boyer) Durborow. He removed with his parents to Williamsport, Ind., in 1862; attended the high school; then Wabash college, 1872–74, and was graduated at the Indiana state university in 1877. After leaving college he engaged in business in Chicago and was business manager of the *Western Electrician*, 1887–91. He represented his district as a Democrat in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95. He was chairman of the special committee on the Columbian exposition in the 52d congress, and successfully conducted all the legislation incident to that work.

DURELL, Daniel Meserve, representative, was born in Lee, N.H., July 20, 1769; son of Nicholas and Abigail (Meserve) Durell. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1794, studied law under Henry Mellen of Dover, N.H., and was admitted to the bar in 1797, practising in Dover. In 1806 he was elected a representative in the 10th congress. He was a member of the state legislature in 1816; was chief justice of the district court of common pleas, 1816–21; and U.S. attorney for the district of New Hampshire, 1830–34. He was married in 1800 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Wentworth, Jr., of Dover. He died in Dover, N.H., April 29, 1841.

DURELL, Edward Henry, jurist, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., July 14, 1810; son of Daniel Meserve and Elizabeth (Wentworth) Durell; and grandson of Nicholas and Abigail (Meserve) Durell. He was graduated at Harvard in 1831; was admitted to the bar, and in 1834 settled in Pittsburg, Miss., which he renamed Grenada. He removed to New Orleans in 1836. Through his influence the law of the state respecting descent of property was changed so as to remove the source of prevalent family feuds. He was a member of the New Orleans common council, 1854–56. In 1860 he resisted the adoption of the ordinance of secession by the state and on its passage he left the Democratic party and lived in retirement. When the Federal troops occupied New Orleans in 1862 he was requested by the military governor to construct a new municipal charter and he drafted the so-called bureau system in force, 1862–70. He was president of the city bureau of finances, 1862–64, mayor of the city in 1863, and judge of the eastern district of Louisiana by appointment of President Lincoln in 1863, his district including the entire state, 1866–72. He was president of the Louisiana constitutional convention of 1864 and procured a discontinuance of legal procedure in the state under the confiscation acts. He resigned from the bench in 1874 and in 1875 made his home in Schoharie, N.Y He refused appointment to a

seat on the U.S. supreme bench tendered him by President Lincoln in 1865; declined the mission to Austria offered him by President Johnson in 1867, and was mentioned as a candidate for the vice-presidency in the Republican national convention of 1868. He prepared for publication a translation of P. C. Roux's *Essay on the History of France and the Immediate Causes of the Revolution of 1789*, a volume of notes to the same, and left incomplete a *History of Seventeen Years; from 1860 to the Retiring of the Federal Army from Louisiana and South Carolina*. He died in Schoharie, N.Y, March 29, 1887.

DURFEE, Bradford Matthew Chaloner, philanthropist, was born in Fall River, Mass., June 15, 1843; son of Maj. Bradford and Mary (Brayton) Durfee. He was prepared for college in the Fall River high school and entered Yale, but left just before the close of his second year on account of ill health. He travelled abroad, 1865–68, engaged in business for a time, and subsequently spent a large part of his time in travel. He presented to Yale college a large and costly dormitory, called "Durfee Hall." Yale conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1871. In 1887 his mother, Mrs. Mary Brayton Young, presented to the city of Fall River the B. M. C. Durfee high school building as a memorial to her son. This building, commanding a prominent site overlooking an extended territory, represented at the time it was built the largest single gift made to the cause of public education in America, its estimated cost being more than $500,000. Mr. Durfee died in Fall River, Mass., Sept. 18, 1872.

DURFEE, Job, jurist, was born in Tiverton, R.I., Sept. 20, 1790; son of Thomas and Mary (Louden) Durfee; and a descendant from Thomas Durfee who came from England about 1650 and settled on the island of Rhode Island. Job's father was a soldier of the Revolution, a member of the council of Governor Hancock, and chief justice of the court of common pleas of Newport county, 1820–29 Job was graduated with honor at Brown in 1813. He studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and was a representative in the general assembly, 1816–20. He was a representative in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821–25. He was again a representative in the general assembly, 1826–29, and speaker, 1828–29. In 1833 he was again a state representative; was associate judge of the supreme court of the state, 1833–35, and chief justice, 1835–47. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1845, and was a trustee, 1837–47. He was married in 1820 to Judith, daughter of Simeon Borden, and their son, Thomas Durfee, afterward chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, prepared *Complete Works of Job Durfee, with a Memoir of His Life* (1849). His memorable charge on treason, delivered to the grand jury at the time of the "Dorr War," was printed and widely circulated. He published: *What Cheer*, a poem (1832), and *Panidea* (1846). He died at Tiverton, R.I., July 26, 1847.

DURFEE, Nathaniel Briggs, representative, was born at Tiverton, R.I., Sept. 29, 1812; son of David and Patience (Cook) Briggs Durfee; grandson of David Durfee and of Col. John Cook of Tiverton, R.I.; and a descendant of Thomas Durfee, one of the early settlers of Portsmouth, R.I. His mother was a widow when she married David Durfee, having been previously married to Nathaniel Briggs of Tiverton. Nathaniel was educated at Newport, R.I., and engaged in farming in his native place. He was a member of the Rhode Island assembly for eleven years, and was a representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59. He died at Tiverton, R.I., Nov. 9, 1872.

DURFEE, Thomas, jurist, was born in Tiverton, R.I., Feb. 6, 1826; son of Judge Job and Judith (Borden) Durfee; and grandson of Thomas Durfee and of Simeon Borden, both of them descendants of early settlers in Rhode Island. He was graduated at Brown university in 1846 and was admitted to the bar in 1848, settling in Providence. He was reporter of the supreme court of Rhode Island, 1849 53, and he served in the court of magistrates of the city of Providence, 1854–60, one year as associate and five years as presiding magistrate In 1863 he was representative in the general assembly from Providence, and speaker of the house. In 1864 he was chairman of the Rhode Island delegation to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1864. In 1865 he was state senator. On June 1, 1865, he was chosen associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island and in 1875 was elected chief justice, retiring in 1891. In 1897 he was one of a commission of fifteen, appointed by the governor of Rhode Island, under a resolution of the general assembly, to revise the constitution

Thomas Durfee

of the state, and was chairman of the commission. The revision reported by it received the almost unanimous approval of two successive General assemblies, but when submitted to the people failed of adoption by the three-fifths vote required, though there was a large majority in its favor. He was made a trustee of Brown university in 1875, was chancellor, 1879–88, and a fellow from 1888. He was married, Oct. 29, 1857, to Sarah J., daughter of John and Sarah (Tiffany) Slater, and had one son, Samuel Slater Durfee, who was graduated from Brown university in 1880 and became a lawyer in Providence. Judge Durfee received from Brown university the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1875. He published: *Reports of Cases in Supreme Court of Rhode Island* (2 vols., 1851–53); *Treatise on the Law of Highways* (with J. K. Angell, 1857); *The Village Picnic, and Other Poems* (1872); *Gleanings from the Judicial History of Rhode Island* (1883); *Some Thoughts on the Constitution of Rhode Island* (1884); and *Historical Discourse on the 250th Anniversary of the Planting of Providence* (1887). In December, 1877, he delivered an oration at the dedication of the Providence county court-house, and in June, 1894, an oration at the dedication of the statue of Ebenezer Knight Dexter in Providence. He died in Providence, June 6, 1901.

DURFEE, William Franklin, civil and mechanical engineer, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 15, 1833; son of William and Alice (Talbot) Durfee; grandson of James Durfee of Fall River, Mass., and of Silas Talbot of Dighton, Mass.; and a descendant of Thomas Durfee, Revolutionary patriot, state senator and member of the executive council of Gov. John Hancock. He received a practical training as a mechanic and pursued a special course in engineering in the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard. He was an architect and civil engineer in New Bedford; city surveyor for five years; in 1855 was associated with his father in the design and construction of the Gosnold iron works; was a representative in the state legislature, 1861, and secretary of the committee on militia in that body. Early in the civil war he designed a submerged gun for naval use that embraced all the essential features of that of the "Destroyer," afterward designed by John Ericsson, and had several important advantages over that gun.

The government commission appointed to examine the weapon pronounced it the best of the kind brought to their notice, but it was not adopted by the government and Mr. Durfee abandoned further effort to introduce it. In June, 1862, he took charge of the designing and constructing of experimental steel works at Wyandotte, Mich., for testing the invention of William Kelly for making steel, and in these experimental works were made the first rail-steel ingots produced in America, and on May 25, 1865, these ingots were rolled into the first steel rails manufactured in the United States, the work being done at a mill at North Chicago, Ill., erected by Mr. Durfee. In connection with the works at Wyandotte he equipped the first analytical laboratory attached to steel works in the United States to determine the chemical composition of the crude materials used in the production of steel by the "Kelly" or "Bessemer" process. He designed and constructed a rolling mill at North Chicago, the machine shop for the repairing of small arms at Cambridge, Mass., and the works of the Milwaukee iron company at Bay View, Wis. In 1869 he planned and built the works of the American silver steel company at Bridgeport, Conn., the first works in which gas was exclusively used as fuel by means of the Siemens regenerative furnace. In 1871 he was made general manager of the William Butcher steel works (soon after renamed the Mid-vale steel works), Philadelphia, Pa., and supervised the manufacture of the steel used in the St. Louis bridge, the first steel bridge erected in the United States. In 1873 he became general superintendent of the Milwaukee iron company's works at Bay View, Wis., where he introduced gas as a fuel. In 1875 he was a member of the board of judges of the Centennial exhibition and was assigned to "Group XXI.," charged with the examination of machine tools for working iron, wood and stone, and for his service was awarded a special medal. In 1878–82 he designed special machinery for the Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company, Bridgeport, Conn., and introduced many improved methods and enlarged their plant by erecting new buildings. While with this company he visited Europe where he studied the use of fuel-gas in the manufacture of copper and brass, and on his return he erected at Ansonia, Conn., the first gas furnace for refining copper erected in America. In 1885 he engineered the removal of a brick chimney eight feet square at its base and one hundred feet high, weighing 170 tons, a distance of thirty feet, to a new foundation, for the Bridgeport paper company. In 1886 he was manager of the U.S. Mitis company which was engaged in the introduction of a process for the production of wrought iron

and steel castings under patents purchased in Europe. In 1887 he was made general manager of the Pennsylvania diamond drill and manufacturing company of Birdsboro, Pa., where he erected large additions to their plant. He subsequently became connected with the C. W. Hunt manufacturing company of West New Brighton, N.Y., as superintendent, and afterward opened an office as consulting engineer and expert in patent causes. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science in 1880; of the American institute of mining engineers in 1876; of the American society of mechanical engineers, April 7, 1880, of which he was manager, 1883–86, and vice-president, 1896–98; was elected a member of the Franklin institute in 1871; of the Iron and Steel institute of Great Britain in 1875, and an associate of the U.S. naval institute in 1885. He died at Middletown, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1899.

DURFEE, Zoheth Shearman, manufacturer, was born in Fall River, Mass., April 22, 1831; son of Thomas and Delight (Shearman) Durfee. He was educated at the Friends academy, New Bedford, and learned the blacksmith trade and afterward was associated with his father and uncle in that business. His investigation of the process of manufacturing steel direct from pig-iron, invented by Joseph Dixon, made at the request of New Bedford capitalists, led him to a careful study of the different processes for the manufacture of steel then known, and he decided that William Kelly of Eddyville, Ky., was the original and first inventor of the process claimed by Henry Bessemer of England; and in connection with Capt. E. B. Ward of Detroit, Mich., he at once secured control of Kelly's patent and went to England to purchase Bessemer's rights in the United States. In this he failed, but his investigation disclosed the fact that the invention of Robert Mushet was essential to the successful conduct of both the Kelly and Bessemer processes. He organized a company on his return to the United States to protect and use Kelly's patent. In 1863 he again visited England and secured control for the United States of the Mushet patent. While in England experimental steel works were erected from the plans and under the supervision of his cousin, W. F. Durfee, C.E., at Wyandotte, Mich., and in these works were produced the ingots from which the first steel rails made in the United States were rolled. Mr. Z. S. Durfee originated the idea of melting the pig-iron for the converter charge in a cupola instead of reverberatory furnace and his experiments led to its general employment for that purpose. In 1866 the rival patentees formed the Pneumatic steel association and Mr. Durfee became secretary and treasurer, continuing in office during the remainder of his life. For a time previous to 1868 he superintended the steel works of Winslow & Griswold in Troy, N.Y., in addition to his duties as the business secretary of the Pneumatic steel association. He was the pioneer in the introduction of the manufacture of Bessemer steel in America and no other man did more effectual work in hastening the day of cheap steel. He held patents for various improvements in the machinery used in the manufacture of iron and steel. He died in Providence, R.I., June 8, 1880.

DURHAM, John Stephens, diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1861; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stephens) Durham. His parents were well educated negroes, as were his ancestors, two of whom, Clayton and Jeremiah Durham, were associated with Bishop Allen in founding the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1816. His maternal grandfather, William Stephens, was run out of Virginia for complicity in the Nat Turner uprising, lived in Philadelphia, and for thirty years was an active worker in the underground railroad and other abolitionist movements. John was graduated from the Institute for colored youth, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. He taught school in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and in 1881 entered Towne scientific school, University of Pennsylvania, receiving his B.S. degree in 1886. He was awarded the sophomore declamation prize in his class, was editor of the *University Magazine*, reporter on the Philadelphia *Times*, a night superintendent of registry division in the Philadelphia post-office, and from 1886 to 1890 was assistant editor on the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. In 1890 President Harrison appointed him U.S. consul at Santo Domingo, W.I., and in 1891 to succeed Frederick Douglass as U.S. minister resident and consul-general to Hayti. He resigned in 1893, but the resignation was not accepted by President Cleveland until later in 1893, when Henry M. Smythe of Virginia was appointed his successor.

DURHAM, Milton Jamison, representative, was born in Mercer county, Ky., May 16, 1824; son of Benjamin and Margaret Durham, and grandson of John and Mary (Hurley) Durham. He was graduated from the Indiana Asbury university in 1844, received his A.M. degree in 1847, and in 1850 was graduated from the Louisville law school. He practised law in Danville, Ky., and was a circuit judge, 1861–62. He represented his district in the 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1873–79. He was first comptroller of the treasury of the United States 1885–89, under appointment of President Cleveland, resuming his law practice in Louisville, Ky., at the end of his term of office and afterward removing to Lexington, Ky., where he continued in practice.

DURIER, Anthony, R.C. bishop, was born in St. Bonnet des Quarts, Loire, France, Jan. 3, 1833. While preparing himself for the priesthood in the seminary at Lyons, he volunteered to accompany Archbishop Blanc to Louisiana and labor in the mission field of his diocese. He completed his theological studies at Mt. St. Mary's seminary of the West, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he also acquired a knowledge of the English language. He was ordained, Oct. 28, 1856, at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Archbishop Purcell, and his first station was Chillicothe, Ohio, where he served one year. In 1857 he was made assistant pastor of St. Louis's Cathedral, New Orleans, and a few years later was made pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, where he served until he was elected bishop of Natchitoches, which diocese embraced the northern part of Louisiana. He was consecrated by Archbishop Leray, March 19, 1885, bishop of Natchitoches, as successor to the officiating bishop, who had been promoted to the see of New Orleans in December, 1883. His diocese embraced 22,212 square miles and a Catholic population of 30,000. In 1896 it employed 22 priests, ministering in 20 churches, 17 mission churches, 16 stations and 15 chapels. It had one college and 12 parochial schools. The see city, Natchitoches, contained the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. Mary's academy and five missions.

DURKEE, Charles, senator, was born in Royalton, Vt., Dec. 5, 1807. He was educated at the Burlington academy and became a merchant. He removed to Wisconsin, where he was one of the first settlers of Southport (afterward Kenosha), on Lake Michigan. He was a representative in the first territorial legislative assembly that convened at Belmont, Iowa county, October 25, and adjourned, Dec. 9, 1836, and to the second session held at Burlington, Des Moines county, Nov. 6, 1837, and adjourned, Jan. 20, 1838; also at the special session held at Burlington, June 11–25, 1838. He was a Free-soil representative from the Milwaukee district in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53; U.S. senator, 1855–61; and delegate to the peace congress of 1861. He was appointed by President Johnson governor of Utah in 1865, resigning in 1868 on account of ill health. He became interested in the building of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads and headed a syndicate that purchased $64,623,512 of new "paramount" bonds. After Mr. Durkee died these bonds could not be found and his family were unable to recover the property, although the bonds were recovered in 1884 and were turned into the U.S. treasury, whence they again disappeared immediately after Secretary Folger, who had acknowledged their ownership by the Durkee heirs, resigned. The heirs then brought suit against the United States to recover $20,000,000, the amount which they claimed the government had collected from the Union Pacific railway, and the suit was before the U.S. court of claims in 1899. Mr. Durkee died in Omaha, Neb., Jan. 14, 1870.

DURKEE, John, soldier, was born in Windham, Conn., in 1728. He was an officer in the Colonial army in the war against the French and Indians and for his bravery he was made major of militia. He was correspondent of the Sons of Liberty in 1766 and in 1769 led to the Wyoming valley a colony of settlers, known as the Susquehanna company. He built Fort Durkee and defended it against the forces sent out by Gov. John Penn, till captured and sent to Philadelphia, where he was imprisoned for about one year, when he returned to the colony and again assumed command of the defences of the settlers. He returned to Connecticut and in 1776 raised a company which was attached to Putnam's brigade, and he served with distinction as major in the battle of Bunker Hill. He commanded a regiment in the retreat of Washington's army and was present at the battles of Long Island, Harlem, White Plains, Germantown, Trenton and Monmouth. He then served with Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations in 1779, and in 1780 resigned from the army on account of failing health. He died in Norwich, Conn., May 29, 1782.

DURRETT, Reuben Thomas, jurist, was born in Henry county, Ky., Jan. 22, 1824; son of William and Elizabeth (Rawlings) Durrett. An early ancestor, Louis Duret, was an eminent French physician and author of the middle of the sixteenth century. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew some of the family escaped to England, and in 1644 Christopher Duret was prominently connected with the Baptists in London, according to the records of that sect. Early in the sixteenth century three brothers, John, Richard and Bartholomew Durrett, settled in Spottsylvania county, Va., and became the progenitors of the Durretts in America. Francis Durrett, father of William and grandfather of Reuben Thomas, was with Gen. George Rogers Clark in the Illinois campaigns of 1778–79. He subsequently settled in Henry county, Ky., where his son William built, about 1801, the first

R. T. Durrett

brick house erected in the county and which stood in a state of good preservation in 1899. Reuben was a student at Georgetown college, Ky., 1844–46, and was graduated at Brown university in 1849. He then studied law at the University of Louisville, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1850. He was a practising lawyer in Louisville, Ky., 1850–80. He was a member of the city council, 1853–54; a park commissioner; part owner of the Louisville *Daily Courier* and its editor, 1857–59; founder of the public library of Kentucky in 1871, and its president, 1871–80, and founder of the Filson club, Louisville, 1884, and its president from its foundation. He was elected to a membership in the American, the Virginia and the Wisconsin historical societies, the Polytechnic society of Louisville, and a number of historical and scientific societies in America and Europe. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1894, from Georgetown in 1895, and from the University of Louisville in 1896. He collected a library of rare and choice books, which in 1899 exceeded 50,000 volumes, besides innumerable pamphlets and manuscript, his collection being especially rich in American and the most complete in the world in Kentucky bibliography. He was married in 1852 to Elizabeth H., daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Bates of Cincinnati, Ohio, and their son, William T., became a prominent physician of Louisville. His published writings, besides numerous orations and addresses, include: *Life and Times of John Filson* (1884); *Historical Sketch of St. Paul's Church* (1889); *Centenary of Kentucky* (1892); *Centenary of Louisville* (1893), and many contributions, principally of an historic character, to current literature, notably his *Exposition of the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798–99* which appeared in the *Southern Bivouac*, March, April and May, 1886, and attracted wide attention.

DURRIE, Daniel Steele, librarian, was born in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1819; son of Horace and Johannah (Steele) Durrie; grandson of John Durrie, of Stony Stratford, Buckingham county, England, who came to America in 1781; and a descendant of John Steele, the first secretary of the colony of Connecticut, and of William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony. He attended a seminary in South Hadley, Mass., and was afterward employed in a book store in his native city. He established a bookselling business on his own account in 1844, remaining in Albany until 1850, when he removed to Madison, Wis., and was engaged in the same occupation, 1854–57. In 1856 he retired from business to become the librarian of the State historical society of Wisconsin, and held that position until his death in 1892, when he was succeeded by his assistant, Isaac S. Bradley. His published writings include: *Genealogy of the Steele Family* (1859, enl. ed., 1862); *Genealogy of the Holt Family* (1864); *Bibliographia Genealogica Americana, an Index to American Genealogies* (1868, 3d ed., 1886); *History of Madison, Wis., including the Four Lake Country of Wisconsin* (1874); *History of Missouri* (with W. B. Davis, 1876); *History of Iowa* (with C. R. Tuttle, 1876); and historical works in pamphlet form. He died at Madison, Wis., Aug. 31, 1892.

DURTHALLER, Joseph, educator, was born in Ste. Marie-au-Migne, Alsace, Nov. 28, 1819. He was educated at Strasburg and received his B.A. degree from the University of Paris. He then pursued his theological studies at the seminary of Strasburg, and was ordained a priest. In 1844 he joined the Society of Jesus, and in 1845, with other Jesuit fathers, was banished by the French government. He immigrated to America and taught in St. Mary's college, Montreal, Canada. He was transferred to the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, where he was professor of philosophy, vice-president, and from 1860 to 1863, president of the college. He obtained from the regents of the University of the state of New York a charter ranking the College of St. Francis Xavier a university, and in 1861 he conferred the first degrees in the name of the trustees of the newly chartered college. In 1863 he was transferred to Buffalo, N.Y., where he built St. Michael's church and founded a German school, which became Canisius college. He was recalled to the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1871, and was made prefect of studies and afterward rector of St. Lawrence's church, where he founded the German congregation of St. Joseph and in 1874 was made its superior. He died in New York city, May 8, 1885.

DURYEA, Joseph Tuthill, clergyman, was born at Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., Dec. 9, 1832; son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Tuthill) Duryea, and grandson of John and Amelia (Smith) Tuthill. His father's ancestors were Huguenots who fled from France into Holland and subsequently immigrated to New York. His mother descended from John Tuthill, who emigrated from England to New York in 1640. He was prepared for college at Union Hall academy, Jamaica, N.Y., was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1856, and from the Princeton theological seminary in 1862. He was pastor at Troy, N.Y., 1862–65; at the Collegiate Reformed church, New York city, 1865–70; at the Classon Avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1870–80; at the Central Congregational church, Boston, 1880–90; at the First Congregational church, Omaha, Neb., 1890–95, and at the First Reformed church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1895–98. He resigned his pastorate at Brooklyn in 1898. He was tutor of Greek at Princeton in 1858, and of

rhetoric in 1859. While a pastor he served as acting professor of Biblical theology in Andover theological seminary one year; as acting professor of political economy at Boston university one year; as lecturer on philosophy at Wellesley college, 1881–90; and as lecturer on psychology and ethics at the Conservatory of music and art, Boston, three years. In 1885 he declined the presidency of Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., and he was also solicited to become chancellor of two universities and president of three colleges, declining in every instance. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1865, and that of LL.D. from the University of Nebraska in 1894. He published: *Presbyterian Hymnal; Psalter for Responsive Reading; Vesper Services; Sermons;* and various articles as staff editor of three religious journals. He died in Boston, Mass., May 17, 1898.

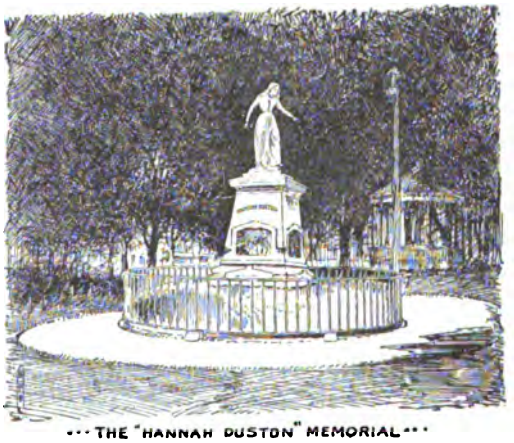
DURYEA, Samuel Bowne, philanthropist, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 27, 1845; son of Harmanus B. and Elizabeth A. (Bowne) Duryea. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1866, and studied at the Yale divinity school in 1869. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Brooklyn, actively identifying himself with charitable institutions. He was president of the Society of children's parks and playgrounds; president of Franklin literary society; president of the Tree-planting and fountain society; trustee of the Children's aid society; director of Brooklyn library; trustee of Frœbel academy; director of the Society for the suppression of vice; president of Kensington association; director in the Young Men's Christian association, and a trustee of the Brooklyn art association. He founded the Duryea essay prize in the University of the city of New York. He was a member of many social clubs in New York city, and was a major in the state militia. He was married in 1869 to Kate, daughter of Walter P. Flanders. He left a large amount of property to various religious and educational institutions. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 7, 1892.

DURYÉE, Abram, soldier, was born in New York city, April 29, 1815. His father and two uncles were officers in the U.S. army in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution, and one of the prisoners confined for a time in the old sugar house on Liberty street, when New York was in possession of the British. He received a high school education, and became wealthy through dealing in mahogany. When eighteen years old he joined the 142d regiment N.Y. S.M., and in 1838 transferred his membership to the 27th (afterward 7th) regiment. In 1849 he had risen from private to the rank of colonel of the 7th regiment, which position he held for fourteen years. He commanded the regiment in five desperate riots. He was wounded in the Astor Place riot, and his prompt action suppressed a serious outbreak, but not without the loss of some lives. In 1861 he was among the first to recruit volunteers for the suppression of rebellion, and in April, 1861, raised the 5th New York volunteers, "Duryée's Zouaves," within a week and led them to the front, participating in the first important battle of the war at Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861. After the disastrous defeat, he superseded General Pierce as commander of the brigade and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1861. He was in command of his brigade at Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, 2d Bull Run and Chantilly. At South Mountain and Antietam, he commanded Ricketts's division, when General Ricketts succeeded Hooker to the command of the corps. After this he was absent for a time on furlough, and on returning to the army he resigned in January, 1863, upon finding an officer of inferior rank assigned to his command, and his request for reinstatement not regarded. At the close of the war he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for distinguished services. He was afterward elected colonel of the 71st regiment, N.G. S.N.Y., and brigadier-general in command of the 4th brigade, N.Y.S.M., but declined both commissions. He was appointed police commissioner of New York in 1873, and commanded the police force in its action against the assembled communists in Tompkins square in 1874, when they were driven from the public streets and subsequently quelled. He was dock master, 1884–87. His pension of $30 per month granted by the Federal government was increased by act of congress to $100 per month in February, 1890. He was a member of the New York historical society, and of the St. Nicholas society. He died in New York city, Sept. 27, 1890.

DURYEE, William Rankin, educator was born in Newark, N.J., April 10, 1838; son of Peter Sharpe and Susan (Rankin) Duryee. His first American ancestor came from Manheim-on-the-Rhine about 1680 and settled on Long Island. He was graduated from Rutgers college in 1856, and studied law with Frederick T. Frelinghuysen in 1857. He then attended the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N.J., spending over one year in European travel before he was graduated in 1861. He became chaplain of the 1st Kentucky infantry in the Union army, but was compelled to resign in 1862, having contracted camp fever. In 1863 he became missionary in East Williamsburg, N.Y., and in 1864 pastor of Lafayette Reformed church of Jersey City, N.J., resigning in 1891 to accept the chair of ethics and evidences of Christianity and the English Bible in

Rutgers college, having previously declined the professorship of history and political economy in the same institution. He succeeded his father as trustee of Rutgers college, serving, 1877–91, and in 1883 was president of the General synod of the Reformed church in America, in session in Albany, N.Y. He was a member of the St. Nicholas and Holland societies. He was married in 1865 to Charlotte W. Nuttman of Newark, N.J., who up to the time of her death was treasurer of the Woman's board of foreign missions. The Charlotte W. Duryee school for women in connection with the Amoy mission perpetuates her memory, and their daughter, Lily N. Duryee, went as a voluntary missionary to Amoy in 1895. He took an active interest in the "anti-gambling" campaign in New Jersey in 1894, making many speeches in the cause of reform throughout the state. He received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers college in 1876. He published *Sentinels for the Soul*, a tract for soldiers written during the war and which received a prize from the American tract society; *Religious and Occasional Verses* (1886); and *Religious Lyrics* (1887). He died at New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 20, 1897.

DUSTON, Hannah, pioneer, was born probably in 1660, and was married to Thomas Duston of Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 3, 1677. When Haverhill was captured by the Indians in 1697, Hannah Duston and Mary Neff, her nurse, were spared the tomahawk, which dealt death to her infant,



THE "HANNAH DUSTON" MEMORIAL

scarcely a week old and to many of the inhabitants. The two women were made captive by the savages, and her husband with their seven elder children, at her earnest entreaty, fled to a place of safety. The captive mother was obliged to walk through the snow without shoes day after day until they reached the wigwam of the Indian chief on an island near the present site of Concord, N.H. Aided by Samuel Leonardson, a white lad, who had been captured at Worcester one year before, she planned escape. On an appointed night with the aid of her nurse and the lad she made an attack on the sleeping Indians. She herself scalped nine braves, Leonardson killed the chief, and only a squaw and a badly wounded Indian boy escaped. They then provisioned one canoe, sinking the remainder, and on reaching Haverhill she found her family safe. She had with her the Indians' scalps, tomahawks and guns, as trophies and she presented them to the governor of Massachusetts colony. The general court gave to Mrs. Duston and the Worcester lad each $250. The island, the scene of their prowess, was named Duston's island, and a granite monument was erected at Haverhill, by the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts in 1874, on the tablets of which were inscribed the names of Hannah Duston, Mary Neff and Samuel Leonardson. Mrs. Duston died in Haverhill, Mass.

DUTCHER, Silas Belden, banker, was born in Springfield, N.Y., July 12, 1829; son of Parcefor C. and Johannah Low (Fink) Dutcher. He was educated at the district school and for one term attended Cazenovia academy. He then taught school during the winters of 1845–51, engaged in railroading, 1851–55, and in mercantile business in New York city, 1855–69 He was a supervisor of the city and county of New York, 1861–62, supervisor of internal revenue, 1868–72; pension agent at New York city, 1872–75; appraiser of the port of New York, 1877–80; superintendent of public works of New York state, 1880–83; president of the Union dime savings bank, New York city, 1884–91; commissioner to frame the charter of Greater New York, 1896–97, and president of the Hamilton trust company, Brooklyn, N.Y., from 1891.

S. B. Dutcher

DUTTON, Arthur Henry, soldier, was born in Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 15, 1838. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1861, and was commissioned lieutenant in the engineer corps. He was assigned to duty on the staff of General Mansfield, commanding the defences of Washington, D.C., in 1861, and he commanded the defences of Fernandina, Fla., in 1862. He was made colonel of the 21st Connecticut regiment, Sept. 5, 1862, and while in North Carolina served as chief of staff to General Peck, and subsequently to Gen. W. F. Smith. He distinguished

himself at Drewry's Bluff, Va., gaining by his bravery command of the 3d brigade. He was wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 5, 1864, and died in Baltimore, Md., July 2, 1864.

DUTTON, Clarence Edward, geologist, was born in Wallingford, Conn., May 15, 1841. He was graduated at Yale in 1860 and took a post-graduate course, 1861–62. In 1862 he joined the 21st Connecticut volunteers, served as 1st lieutenant, adjutant and captain respectively, and saw service at Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Va., Nashville and Petersburg. He gained admission to the U.S. army as 2d lieutenant in the ordnance corps through a competitive examination, Jan. 29, 1864, receiving promotion to the rank of 1st lieutenant, March 7, 1867, captain, June, 1873, and major, May 1, 1890. While stationed at the Watervliet arsenal, Troy, N.Y., in 1865 he began the study of geology and technology of iron, which he continued for several years. He was transferred to the Frankfort arsenal in 1870 and to the Washington arsenal in 1871. He served under Maj. John W. Powell, in his survey of the Rocky mountain region, 1875–77; was with the U.S. geological survey on the higher plateaux of Central Utah, and in 1877–80 in the Grand Cañon district. He studied volcanic phenomena in the Hawaiian islands, 1882, and subsequently in the volcanic fields of northwestern North America. He continued his investigations in New Mexico in 1884 and in the coast range in California, Oregon and Washington, 1885–88. He was on various other surveys until 1891 when he was assigned to the command of the San Antonio arsenal and appointed ordnance officer of the department of Texas. In 1886 he prepared a monograph concerning the causes of the Charleston earthquake. He was elected a member of the National academy of science in 1884, and a member of various other learned bodies.

DUTTON, Henry, jurist, was born in Plymouth, Conn., Feb. 12, 1796; grandson of Thomas Dutton, an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was graduated from Yale in 1818, studied law, 1818–21, and was tutor at Yale, 1821–23. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar and practised at Newtown, Conn., whence he was sent to the legislature for two terms. In 1847 he removed to New Haven to accept the Kent chair of law at Yale, which he held until his death. He was a state senator, 1849–50, a member of the general assembly in 1850, judge of the New Haven county court in 1852, and governor of the state in 1854. He was also judge of the superior court and supreme court of errors, 1861–66. Yale conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1822. He published: *Digest of the Connecticut Reports* (1833); and *Swift's Digest Revised* (1848). He died in New Haven, Conn., April 12, 1869.

DUVAL, Gabriel, jurist, was born in Prince George county, Md., Dec. 6, 1752; of French Huguenot ancestry. He was admitted to the bar and practised in his native state. In 1794 he was elected a representative in the 4th congress, resigning just before the completion of his term to accept his appointment as judge of the supreme court of Maryland. He was a presidential elector in 1796 and 1800; was comptroller of the U.S. treasury, 1802–11, and on Nov. 18, 1811, was appointed an associate justice of the United States supreme court. He resigned in 1836 and died in Prince George county, Md., March 6, 1844.

DUVAL, Isaac Harding, soldier, was born in Wellsburg, Va., Sept. 1, 1824; son of Isaac Duval, and great[2] grandson of Maurice Duval, who emigrated from France to America about 1685, on account of the religious persecutions, and settled in Maryland. Isaac Duval, father of Isaac Harding, removed from Maryland in 1812 and built in Wellsburg, Va., the first glass factory in the Ohio valley. In 1837 Isaac Harding left home and became a traveller, hunter and trapper in the Rocky mountains, Mexico, Central and South America and California. In 1847 he accompanied the Butler and Lewis commission, sent out by President Polk to collect and make treaties with the Indians living on the borders of Texas and Mexico. He was sent by the commissioners to visit the tribes and induce representatives to meet and treat with the commission, and successfully carried out the plan. He led the first company that crossed the plains from Texas to California in 1849; was in the Lopez insurrection in Cuba in 1851, barely escaping execution; and returned to Wellsburg, Va., where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. He then entered the United States volunteer service, as major of the first three-months regiment of volunteer infantry sent out from western Virginia. On the expiration of his term of service he became major of the first three-years regiment, was promoted to the colonelcy of 9th West Virginia volunteer infantry and was subsequently colonel of the 1st veteran regiment of West Virginia infantry. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864 and commanded the 2d division, 8th army corps. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallantry and meritorious service on the battle-field. He was in thirty-two battles; was wounded three times, and had eleven horses killed or wounded under him. He was both a representative and senator in the West Virginia legislature, was adjutant-general of the state two years; a representative in the 41st U.S. congress, 1869–71; was U.S. assessor for the district of West Virginia, 1882–84, and collector of internal revenue, 1884–98.

DUVAL, John Pope, lawyer, was born in Richmond, Va., June 3, 1790; son of Maj. William Duval, a friend of Washington and officer in his army during the Revolution. He was graduated at Washington college in 1807, and at William and Mary and was admitted to the bar in Richmond in 1812. He served on the Canadian frontier and in Virginia, as lieutenant and captain in the 20th U.S. infantry during the war of 1812–14. He removed to Florida in 1827, where he joined his brother, William P., governor of the territory. He practised law there, 1827–32 and at Bairdston, Ky., 1832–36. He was a brigadier-general in the Texan army, and was on recruiting service in Kentucky when the war ended. He was secretary of the Territory of Florida and by order of Governor Call made a "Digest of the laws of Florida" (1840). He was secretary of state and acting governor of the territory for a time, and on the admission of Florida as a state in 1845, he was prominent as a Democratic politician. He died at Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 7, 1854.

DUVAL, William P., governor of Florida, was born in Virginia in 1784; son of Major William Duval, an officer of the Revolutionary army, grandson of a member of the house of burgesses, and great-grandson of a French Huguenot who settled in Virginia. He was taken to Kentucky when a boy and was there educated and admitted to the bar. He served as a captain in the war against the Indians in 1812 and was a representative in the 13th congress, 1813–15. He was appointed governor of Florida Territory by President Monroe and continued in office by Presidents Adams and Jackson, serving 1822–34. He practised law in Bairdstown, Ky., 1815–22, and 1834–48. He removed to Texas in 1848 and died while on a visit to Washington, D.C., March 19, 1854.

DUVALL, Trumbull Gillette, educator, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., March 20, 1861; son of David C. and Sophronia (Nelson) Duvall. He was graduated at De Pauw university in 1888, pursued a theological course at De Pauw and Boston universities, and in 1889 joined the Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was pastor of the Blackford street church, Indianapolis, 1889–90; and in 1890–92 studied in the Universities of Berlin, Jena and Tuebingen, Germany. On his return to the United States he became an instructor in systematic theology in the theological department of De Pauw university and in 1893 was advanced to the full chair. In 1894 he was transferred to the department of philosophy in the College of liberal arts, and one year later became full professor in that subject. In 1895 he was called to the professorship of philosophy in the Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio. He was married Aug. 29, 1894, to Della L. Ogden of Danville, Ind.

DUYCKINCK, Evert Augustus, author, was born in New York city, Nov. 23, 1816; son of Evert Duyckinck, bookseller. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1835, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. After one year spent in Europe he returned to New York determined to adopt a literary profession, having already been an acceptable contributor to the *New York Review*. In 1840, in company with Cornelius Mathews, he established *Arcturus*, a monthly periodical, which they continued for two years and in which he published a series of articles entitled "Authors at Home and Abroad." From 1847 to 1853, in conjunction with his brother, George Long Duyckinck, he edited and conducted *The Literary World* which they founded and devoted to reviews of books, art and literature. In 1854, with his brother, he began the publication of "The Cyclopædia of American Literature" completed in two volumes, giving a comprehensive list of American authors, with selections from their writings, portraits and facsimile autographs. This was revised in 1865. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1874–78; a member of the New York historical society, and read before that body: *Memorials of Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D.* (1867–71); *Memorials of Francis T. Tuckerman* (1872); and *Memorials of James W. Beekman* (1877). He read before the American Ethnological society *Memorials of Samuel G. Drake* (1876); and prepared a *Memorial of John Wolfe* (1872). He published: *Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith*, with a memoir (1856); Willmot's *Poets of the Nineteenth Century* (American edition, 1858); *Irvingiana* (1859); *History of the War for the Union* (1861–65); *Memorials of John Allen* (1864); *Poems Relating to the American Revolution With Memoirs of the Authors* (1865); *Poems of Philip Freneau* (1865); *National Gallery of Eminent Americans* (1866); *History of the World, etc.* (1870); *Biographies of Eminent Men and Women of Europe and America* (1873–74). William Allen Butler read a biographical sketch of Mr. Duyckinck before the New York historical society (1879), and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood published a memoir of him (1879). He died in New York city, Aug. 13, 1878.

DUYCKINCK, George Long, author, was born in New York city, Oct. 17, 1823; son of Evert Duyckinck, publisher and bookseller. He attended Geneva college, was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1843, studied law, travelled in Europe, 1847–48, and in 1848 joined his brother, Evert Augustus Duyckinck, in the publication of the *Literary World*. He also assisted his brother in editing the "Cyclopædia of American Literature." He revisited Europe in 1857, and on his return devoted himself to biographical literature especially in connection with the Protestant Episcopal church. He was

treasurer of the Sunday school union and of the Church book society; member of the New York historical society, New York genealogical and biographical society, and corresponding member of the N.E. historic, genealogical society. He published: *Life of George Herbert* (1858); *Life of Bishop Thomas Kew* (1859); *Life of Jeremy Taylor* (1860); *Life of Bishop Hugh Latimer* (1861) and left in manuscript unfinished, *Life of Bishop Leighton*. He died in New York city, March 30, 1863.

DWENGER, Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born near Minster, Auglaize county, Ohio, June 1, 1837. He was educated in arts at Holy Trinity school, Cincinnati, Ohio, and in theology at Mt. St. Mary's seminary of the west. He was ordained to the priesthood, Sept. 4, 1859, and was director, professor and missionary priest at St. Charles Borromeo seminary of the Congregation of the Precious Blood, Carthagenia, Ohio, 1859–67. He then labored among mission stations in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, 1867–72, and was appointed bishop of Fort Wayne, as successor to the Rt. Rev. J. H. Lurens, D.D., deceased, and consecrated April 14, 1872, by Archbishop Purcell. In 1874 he went to Rome in the capacity of superior to the American pilgrims and made a second visit in 1883 on an official commission. In 1884 he attended the third plenary council in Baltimore and in 1885 represented the American hierarchy at Rome. He made his last visit to Pope Leo XIII. in 1888 on official business. He died in Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 29, 1893.

DWIGHT, Benjamin Woodbridge, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 5, 1816; son of Dr. Benjamin Woolsey and Sophia Woodbridge (Strong) Dwight, and grandson of President Timothy and Mary (Woolsey) Dwight, and of the Rev. Joseph and Sophia (Woodbridge) Strong. His father (1780–1850, Yale, 1799) was a trustee of Hamilton college, 1832–50, and author of "Chronic Debility of the Stomach" (1811), the first treatise on the subject published in America. Benjamin Woodbridge was graduated at Hamilton in 1835, and at Yale theological seminary in 1838. He was a tutor at Hamilton, 1839–42; founder and first pastor of the Congregational church, Joliet, Ill., 1844–46; founder and principal of the Dwight high school at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1846–58, at Clinton, N.Y., 1858–63, and in New York city, 1863–67. He returned to Clinton, N.Y., in 1867 and devoted himself to literary work. He was married, first July 29, 1846, to Wealthy Jane, daughter of Harvey and Betsey Maria (Harrison) Dewey. She died in 1864, and on Dec. 22, 1865, he was married to Charlotte Sophia, daughter of Townsend and Anne Burroughs (Norris) Parish. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of the city of New York and that of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1862. He edited the Chicago *Interior* in 1872, and published: *Higher Christian Education* (1859); *Modern Philology* (2 vols., 1864); *History of the Strong Family* (2 vols., 1871); *History of the Descendants of John Dwight of Dedham, Mass* (2 vols., 1874); *Higher Culture of Women;* and *The True Doctrine of Divine Providence*. He died at Clinton, N.Y., in 1889.

DWIGHT, Charles Chauncey, jurist, was born in Richmond, Mass., Sept. 15, 1830; son of Edwin (Wells) and Mary (Sherrill) Dwight of Richmond, Berkshire county, Mass.; grandson of Henry Williams and Abigail (Welles) Dwight of Stockbridge, Mass., and of Henry and Lois (Chitsey) Sherrill; great-grandson of Gen. Joseph and Abigail (Williams) Dwight, and a descendant of John Dwight of Dedham, Mass., 1634–35. He was graduated at Williams college in 1850, was principal of Coxsackie (N.Y.) academy, 1850–51, and was admitted to the bar in Albany, N.Y., in 1853, removing in 1854 to Auburn, N.Y., where he was elected county judge in 1859. On the outbreak of the civil war he raised a company of infantry and was elected its captain. He served in the department of the Gulf, was promoted assistant adjutant-general and in 1862 was made colonel of the 160th N.Y. volunteers. When the war closed he was mustered out of the volunteer service as colonel and resumed the practice of law in Auburn, N.Y. He was a member of the New York constitutional convention in 1867–68, and in March, 1868, was appointed justice of the supreme court for the 7th judicial district of New York. He was re-elected in 1869, 1877 and 1891, his term expiring in 1900. He was married July 29, 1868, to Emma, daughter of James M. and Ann (Sherwood) Munro of Camillus, N.Y. He was elected trustee of Auburn theological seminary in 1874, and was trustee of Cornell university, 1878–88. He received from Williams college the degree of LL.D. in 1874.

DWIGHT, Edmund, merchant, was born in Springfield, Mass., Nov. 28, 1780; son of Jonathan and Margeret (Ashley), grandson of Edmund and Elizabeth (Scutt), great-grandson of Capt. Henry and Lydia (Hawley), great^2 grandson of Timothy and Anne (Flint), and great^3

grandson of John and Hannah Dwight, immigrants to Dedham, Mass., in 1634. He was graduated at Yale in 1789, was a law student under Fisher Ames; and travelled in Europe, 1802–04. He was a merchant in Springfield, Mass., and a member of the firm of William H. & J. W. Dwight after 1815, which firm in 1822 founded the manufacturing village of Chicopee Falls, in 1831 the village of Chicopee, and in 1847 the village of Holyoke. Mr. Dwight was one of the projectors of the Western railroad from Worcester, Mass., to Albany, N.Y., and was a director for many years and president of the road in 1849. He proposed and helped to organize the Massachusetts state board of education and to establish the normal school system under the direction of the board. His offer to donate to the normal school fund $10,000 secured an equal sum from the state. He was one of the founders of the American antiquarian society in 1812 and was a representative in the state legislature for a number of years. His son, Edmund, born in 1824, Harvard, 1844, was a member of the executive committee of the French relief fund, and published the report in 1872. Edmund Dwight, Sr., died in Boston, Mass., April 1, 1849.

DWIGHT, Harrison Gray Otis, missionary, was born in Conway, Mass., Nov. 22, 1803; son of Seth and Hannah (Strong), grandson of Ensign Josiah and Tabitha (Bigelow), great-grandson of Capt. Seth and Abigail (Strong), great^2 grandson of Capt. Henry and Lydia (Hawley), great^3 grandson of Capt. Timothy and Anna (Flint), and great^4 grandson of John and Hannah Dwight, who came to America from England in 1634–35. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1825 and at Andover theological seminary in 1828. He was married, Jan. 4, 1828, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Barker of North Andover. She died in 1837 and he was married in 1839 to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Otis and Elizabeth (Paine) Lane. He was a missionary of the A.B. C.F.M., 1828–29; was ordained at Great Barrington, Mass., July 15, 1829; explored Asia Minor, Persia, Armenia and Georgia, with Dr. Eli Smith, 1830–31; was one of the founders of the Armenian Mission, Constantinople, Turkey, 1831, and missionary there, 1831–61. He travelled thousands of miles on horseback through Asia Minor, 1859–60. He revisited the United States six times to report on his work and to collect funds for its further prosecution, and on his last visit met his death in a railroad accident. Hamilton conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1852. He translated much of the Bible and wrote tracts and books in the languages of the East, and published: *Researches of Smith and Dwight in Armenia* (1833); *Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Dwight*, his wife (1840); *Christianity Revived in the East* (1850); *Christianity in Turkey* (1854); and *A Complete Catalogue of Literature in America* contributed to the *Journal* of the American Oriental society. He died in Vermont, Jan. 25, 1862.

DWIGHT, Henry Edwin, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 19, 1797; son of President Timothy and Mary (Woolsey) and grandson of Maj. Timothy and Mary (Edwards) Dwight. He was graduated at Yale in 1815; received his A.M. degree in 1818; was a clerk in the store of his brother Benjamin in Catskill, N.Y., and in that of his brother Timothy in New Haven, 1815–23; was a divinity student at Andover, 1823–24, student at the University of Göttingen, 1824–28; helped to establish the *Microscope* in 1828, which was short lived, and conducted the New Haven gymnasium in connection with his brother Sereno Edwards. He lectured on European travel, and published: *Travels in the North of Germany* (1826). He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 11, 1832.

DWIGHT, Henry Williams, representative, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Feb. 26, 1788; son of Henry Williams and Abigail (Welles), grandson of Gen. Joseph and Abigail (Williams), great-grandson of Capt. Henry and Lydia (Hawley), great^2 grandson of Timothy and Anna (Flint), and great^3 grandson of John and Hannah Dwight, immigrants to Dedham, Mass., 1634. His father was a soldier of the continental army and treasurer of Berkshire county, 1784–1804. Henry Williams was a student at Williams, was admitted to the bar in 1809, and became a lawyer in Stockbridge. He was married, Nov. 10, 1824, to Frances, daughter of the Hon. Samuel and Jemima (Lyman) Fowler. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1818 and again in 1834, and a representative in the 17th–21st congresses, 1821–31. He was an extensive farmer and among the first in America to import merino sheep and Devonshire cattle. He retired from the practice of law in 1837 and subsequently removed to New York city. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Williams in 1822, and was a trustee of that institution, 1829–37. He died in New York city, Feb. 21, 1845.

DWIGHT, John Sullivan, musical critic, was born in Boston, Mass., May 13, 1813; son of Dr. John and Mary (Corey), grandson of John of Shirley, Mass., great-grandson of John of Dedham, great^2 grandson of John of Medford, and a descendant of John Dwight, an original settler of Dedham, 1634–35. He attended the Boston Latin school and was graduated at Harvard, class poet, in 1832, and from the divinity school in 1836, meanwhile teaching in Northborough, Mass., and Meadville, Pa. He preached in various Unitarian churches, 1836–40, and was pastor of the Unitarian church, Northampton, Mass., 1839–41. He was one of the original members of the Transcendental club

of Boston and one of the founders and a member of the community at Brook Farm, Roxbury, Mass., 1842–48, where he taught Latin, Greek, German and music. He contributed to the *Harbinger*, the Boston *Dial* and the *Christian Examiner*, and after 1848 devoted himself to musical criticism and to lecturing in the various cities of the United States on the lives and works of the great musical composers. In April, 1852, he established *Dwight's Journal of Music* and was its sole editor during its existence, 1852–81. He suggested the establishment of the symphony concerts of orchestra and chamber music which led to the erection of Music hall, Boston; founded the Harvard musical association, and served as its president, 1874–93, and was an early advocate of the musical education of the masses. He was married in 1851 to Mary, daughter of Silas and Mary (Barrett) Bullard. She died in 1860 while her husband was absent in Europe. They had no children. He supported the works of Bach, Handel and Beethoven, and opposed the music represented by the compositions of Wagner, Berlioz and Rubinstein. He was a trustee of the Perkins institution and Massachusetts school for the blind, and a member of the Saturday, the Town and Country and the St. Botolph clubs. He contributed a sketch of the history of music in Boston, 1840–81, to *The Memorial History of Boston* and contributed numerous articles to the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *New England Magazine*, the *Unitarian Review* and the *Boston Transcript*. He wrote *God Save the State;* translated the minor poems of Schiller and Goethe in 1839; and had nearly completed Charles S. Perkins's *History of the Handel and Haydn Society, 1815–1890*. See *John Sullivan Dwight, Brook-Farmer, Editor and Critic of Music* (1898) by George Willis Cooke. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1893.

DWIGHT, Joseph, soldier, was born in Dedham, Mass., Oct. 16, 1703; son of Capt. Henry and Lydia (Hawley) Dwight of Hatfield: grandson of Capt. Timothy and Anna (Flint) Dwight, and great-grandson of John and Hannah Dwight, immigrants, of Dedham, 1634–35. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1722, A.M., 1725. He was a merchant in Springfield, Mass., 1723–31; a lawyer in Brookfield, Mass., 1733–52; a member of the colonial council eleven times, and its speaker, 1748–49; judge of the court of common pleas of Worcester county, 1739; colonel and brigadier-general of the state militia and second in command at the attack on Louisburg, 1745, when he led the "Ancient and honorable company of artillery of Boston" and received the commendation of General Pepperell. He served in the French and Indian war as commander of a brigade of Massachusetts militia in the campaign of Lake Champlain, 1756. He removed to Stockbridge, Mass., in 1752, was trustee of Indian schools and chief justice of the Hampshire county court of common pleas, 1753–61. Removing to Great Barrington, Mass., in 1758, he was judge of the court and judge of probate, 1761–65. He died in Great Barrington, Mass., June 19, 1765.

DWIGHT, Louis, philanthropist, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., March 25, 1793; son of Henry Williams and Abigail (Welles) Dwight, and brother of Henry Williams, and of the Rev. Edwin Welles, Yale, 1809, trustee of Williams, 1832–41, and author of "History of Berkshire County" (1829). Louis was graduated at Yale in 1813, and at Andover in 1819; was agent of the American tract society, 1819–21, and of the Education society, 1821–24, and was ordained at Salem, Mass., Nov. 27, 1822. He was married, May 30, 1824, to Louisa, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Barker) Willis, and sister of N. P. Willis. In 1824 while distributing books to prisoners in the various penal institutions in the United States, he was a witness of various abuses and inhumanities visited upon prisoners, which led him to expose the same and to aid in forming the Prison discipline society of Boston, of which he was secretary and manager, 1825–54. He visited the prisons of Europe in 1846, and published twenty-nine annual reports of the Prison discipline society. See *Memoir* by William Jenks (1856). He died in Boston, Mass., July 12, 1854.

DWIGHT, Nathaniel, physician, was born in Northampton, Mass., Jan. 31, 1770; son of Maj. Timothy and Mary (Edwards) Dwight. He was educated for a physician and practised in Hartford, Conn., and was assistant surgeon in the U.S. army, stationed on Governor's island, New York harbor. He subsequently practised at Westfield, Mass., New London and Weathersfield, Conn. In 1812 he entered the ministry and was pastor at Westchester, Conn., 1812–20. He afterward resumed the practice of medicine and was located first at Providence, R.I., and afterward at Norwich, Conn., and Oswego, N.Y. He was probably the first to propose the better treatment of insane persons, suggesting at a meeting of the Connecticut medical society in 1812, the establishment of "a hospital for lunatics." He was also the first to publish a school geography in the United States. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Williams in 1801 and from

Yale in 1815. He is the author of *The Great Question Answered; A Short but Comprehensive System of the Geography of the World* (1795); and *Sketches of the Lives of the Signers* (1830). He died in Oswego, N.Y., June 11, 1831.

DWIGHT, Sereno Edwards, educator, was born in Greenfield Hill, Conn., May 18, 1786; the eldest son of President Timothy and Mary (Woolsey) Dwight; grandson of Major Timothy and Mary (Edwards) Dwight, and of Benjamin Woolsey; great-grandson of Col. Timothy and Experience (King) Dwight; great^2 grandson of Nathaniel and Mehitable (Partridge) Dwight; great^3 grandson of Capt. Timothy and Anna (Flint) Dwight; and great^4 grandson of John and Hannah Dwight who immigrated to Dedham, Mass., from England in 1634–35. Sereno Edwards Dwight was graduated at Yale in 1803, receiving his master's degree in 1806; taught in Litchfield and was amanuensis to his father, 1803–06; was tutor in Yale, 1806–10, and practised law in New Haven, Conn., 1810–16. He was licensed to preach in 1816; served the United States senate as chaplain, 1816–17; was pastor of the Park street church, Boston, Mass., 1807–26; was engaged in literary work at New Haven, 1826–28; with his brother, Henry Edwin, conducted the New Haven gymnasium, a boarding school for boys, 1828–31; was president of Hamilton college, 1833–35; and agent of the Pennsylvania colonization society in 1838. He was married to Susan Edwards, daughter of David Daggett of New Haven, who aided her husband in his literary work. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale in 1833. He published: *Life of David Brainerd* (1822); *Life and Works of Jonathan Edwards* (10 vols., 1830); *The Hebrew Wife* (1836); and a memoir of his father, and one of his brother, the Rev. William Theodore Dwight. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, 1850.

DWIGHT, Theodore, journalist, was born in Northampton, Mass., Dec. 15, 1764; son of Maj. Timothy and Mary (Edwards) Dwight. He was educated as a lawyer under instruction from his cousin, Judge Pierrepont Edwards of New Haven, and practised first in Haddam and after 1791 in Hartford, Conn. He was married in 1792 to Abigail, daughter of Richard Alsop. He was for a short period a law partner with his cousin Aaron Burr in New York city, but political opinion separated the two and he returned to Hartford, where he edited the *Courant* and the *Connecticut Mirror*. He made the *Mirror* the organ of the Federalists in Connecticut and became prominent in the councils of that party. He was a representative in the 9th congress, 1806–07, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Representative John Cotton Smith. In congress he met John Randolph in debate and the two wits had a notable argument. As a member of "The Hartford wits" he was credited with being chief contributor to the *Political Greenhouse* and the *Echo*. He was a member of the governor's council, 1809–15; secretary of the Hartford convention of 1814; established and conducted the *Daily Advertiser*, Albany, N.Y., 1815–16, and the *Daily Advocate*, New York city, 1816–36. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1798. He published: *History of the Hartford Convention* (1833); and *Character of Thomas Jefferson, as Exhibited in his own Writings* (1839). See *Life and Writings of Theodore Dwight* published by the N.Y. historical society (1846); and Dr. Francis's sketch of the character of Theodore Dwight also published by the historical society. He died in New York city, June 12, 1846.

Theodore Dwight

DWIGHT, Theodore, reformer, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 3, 1796; son of Theodore and Abigail (Alsop) Dwight, and grandson of Major Timothy and Mary (Edwards) Dwight. He was graduated at Yale in 1814, receiving his master's degree in 1817. He studied theology at Yale, 1814–17, spent some time in Europe in order to recover from ill health, and on his return to America abandoned the law and devoted himself to literature and philanthropic work. He removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1833, and continued Sunday-school work, begun in 1826. He joined George Walter in 1854 in inducing immigration to Kansas in order to secure for the state a free-soil constitution, and he is credited with having secured at least 9000 settlers pledged to work for an anti-slavery constitution. He was on the editorial staff of the *Daily Advertiser*, the *American Magazine*, the *Family Visitor*, the *Protestant Vindicator*, the *Christian Alliance*, and the *Israelite Indeed* and was chief editor and publisher of the *New York Presbyterian*. He translated school-

books into Spanish and Portugese for the schools of the South American republics; published: *A Tour in Italy in 1821* (1824); *New Gazetteer of the United States* (1833); *President Dwight's Decisions* (1833); *History of Connecticut* (1841); *Northern Traveller* (1841); *Summer Tour of New England* (1847); *The Roman Republic of 1849* (1851); *The Kansas War* (1859), and edited *Autobiography of General Garibaldi* (1859). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1866.

DWIGHT, Theodore William, educator, was born in Catskill, N.Y., July 18, 1822; son of Dr. Benjamin Woolsey and Sophia Woodbridge (Strong) Dwight, and grandson of President Timothy and Mary (Woolsey) Dwight, and of the Rev. Joseph and Sophia (Woodbridge) Strong. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1840, studied law at Yale, 1841-42; received his master's degree in 1843, was tutor at Hamilton, 1842–46; professor of jurisprudence, civil and political economy and history, 1846–58, and trustee of the college, 1875–92. He removed to New York city in 1858, and was professor of law in Columbia college, 1858–78; professor of the law of contracts, maritime and admiralty law, 1878–92; dean of the law faculty, 1864–91, and member of the university council, 1890–91. As he was not willing to conform to the Harvard plan of study introduced by Prof. William A. Keener and indorsed by President Low and the trustees, he resigned in February, 1891, as dean of the law school, and was made professor emeritus, Professor Keener succeeding him as dean. He was a member of the New York constitutional convention of 1867; of the commission of appeals formed in 1874 to share the labors of the court of appeals of the state of New York, and served till the close of the commission in 1875. He was vice-president of the State charities aid association, 1873, president of the Prison association, 1874; a member of the American geographical society, and first vice-president of the New York bar association. In 1869–71 he lectured at Cornell, where he was elected non-resident professor of constitutional law, and he lectured at Amherst, 1870–72. He was associate editor of the *American Law Register* and in 1886 was counsel for five Andover theological seminary professors, charged with heterodoxy. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton and Rutgers in 1859, from Columbia in 1860, and from Yale in 1892. He published: *Argument on the Ross Will and Charity Case* (2 vols., 1863); *Trial by Impeachment* (1867) and *Influence of the Writings of James Harrington on American Political Institutions* (1887). He prepared in association with Dr. Enoch C. Wines *Prisons and Reformatories in the United States*, and edited *Maine's Ancient Law* (1864). He died in Clinton, N.Y., June 28, 1892.

DWIGHT, Thomas, representative, was born in Springfield, Mass., Oct. 29, 1758; son of Col. Josiah and Elizabeth (Buckminster) Dwight; grandson of Capt. Henry and Lydia (Hawley) Dwight; great-grandson of Capt. Timothy and Anna (Flint) Dwight; and great^2 grandson of John and Hannah Dwight, Dedham, 1634–35. He was graduated at Harvard in 1778, was a state representative, 1794–95, a state senator, 1796–1803, and again in 1813; a member of the executive council, 1808–09; and a representative in the 8th U.S. congress, 1803–05. He was a trustee of Williams college, 1809–17. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Col. John and Hannah (Hopkins) Worthington, and granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel and Esther (Edwards) Hopkins. Esther Edwards was a sister of Jonathan Edwards. Mrs. Dwight was distinguished for her wit and beauty. Thomas Dwight died in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 2, 1819.

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DWIGHT, Timothy, educator, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 14, 1752; son of Maj. Timothy and Mary (Edwards) Dwight; grandson of Col. Timothy and Experience (King) Dwight, and of Jonathan and Sarah (Pierpont) Edwards; great-grandson of Nathaniel and Mehitable (Partridge) Dwight; great^2 grandson of Capt. Timothy and Anna (Flint) Dwight, and great^3 grandson of John and Hannah Dwight of Dedham, the immigrants, 1634–35. He was graduated at Yale in 1769, sharing with Nathan Strong the honors of the class. He was principal of Hopkins grammar school, 1769–71; tutor at Yale, 1771–77, during which time he studied law; was

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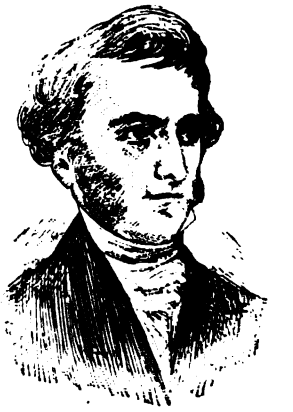

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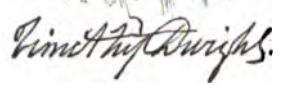
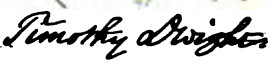
licensed to preach in 1777 and served as chaplain in Parson's brigade of the Connecticut line, 1777–78. The death of his father called him home and he took charge of the farm, occasionally preaching in the neighborhood churches, 1778–83. At the same time he conducted a day school and while New Haven was in the hands of the British, he had under his care several of the refugeed Yale students. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1782, and refused a nomination as representative in congress. He was pastor of the church at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn., 1783–95, and established there his celebrated academy and became the pioneer of higher education of women, placing both sexes on an equal footing in his school. During this period he secured the union of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches in New England. He was president of Yale college from Sept. 8, 1795, to Jan. 11, 1817, and Livingston professor of divinity *pro tempore*, 1795–1805, and by election, 1805–1817. He found the college with a narrow and pedantic curriculum, with the bitterest of feeling existing between the freshmen and the upper-class men, and between the students and the faculty, and with the burden of a primary system. These he reformed, and at his death the 110 students had increased to 313 and the college had taken rank as one of the model university schools in America. He was married in March, 1777, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Woolsey of Long Island and they had eight sons, the eldest of whom, Timothy (1778–1884), was a merchant in New Haven and gave $5000 to endow the Dwight professorship of didactic theology at Yale. He received from the college of New Jersey the degree of S.T.D. in 1787, and from Harvard that of LL.D. in 1810. His master dissertation was: *History, Eloquence and Poetry of the Bible;* while a chaplain in the army he wrote the patriotic song *Columbia;* his most ambitious work was his epic *The Conquest of Canaan* and his most popular pastoral poem was *Greenfield Hill* (1794). He revised Watts's *Psalms* with additions of his own and made a selection of hymns, introduced in the worship of the Presbyterian churches by the General assembly. His published books include: *Travels in New England and New York* (4 vols., 1821); *Theology Explained and Defended in a Course of 173 Sermons* (5 vols., 1818); *The Genuineness and Authenticity of the New Testament* (1793); *Discourse on the Character of Washington* (1800); *Observations on Language* (1816); *Essay on Light* (1816). See *Memoir* by the Rev. Sereno Edwards Dwight (1846). He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 11, 1817.



DWIGHT, Timothy, educator, was born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 16, 1828; son of James and Susan (Breed) Dwight; grandson of President Timothy and Mary (Woolsey) Dwight; great-grandson of Maj. Timothy and Mary (Edwards) Dwight; and great² grandson of Jonathan and Sarah (Pierpont) Edwards. He was graduated at Yale in 1849, studied theology there, 1851–53, and was licensed to preach. He was tutor at Yale, 1851–55; studied in the universities of Bonn and Berlin, 1856–58, and on his return was elected Buckingham professor of sacred literature at Yale, serving, 1858–86. He was ordained a minister of the gospel, Sept. 15, 1861. He was elected president of the corporation of Yale college as successor to Noah Porter, July 1, 1886, serving as president of the college, 1886–87, and as president of Yale university from May 25, 1887, at which time the act of the legislature of Connecticut, as passed in January, 1887, making the college a university, was accepted by the president and fellows of the corporation. The report of the president of Yale for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, shows that within the ten years, from 1886, fifteen new university buildings had been erected; five of the older buildings had been altered and enlarged and one building had been purchased; additional land had been secured in the vicinity of the academic campus for future use as sites for additional buildings; the number of students had increased from 1076 in 1886, to 2415 in 1896; the instructors from 114 to 238; the permanent fund had increased two-fold; and the gifts for all purposes amounted to more than four millions of dollars. He resigned the presidency of Yale university Nov. 17, 1898, but did not discontinue his services until the close of the class year, 1899, and at the commencement exercises he introduced as his successor, Arthur Twining Hadley, who then held the chair of political economy. President Dwight was elected in 1890 a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He received the degree of D.D. from



Chicago theological seminary in 1869 and from Yale in 1886, and the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1886, and from the College of New Jersey in 1888. He was associate editor of the *New Englander* from 1866; and was a member of the American committee for the revision of the English version of the Bible, 1872–85; editor of several volumes of the American edition of *Meyer's Commentary of the New Testament* to which he added extended notes; and of *Godet's Commentary on St John's Gospel* which, in its third edition, he translated and to which he added a preface, introductory suggestions and extended annotations. He is the author of *The True Ideal of an American University*, originally published in the *New Englander*, and of *Thoughts of and for the Inner Life* (1899), made up from selections from his sermons preached in the college chapel during his presidency.

DWIGHT, William, soldier, was born in Springfield, Mass., July 14, 1831; son of William and Elizabeth Amelia (White) Dwight; grandson of Jonathan and Sarah (Shepard) Dwight, and of Judge Daniel Appleton and Mary (Wilder) White; great-grandson of Jonathan and Margaret (Ashley), great^2 grandson of Capt. Edmund and Elizabeth (Scutt), great^3 grandson of Henry and Lydia (Hawley), great^4 grandson of Timothy and Anna (Flint), and great^5 grandson of John and Hannah Dwight, Dedham, 1634–35. He was a student at a preparatory military school, West Point, N.Y., 1846–49, and a cadet at the U.S. military academy, 1849–53. He resigned in 1853 to engage in manufacturing in Boston. He was married, Jan. 1, 1856, to Anna, daughter of Thomas and Sibyl (Washburn) Robeson of New Bedford, Mass. He entered the U.S. army, May 14, 1861, and was commissioned captain in the 13th U.S. infantry and in June of that year was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 70th N.Y. volunteers, commanded by Col. Daniel E. Sickles. At the battle of Williamsburg, where the 70th New York lost half their men, he was twice wounded, left for dead on the field, taken prisoner and exchanged. This action gained for him promotion to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862. He led the advance at the storming of Port Hudson and for his bravery was appointed a member of the commission to receive the surrender of the Confederate forces. He was chief of staff to Gen. N. P. Banks in the Red River expedition after May, 1864, and in July was assigned to the command of the 1st division, 19th army corps, and was prominent in the campaign of the Shenandoah valley, Va., under Sheridan, notably at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He resigned Jan. 15, 1866, and engaged in business in Cincinnati, Ohio. He died in Boston, Mass., April 21, 1888.

DWIGHT, William Buck, scientist, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, May 22, 1833; son of the Rev. Harrison Gray Otis and Elizabeth (Barker) Dwight. He was graduated at Yale A.B. in 1854, A.M. in 1857, and Ph.B. in 1859, and at Union theological seminary, New York city, in 1857. He was founder and principal of Englewood, N.J., female institute, 1859–65; and made mining explorations in Virginia and Missouri, 1865–67. He was teacher in the U.S. officers' family school, West Point, N.Y., 1867–70; assistant principal and professor of natural sciences, State normal school, New Britain, Conn., 1870–78; editor of the *School Journal*, 1872–75; professor of zoölogy in the summer school, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., 1878–90, and professor of natural history and curator of the museum, Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., after 1878. In 1894 he was appointed by the state board of regents, examiner in geology for the university educational courses. He was editor of the department of geology of the "Standard Dictionary" during the entire work of its construction, 1891–93. He made a detailed stratigraphic and paleontological exploration of Dutchess county, N.Y., developing a new series of Cambrian and Ordovician fauna, and discovering specially unique and important sets of fossils in the paradoxides horizon of the Cambrian and in the calciferous of the Ordovician. He also made similar researches in the taconic limestones of Canaan, Columbia county, N.Y. Some of the results were published in the *American Journal of Science.*

William B. Dwight

DWIGHT, William Theodore, clergyman, was born in Greenfield Hill, Conn., June 15, 1795; son of Pres. Timothy and Mary (Woolsey), and grandson of Maj. Timothy and Mary (Edwards) Dwight. He was graduated at Yale in 1813; was tutor there, 1817–19; studied law in the office of Charles Chauncey and practised in Philadelphia, 1821–31; then studied theology, and was ordained in 1832. He was pastor of the 3d Congregational church, Portland, Maine, 1832–64. He was prominent in church councils and religious work. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Bowdoin in 1846, and was an overseer there, 1839–60. He published numerous sermons and discourses, and a memoir of Sereno Edwards Dwight. He died in Andover, Mass., Oct. 22, 1865.

DYAR, Harrison Gray, biologist, was born in New York city, Feb. 14, 1866; son of Harrison Gray (born in 1805) and Eleonora R. (Hannum) Dyar, and grandson of Jeremiah Dyar of Boston, Mass. (born in 1771). He was graduated from the Massachusetts institute of technology in 1889 and afterward studied biology and received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. in the department of pure science, Columbia college, in 1894. In 1897 he was appointed custodian of lepidoptera in the department of insects at the United States national museum, Washington, D.C. He contributed articles on the larvæ of lepidoptera, to all American and several British entomological magazines, and on bacteriology to scientific periodicals.

DYCHE, Lewis Lindsay, naturalist, was born in Berkley Springs, Va., March 20, 1857; son of Alexander and Mary (Reilly) Dyche. He was taken to Kansas by his parents in 1857 and passed his boyhood among the Indians as a trapper and hunter. He had not learned to read when seventeen years old, but was versed in the habits and haunts of wild animals. He entered the State normal school, Emporia, Kan., in 1874, and was graduated in 1877. He was graduated at the Kansas state university, A.B. and B.S. in 1884, A.M. in 1886, and M.S. in 1888. He was assistant professor of zoölogy in the University of Kansas, 1884–86; professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy, 1886–90, and professor of zoölogy and taxidermist and curator of mammals and birds in the museum from 1890. He was a member of the Kansas academy of science, of the Biological society of Washington and of the American ornithologists' union. In 1899 he had completed twenty scientific expeditions covering every point on the North American continent ever reached by civilized man, and his collection of large North American mammals killed by his own hand included every kind of large mammal indigenous to the continent, except the musk ox. The result of his various journeys enriched the collection deposited in the University of Kansas and added to its value at least $150,000. He was married, Sept. 4, 1884, to Ophelia Axtell. His lecture subjects include: *Camp Fires of a Naturalist in Alaska; Greenland and the Arctic Regions; Wild Animals and Their Haunts; The Arctic Highlanders and the Problem of the Pole.*

DYE, William McEntyre, soldier, was born in Washington, Pa., Jan. 26, 1831. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1853, was assigned to the 8th artillery and was promoted 1st lieutenant, 1856, and captain, 1861. He was appointed colonel of the 20th Iowa volunteers, Aug. 25, 1862, served in Missouri and Arkansas, 1862–63; was brevetted major for gallantry at Vicksburg, lieutenant-colonel, May 28, 1864, for action while leading a brigade in the Red River campaign, and brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for services during the war. In September, 1864, he led a brigade in the expedition against Mobile, and was brevetted colonel in the regular army for services in the Mobile campaign. After the war he was acting assistant provost-marshal-general of the Northwest, and was promoted major of the 4th U.S. infantry, Jan. 14, 1866. After serving on garrison duty he was honorably discharged at his own request, Sept. 30, 1870. He was appointed to the Egyptian service in 1873, and was wounded while acting as assistant to the chief of staff in the Abyssinian expedition. He returned to America in 1879, was chief of police of Washington city, D.C., 1883–86, and afterward chief of the examining division of the pension office. Later he became Minister of War to the king of Korea. He is author of: *Military Service under the Khedive* (1880). He died in Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 13, 1899.

DYER, Alexander Brydie, soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 10, 1815. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1837, and was assigned to ordnance duty, serving in Fort Monroe on garrison duty and in the Seminole war, 1837–38. He was on ordnance duty at various U.S. arsenals, 1838–46, chief of ordnance to the army of occupation, New Mexico, 1846–48, serving on the staff of Gen. Sterling Price, and on Feb. 4, 1847, was wounded in two separate engagements and was brevetted 1st lieutenant and captain for his services. He was commandant of the armory at Springfield, Mass., 1861–64, and in charge of the ordnance bureau in Washington, D.C., as chief of ordnance with the rank of brigadier-general, 1864–74. He was brevetted major-general "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." He was the inventor of the Dyer projectile for cannon. General Dyar died in Washington, D.C., May 20, 1874.

DYER, David Patterson, representative, was born in Henry county, Va., Feb. 12, 1838. His parents removed to Missouri in 1841, and he was educated at St. Charles college. He became a lawyer at Bowling Green, Mo., in 1859, and in 1860 was elected district attorney for the county. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1862–65, meanwhile recruiting the 49th Missouri volunteers and serving as its colonel. He was

with his regiment in the campaign against Mobile, 1864–65, was mustered out of the service in 1865, and returned to the practice of law in Missouri. He was secretary of the state senate in 1866; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1868 at Chicago, Ill., and represented his district in the 41st congress. He was appointed by President Grant U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, and served 1875–77. He prosecuted the "ring" charged with whiskey frauds and received from President Grant the famous dispatch "Let no guilty man escape." He was Republican candidate for governor of Missouri in 1880.

DYER, Eliphalet, delegate, was born in Windham, Conn., Sept. 28, 1721. He was graduated at Yale in 1740, received his M.A. degree in 1744 and was admitted to the practice of law in 1746. He was a state legislator by repeated elections between 1747 and 1762, and projected and promoted the establishment of a Connecticut colony in Pennsylvania, 1753–55. He served as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment sent from Connecticut to reduce Crown Point, N.Y., in August, 1755, and was colonel of a regiment in the expedition against Canada in 1758. He was an assistant to the governors of Connecticut, 1762–84, and went to England in 1763, to get from the crown confirmation of title to lands selected by the Connecticut colony in the Wyoming region. He was the first of the commissioners sent to the stamp-act congress from Connecticut. In 1784 he withdrew from the governor's council rather than aid in enforcing the stamp act. He was associate judge of the superior court, 1766–89, and chief justice, 1789–93. He was a delegate to congress from Connecticut, 1774–79 and 1780–83, a member of the state committee of safety, 1775–76, and declined an appointment as brigadier-general of militia in December, 1776. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1744 and Yale gave him that of LL.D. in 1787. He died in Windham, Conn., May 13, 1807.

DYER, Elisha, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R.I., July 20, 1811; son of Elisha and Frances (Jones) Dyer, and a lineal descendant of William Dyre, an immigrant from England to Boston in 1635, and of Mary Dyre, his wife, who was hanged on Boston common because of her Quaker principles. Elisha was graduated from Brown university in 1829, and became clerk in the counting-house of Elisha Dyer & Company, commission merchants of Providence, of which firm his father was the head, and to which he was admitted a partner in 1831. In 1835 he was made agent for the Dyerville manufacturing company, established at that time by his father, and at his father's death in 1854, he became owner of the property. This he kept until 1867 when illness forced him to dispose of it. He was a delegate to various political conventions, and on May 3, 1840, was chairman of the Young men's Whig national convention at Baltimore. He was elected adjutant-general of Rhode Island in June, 1840, to which office he was re-elected for five successive years. He was active in this capacity during the Dorr war under Gov. Samuel W. King. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1857, and was re-elected in 1858, declining a third nomination in 1859. He volunteered for service in the civil war, in place of his son who was disabled, and served for three months as captain of Company B, 10th regiment of Rhode Island volunteers. He was a member of the Rhode Island art association and its second vice-president in 1853; a member of the United States agricultural society and its vice-president in 1857; member of the American academy of arts and sciences; a trustee of the Butler hospital association; president of the Young men's Christian association, 1857–58; president of the first National musical congress, Boston, 1869; honorary member of the Franklin lyceum; of the Providence association of mechanics and manufacturers and of the National board of popular education. He was a delegate to the international agricultural exhibition at Hamburg, in 1863; commissioner at the international exhibition in London, 1871, and honorary commissioner at the Vienna exposition in 1873. He was married in 1833 to Anna Jones, daughter of Thomas C. Hoppin. He published *A Summer's Travel to Find a German Home* (1864). He died in Providence, R.I., May 17, 1890.

DYER, Elisha, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R.I., Nov. 28, 1839; son of Gov. Elisha and Anna Jones (Hoppin) Dyer. He entered Brown university in 1856, leaving at the end of his sophomore year to go abroad. He was graduated from the University of Giessen in 1860 with the degree of Ph.D., and then returned in time to enter the civil war as sergeant in the 1st R.I. light battery. He was severely injured by an accident on his way to the field of battle and never recovered entirely from its effects. He was colonel on the staff of Governor Smith, 1863–66, and in 1867, on the formation of the marine artillery company, he entered as corporal, becoming

Elisha Dyer

lieutenant-colonel in 1869, and resigning in 1871. In 1875 a new militia law was enforced and he was placed in command of the combined artillery of the state. He was a state senator in 1878, and a representative in the General assembly in 1881. He was elected adjutant-general of Rhode Island, Feb. 7, 1882, and served by re-election until Oct. 31, 1895, when he voluntarily retired. In 1897 he was elected governor of Rhode Island, and was re-elected in 1898 and 1899. He was married to a daughter of Col. William and Mary Brayton (Anthony) Viall of Providence, R.I.

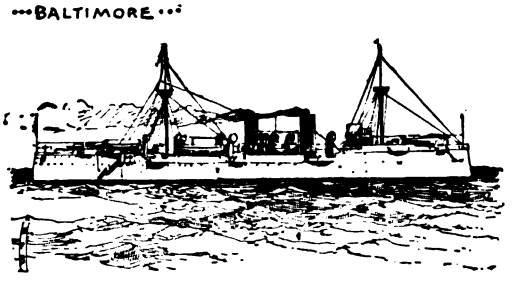
DYER, Heman, clergyman, was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., Sept. 24, 1810; son of Henry and Sarah (Coy) Dyer; grandson of Edward and Elizabeth (Fish) Dyer, and a descendant of William and Mary Dyre. William Dyre was one of the eighteen original owners of the state of Rhode Island, and his wife was hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660, for her Quaker faith. He was graduated from Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1833, and was later ordained a Protestant Episcopal clergyman. In 1840 he became principal of a school in Pittsburg, Pa., resigning in 1843 to accept a chair in the Western university of Pennsylvania, of which institution he became president in 1844. In 1849 he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was employed by the American Sunday school union and soon afterward became secretary and general manager of the Evangelical knowledge society in New York. In 1854 he was made editor of the *Episcopal Quarterly Review*, and in 1860 declined the bishopric of Kansas. He became a member of the board of missions in 1868, and in 1880 retired from active work. He was married in 1850, to Cornelia Catherine, daughter of Arad Joy. Trinity gave him the degree of D.D. in 1843. He is the author of: *Voice of the Lord upon the Waters* (1870); *Record of an Active Life* (1886). He died in New York city, July 29, 1900.

H. Dyer.

DYER, Nehemiah Mayo, naval officer, was born in Provincetown, Mass., Feb. 19, 1839; son of Henry and Sallie (Mayo) Dyer; grandson of David and Martha (Knowles) Dyer, and of Nehemiah Doane and Malatiah (Rich) Mayo, and a descendant of the Rev. John Mayo, from England, who was settled over the old North church, Boston. He entered the volunteer navy, April 4, 1862, as acting master's mate and served in that grade in the western gulf squadron until he was promoted acting ensign for "gallant and meritorious conduct" May 18, 1863. He was then appointed to the command of the *Eugenie*, engaged in blockading off Mobile, and in despatch duty. On Jan. 12, 1864, he was promoted acting master and on July 19, 1864, was assigned to the *Metacomet*, in which vessel, as a consort of the *Hartford*, which led the attack in the passage of the forts and the capture of the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, Aug. 5, 1864, he received in person the surrender of the gunboat *Selina*, after one shell from the *Metacomet* had killed nine and wounded eleven of the *Selina's* men. He was ordered to the *Hartford*, Farragut's flag-ship, Oct. 28, 1864, and shortly afterward was given command of the *Randolph*, with which he co-operated with the forces of General Granger during the winter of 1864–65, in the operations against Mobile and Pascagoula, rendering important service in this connection in Mississippi sound and Pascagoula river. On April 1, 1865, his vessel was sunk by a torpedo in Blakely river, during the advance upon the defences of Mobile. He was promoted acting volunteer lieutenant, and upon the surrender of the Confederate fleet under Commander Farrand in the Tombigbee river, he was given command successively of two of the surrendered vessels, the *Black Diamond* and the *Morgan*. In June, 1865, he was appointed to command the *Elk*, and in July was transferred to the *Stockdale* and proceeded to Mississippi sound to protect the people along that shore. In September he took command of the *Mahaska* at Appalachicola, Fla., and in October was transferred to the *Glasgow* at Pensacola. In April, 1866, he was ordered to report to the bureau of navigation at Washington and remained there on special duty until May, 1868. On March 12, 1868, he was commissioned a lieutenant, and on August 27, joined the *Dacotah* at Valparaiso. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, Dec. 28, 1868, and from September, 1869, to March, 1870, commanded the *Cyane* at Sitka, Alaska. He then joined the *Pensacola* at San Francisco, and was soon transferred to the *Ossipee* with which he cruised to lower California and Mexico. In September, 1870, he was ordered to the South Pacific station; was sent home, Aug. 22, 1871, and in October, 1871, was assigned to the Charlestown navy yard. He

N. M. Dyer.

took command of the torpedo boat *Mayflower* at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 24, 1873, and on April 10, 1874, was transferred to the *Pinta*. In February, 1876, he was ordered as executive officer of the *New Hampshire*, fitting out at Norfolk, for permanent flag-ship at Port Royal. A few months later he was assigned to equipment duty at the Charlestown navy yard, and in 1879 was transferred to the receiving ship *Wabash*. In 1881 he joined the *Tennessee*, in 1883 became lighthouse inspector, and in the same year was promoted commander. He commanded the *Marion* on the Asiatic station, 1887–90; was again at Charlestown navy yard, and lighthouse inspector at Portland, Maine, 1890–97, and on March 21, 1897, was promoted to the rank of captain, having been assigned to the command of the *Philadelphia* in the Pacific squadron. He was at Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 31, 1897, when he was ordered to the command of



the cruiser *Baltimore*, with which ship he went to Honolulu and thence to the port of Hong Kong, China. On May 1, 1898, as commander of the *Baltimore* he participated in the naval engagement resulting in the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila bay by Commodore Dewey, and the city council of Baltimore, Md., on receiving the news of the exploit voted to purchase and present to the gallant captain a sword appropriately inscribed. He was the recipient of one of

the medals presented by congress to every officer and man in Dewey's fleet. He received a medal from the Massachusetts humane society for jumping overboard from the *Ossipee* during a gale in the Pacific, and saving the life of a sailor.

DYER, Oliver, author, was born in Porter, Niagara county, N.Y., April 26, 1824; son of Jeremiah and Mary Dyer. He was educated at the public schools and was principal of a school in Lockport, N.Y., 1841–44. He subsequently took a course at the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N.Y. He became interested in orthographic reform and studied Isaac Pitman's phonographic shorthand system, becoming an expert in the use of shorthand, and in 1848 accepted the position of reporter in the senate at Washington. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practised in New York city. The success of his sketch of "The Wickedest Man in New York" (1868), led to his employment on the staffs of the New York *Sun* and other papers. In 1871 he agreed to write exclusively for the *New York Ledger*. He was ordained a minister in the Swedenborgian church in 1876 and became pastor of the New Church society at Mount Vernon, N.Y., where he ministered without pay. He is the author of: *Great Senators of the United States Forty Years Ago* (1889); *Life of Andrew Jackson* (1892). In 1899 he was a resident of Warren, R.I.

DYER, Sidney, author and clergyman, was born in Cambridge, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1814; son of John Stevens and Eunice (Hurd) Dyer; grandson of William Dyer, and a descendant of William Dyre, who early settled in the Massachusetts colony. He studied in classical schools in New York city; served in the Black Hawk war in 1832–33; returned to New York, studied theology, and became a missionary among the Indians, and subsequently secretary of the Indian mission board in Louisville, Ky. In 1852 he became pastor of the first Baptist church at Indianapolis, Ind. In 1859 he was chosen district secretary of the American Baptist publication society, which position he held for twenty-seven years, and then retired from active service and settled in De Land, Fla., subsequently removing to Germantown, Pa. He is the author of numerous contributions to periodicals, and of many songs. He also published two cantatas, *Ruth* and *The Winter Evening Entertainment; Songs and Ballads* (1853); and a series of eight volumes on natural history and science: *Great Wonders in Little Things, Home and Abroad, Black Diamonds, Boys and Birds, Hoofs and Claws, Ocean Gardens, Elenor Dale Lyceum*, and *Beautiful Ladder;* and a volume of original hymns entitled *Songs in the Night* (1899).

DYER, William Henry, silk culturist, was born on the farm of his father on Pocasset Neck, R.I., Aug. 12, 1817; son of Deacon Daniel P. and Abby (Williams) Dyer, and a descendant in the sixth generation from William and Mary Dyer through Charles, who settled on Ashuntick Neck, R.I., known afterward as Pocasset Neck. Deacon Daniel P. Dyer was a descendant on the female side by marriage from Roger Williams, and Abby Williams was a direct descendant from the same worthy progenitor. William H. attended the district school, a private school in Providence and

Kingston academy. He was educated as a farmer and nurseryman, his father being proprietor of the Dyer nursery. In 1836 he became interested in the propagation of mulberry trees to furnish food for silkworms and in the production and preparation of silk for the manufacturers. He conducted this business one year in Providence, R.I., and three years in Fredericksburg, Va. In 1840 he was captain of the state militia, and in the Dorr rebellion took sides with the law and order party. In 1861 he joined the Federal army and was made recruiting officer, his age exempting him from active field service. He served in this capacity for two years. In 1875, on the death of his father, he became sole proprietor of the nursery and farm on Pocasset Neck. He was married May 1, 1836, to Mary Groton, daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Williams) Tanner. She was a direct descendant in the sixth generation from Roger Williams and was born and married in the house built by Roger Williams for his son. Of their sons, William S. was an officer in the civil war and subsequently Indian agent in Dakota. Daniel Pierce was a soldier in the Federal army during the civil war and succeeded to the management of the nursery business and Edmund Tanner became joint proprietor with his brother Daniel of Mulberry Grove on the death of their father. Captain Dyer died at Pocasset, R.I., Feb. 8, 1899.

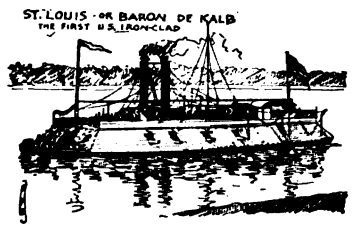
DYETT, Anthony Rainetaux, lawyer, was born in New York city in 1824. His father was of English and French descent and his mother was a member of the Brevoort family and came of Knickerbocker stock. Anthony was educated in his native city, studied law with Hiram P. Hastings and with Kinney & Townsend, and was admitted to the bar in 1847, subsequently becoming a member of the firm of Townsend, Dyett & Raymond. This firm continued the law business in New York city for forty years, when it became Townsend & Dyett.

DYRE, William, mayor of New York, was a son of Captain William and Mary Dyre, who came from England to Boston, Mass., and joined the First church there in December, 1635. Captain Dyre was disfranchised for "seditious writing" Nov. 15, 1637, removed to Rhode Island, and was one of the signers of the compact of government for that province, March 7, 1638. He was secretary the same year, general recorder, 1648; attorney-general, 1650–53; member of the general court, 1661–62, 1664–66; general solicitor, 1665–66, and 1668, and secretary to the council, 1669. He was commissioned commander-in-chief upon the sea in 1653, and headed an expedition fitted out in Rhode Island against the Dutch. His wife, Mary Dyre, was the only woman to suffer capital punishment in all the oppression of the Friends the world over. She accompanied her husband on his mission to England with Roger Williams and Dr. John Clarke to obtain the revocation of Governor Coddington's power in Rhode Island and while there became a convert to Quakerism and a preacher in the society. On arriving in Boston in 1657 she was imprisoned and on the petition of her husband was permitted to go with him to Rhode Island, but never to return to Massachusetts. She returned, however, and with William Robinson and Marmaduke Stevenson was tried and convicted for "their rebelljon, sedition and presumptuous obtruding upon us notwithstanding their being sentenced to banishment on payne of death, as underminers of the government." Robinson and Stevenson were executed, but through the petition of her son, Mayor William Dyre, she was reprieved on the same conditions as before, but in May, 1660, again appeared on the public streets of Boston, and was brought before the court, May 31, and condemned to death. She was executed June 1, 1660. Mayor William Dyre was appointed to the military service under the crown and proposed the conquest of New York from the Dutch in 1773. He was made collector of customs of his territories in America by the Duke of York, July 2, 1674, and took up his residence in New York. He was a member of the governor's council, and in 1680 was elected mayor of the city. He was arrested on charge of high treason by the merchants of New York in 1680 and indicted in 1681. He was placed upon trial, denied the authority of the court, and was sent to London for trial, which was delayed by Samuel Winder, his prosecutor, and he was given his liberty by the council, Sept. 30, 1682. He was advanced by King Charles II., Jan. 4, 1682, to the position of surveyor-general of his majesty's customs in America and held the office till his death. He was also made king's collector of customs for Pennsylvania and New Jersey and removed to Penn's province, settling on a large tract of land in Sussex county (now in Delaware). In 1687 he was elected a provincial councillor of Pennsylvania for three years, but was not allowed to take his seat. His will, dated Feb. 20, 1688, was probated June 5, 1688, and proved in London, Sept. 4, 1690. He left surviving him, his wife, Mary, and children, William, Edmund, James, Sarah and Mary. He bequeathed his estate of 2500 acres in Sussex county (Del.), and Dyre's island, between Providence plantations and Rhode Island, and two islands in Casco bay, to his wife, and 2000 acres in Sussex county to his son William, who was elected to the Pennsylvania assembly in 1699, and helped to found the Episcopal church in New Castle, Del. The date of Mayor William Dyre's death is not known, the time being only fixed as between the dates of making and probating his will.

E.

EADS, James Buchanan, engineer, was born in Laurenceburg, Ind., May 23, 1830. He removed with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., in 1843, and while *en route* they lost their entire household goods by fire, which calamity made it necessary for the boy to devote his time to help support the destitute family. He spent his evenings in study and acquired a fair knowledge of engineering without the aid of teachers. While purser on a Mississippi steamboat he constructed the model of a boat on the principle of the diving-bell, which in 1840 he put into practical operation in recovering the cargoes of sunken freight boats and finally in floating the boats with their cargo by means of pumps which discharged the sand and water weighting them down. He sold out his inventions in 1845 and erected in St. Louis the first glassworks established in the Mississippi valley. In this he failed to make money and he resumed the wrecking business. In 1856 he proposed to congress a scheme by which he agreed to keep the channels of the western rivers clear of wrecks, snags and other obstructions to navigation for a term of years. His proposition was accepted by the house but was not acted on by the senate. In 1861 he proposed to the war department the practicability of employing light draft iron-clad gunboats in western rivers and within 100 days constructed eight such vessels which were accepted by the government and were first used by Commodore Foote in the capture of Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, over one month before the *Monitor* encountered the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, Va. He also constructed the monitor and gunboats with revolving turrets, operated by steam, used in the capture of the various forts on the banks of the Mississippi river and in Mobile bay. He constructed the steel arch railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, 1867–74, and his method of building by the aid of caissons the granite pillars supporting the central arch, which had a clear span of 520 feet, was afterward generally adopted by bridge builders. This bridge, built at a cost of $6,536,729.99, was opened to the public on July 4, 1874. He then proposed to the government the deepening of the entrance to the Mississippi river by means of jetties. This suggestion was ridiculed by scientific engineers, but congress finally made an appropriation for the improvement of the South Pass, and on July 4, 1874, Eads satisfied the U.S. inspecting officer that he had obtained the maximum depth proposed. With his theory thus practically demonstrated he outlined to congress in 1879 the practicability of extending the deep water channel from his jetties at South Pass to the mouth of the Ohio, and in 1880 the Mississippi river commission was appointed, of which he was made a member, and an appropriation was made for continuing the work. After extending the improvements for a distance up the river congress discontinued the appropriation, but the work already done demonstrated the feasibility of the entire project. On failing to receive the support promised by congress Mr. Eads interested himself in the projected ship railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, and secured from the U.S. senate in 1887 favorable action on a bill to incorporate a private company for carrying out the project. While so engaged he was employed by the several authorities to devise and report upon means for deepening the St. Johns river, Florida, the Sacramento river, California, the harbor at Toronto, Canada, the harbors of Brazil, the entrance to the ports of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the estuary and port of Mersey, England. He also visited and inspected the great engineering accomplishments made to the canals and rivers of Europe, Asia and Africa. In 1884 he was awarded the Albert prize medal given by the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, organized in 1754, the first American so honored; was president of the St. Louis academy of sciences, 1872–74; vice-president of the American society of civil engineers, 1882–83; and a member of the National academy of sciences from 1872. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of the state of Missouri in 1877. See *Addresses and Papers of James B. Eads together with a Biographical Sketch* (1884). He died at Nassau, N.P., March 8, 1887.

Jas. B. Eads.



EAGAN, Charles Patrick, soldier, was born in Ireland in January, 1841. He immigrated to the United States and settled in San Francisco, Cal., where he was educated. He entered the

Union army June 21, 1862, and was made 1st lieutenant in the 1st Washington Territory infantry. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, April 1, 1865, was appointed 2d lieutenant in the regular army, Aug. 30, 1866, and served as line officer in the 9th U.S. infantry. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1869, and was assigned to the 12th U.S. infantry, Jan. 1, 1871, and to the commissary subsistence department, Jan. 23, 1874. He was promoted major, March 12, 1892, lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 26, 1897, colonel, March 11, 1898, and brigadier-general, May 3, 1898, serving as assistant commissary-general and commissary-general, in which latter capacity he served through the Spanish-American war, 1898. In 1899 he was court-martialed for remarks reflecting on his superior officer, General Miles, made before the War investigation commission, and was sentenced to suspension from duty for six years, immediately after which, on his own petition, he was placed on the retired list.

EAGLE, Henry, naval officer, was born in New York city, April 7, 1801. His father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and volunteer major in the U.S. army in the war of 1812, commanding a brigade in the defensive operations on Long Island, for the protection of the city of New York. The son entered the U.S. navy in 1818 as midshipman on board the *Independent*, a school ship in Boston harbor. His first sea service was on the *Macedonian* of the South Pacific squadron, where that ship was fired upon by the Chilian forts. He was subsequently stationed in the Brooklyn navy yard. In 1822 when under half pay, he was allowed to make a voyage in a merchantman to the West Indies and China. Upon his return he cruised in the West Indies in pursuit of pirates, on board the *Enterprise* which was wrecked on the uninhabited island, Little Curacoa. Returning in a chartered vessel he joined the *Erie* and sailed for the Mediterranean. In 1827 he was commissioned lieutenant and cruised in the *Natchez* in the West Indies. He then sailed for the South American coast in the *Hudson*, flag-ship of the squadron. In 1833 he was married to Minerva, daughter of Sheldon Smith of Bridgeport, Conn. He was attached to the receiving ship, *New York*, 1833–34; was on the *Erie* in Brazilian waters, 1834–40; with the *Yorktown* in the Pacific squadron, 1840–44; commanding the schooner *Shark*, 1842–44; was commissioned commander, June 4, 1844, and superintended the construction of the Stevens iron battery, Hoboken, N.J., 1844–46. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he commanded the *Ætna* in the gulf squadron. He aided in the capture of Frontera, Tabasco, Mexico, and was appointed civil and military governor and collector of the port. After peace was declared he commanded the *Princeton* of the home squadron and in 1854 cruised in that vessel in search of the sloop-of-war *Albany*, which had sailed for Aspinwall, Sept. 25, 1854, and was never heard from. He was commissioned captain, Sept. 14, 1855, and in 1861 was placed in command of the gunboat *Monticello* at the mouth of the Elizabeth and James rivers, Va., and commanded in the first naval engagement of the civil war, silencing the Confederate batteries at Sewall's Point, Va., May 19, 1861. As commander of the frigate *Santee* he blockaded the ports of Pensacola, Fla., and Galveston, Texas, 1861–62, capturing several blockade runners, including the privateer *Royal Yacht*. He was commissioned commodore, July 16, 1862, and on Jan. 1, 1863, having reached the age of sixty-two he was retired by operation of law. He was prize commissioner in New York, 1864–65; and inspector of southern lighthouses, 1866. He was a commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Mexican veterans. He died in New York city, Nov. 26, 1882.

EAGLE, James Phillip, governor of Arkansas, was born in Maury county, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1837; son of James and Charity (Swaim) Eagle, and grandson of Joseph Eagle, who migrated from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1829. The family removed to Pulaski county, Ark., in 1839, and settled on a farm. In 1861 James Phillip volunteered in the Confederate service in the 5th Arkansas regiment and was transferred to the 2d mounted riflemen. He was promoted lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, and served in the campaigns of the Indian country, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee, including Chickamauga, and North Georgia from Dalton to Atlanta. He was a prisoner in 1862, was wounded before Atlanta, saw his last service at Bentonville, N.C., and surrendered with Johnston's army in 1865. On returning to Arkansas he found his residence destroyed, and building a cabin on its site, he went to work to restore his fortune. He was soon able to purchase several thousand acres of land and although thirty years of age he took a course in college and in 1870 was ordained a Baptist minister. In 1872 he was elected as a Democrat a representative in the state legislature, and in 1874 became prominent in the Baxter-Brooks contest for possession of the state government, serving in the Baxter forces, and afterward as one of a committee of three to adjust the war claims against the Baxter government. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1874, which framed a new state constitution. He was again a state representative in 1877 and in 1885, serving the last year as speaker of the house. He was governor of Arkansas, 1889–92, and retired in January, 1893, to engage in agricultural pursuits and in work connected

with his profession as a clergyman. He served as president of the annual meetings of the Arkansas Baptist state conventions, 1878–98, and as chairman of its executive board. He was married in 1882 to Mary, daughter of William and Kate (Oldham) Kavanaugh of Madison county, Ky. Mrs. Eagle became a prominent worker in the Baptist church, and was president of the Woman's central committee on missions and of the Woman's missionary union. She was also a member of the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian exposition, and chairman of the state committee on congresses, preparing the program, presiding over the woman's congress which met daily in the woman's building during the continuance of the exposition, and editing *The Congress of Women*, the official organ of the congress.

EAMES, Charles, diplomatist, was born in New Braintree, Mass., March 20, 1812. He was graduated at Harvard in 1831, studied law at Harvard and completed his course in the office of John Duer, afterward chief justice of the New York superior court. He was prevented from practising on account of ill health, and in 1845 was appointed by Secretary Bancroft to an office in the navy department in Washington. He also became associate editor of the *Union*. President Polk appointed him U.S. commissioner to the Sandwich islands in 1849, where he negotiated an important treaty. In 1850 he edited the Nashville *Union* and at the end of six months returned to the Washington *Union* and continued work on that journal, 1850–54. In 1854 President Pierce appointed him *chargé d'affaires* to Venezuela, S.A., and soon after his arrival there made him U.S. minister. He resigned the office in 1857 and became an admiralty lawyer. He died in Washington, D.C., March 16, 1867.

EAMES, Emma, see Story, Emma Eames.

EAMES, Jane Anthony, author, was born in Wellington, Mass., Jan. 21, 1816; daughter of Hezekiah and Sally (Bowers) Anthony, and granddaughter of David and Submit (Wheeler) Anthony. She was educated in Providence, R.I. She was married in 1839 to the Rev. James, son of James and Sarah (Mumford) Eames. Mr. Eames was graduated from Brown in 1839, received the degree of D.D. from Norwich in 1862; was rector of St. Paul's church, Concord, N.H., 1858–77, and died Dec. 10, 1877. In 1858 Mrs. Eames accompanied her husband on a long tour through Europe, Egypt, Syria and Palestine. She published: *A Budget of Letters* (1847); *My Mother's Jewel* (1850); *The Christmas Gift* (1851); *Sarah Barry* (1852); *Home* (1853); *Another Budget* (1854); *Memorial of the Rev. James H. Eames* (1878); and *Memorial of Hezekiah Anthony* (1885). She died in Boston, Mass., July 8, 1894.

EAMES, Wilberforce, librarian, was born in Newark, N.J., Oct. 12, 1855; son of Nelson and Phœbe Harrison (Crane) Eames of Brooklyn, N.Y.; grandson of John and Sarah (Matthews) Eames; and a descendant of Robert Eames of Woburn, Mass. He was taken to Brooklyn, N.Y., at the age of six and there acquired a common school education. In 1873 he obtained employment in a book store, and in 1885 was made an assistant in the Lenox library, New York city. He became first assistant in 1888, assistant librarian in 1892, and librarian in 1893. In 1895 the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries were combined and Mr. Eames was made Lenox librarian. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1896. He edited a comparative edition of the authorized and revised versions of the New Testament (1882); Vols. XV.–XX. of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America* (1885–92); and a comparative edition of four Latin texts, with a translation of Columbus's letter to Sanchez on the discovery of America (1892). He contributed to numerous bibliographical works and periodicals, and also published editions of the *Bay Psalm Book* (1885); *Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh* (1886); editions of Ptolemy's *Geography* (1886); *Bibliographic Notes on Eliot's Indian Bible, etc.* (1890); and *Early New England Catechisms* (1898).

Wilberforce Eames.

EARL, Robert, jurist, was born in Herkimer, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1824; son of John and Margaret (Petry) Earl; grandson of Paul Earl, and of Dr. William Petry, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army; and a descendant of Ralph Earl, who came to Rhode Island from England in 1638. He was prepared for college at Herkimer academy and was graduated at Union in 1845. He was county judge of Herkimer county, 1856–60, was surrogate of the county, and in 1869 was elected judge, and for a time was chief judge of the court of appeals of the state. On the reorganization of that court in 1870 he was made a member of the commission of appeals. He was appointed in 1875 by Governor Tilden a judge of the court of appeals on the death of Martin Grover and in November, 1876, he was elected a member of the court for the full term of fourteen years. He was re-elected in 1890 and in January, 1892, was appointed chief

judge by Governor Flower to succeed William Crawford Ruger, deceased. In November, 1892, Charles Andrews was elected chief judge. Judge Earl retired from the bench by reason of age limit, Jan. 1, 1895. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1874 and from Columbia college in 1887.

EARLE, Alice Morse, author, was born in Worcester, Mass., April 27, 1853; daughter of Edwin and Abby Mason (Clary) Morse; granddaughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hoar) Morse; and a descendant of Capt. Humphrey Atherton, Capt. Hugh Mason, Capt. Jonathan Hoar, the Hon. Richard Heard and the Hon. William Browne. She was graduated from the Worcester high school in 1872 and in 1874 was married to Henry Earle of Brooklyn, N.Y. She is the author of: *The Sabbath in Puritan New England* (1891); *China Collecting in America* (1892); *Customs and Fashions in Old New England* (1893); *Early Prose and Verse of New York* (with E. E. Ford, 1893); *Costume of Colonial Times* (1894); *Life of Margaret Winthrop* (1894); *Diary of Anna Green Winslow* (edited, 1894); *Colonial Dames and Goodwives* (1895); *Curious Punishments of By-gone Days* (1896); *Colonial Days in Old New York* (1896); *Old Narragansett* (1898); *Home Life in Colonial Days* (1898); *Child Life in Colonial Days* (1899).

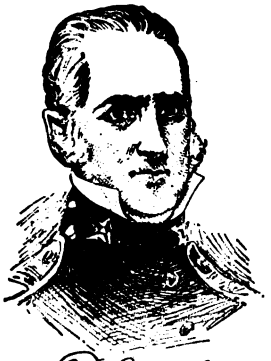
EARLE, Baylis John, jurist, was born in Greenville district, S.C., Jan. 24, 1795; son of Samuel and Harriet (Harrison) Earle. He was graduated with the first honor at the South Carolina college in 1811. He served six months as a soldier in Captain Kelly's cavalry in the war against the Creek nation and was afterward promoted brigade-major of militia. Having studied law at Greenville, he was admitted to the bar in April, 1816, and was elected a representative in the South Carolina legislature in 1820. In December, 1822, he was elected solicitor of the western circuit, and was elevated to the bench Dec. 2, 1830, as judge of common pleas, and Dec. 19, 1835, as judge of the supreme court of appeals. He declined in December, 1842, to oppose his friend, D. E. Huger, for a seat in the United States senate to succeed John C. Calhoun. He resigned his seat on the bench in December, 1843, and died in Greenville, S.C., Dec. 24, 1844.

EARLE, Elias, representative, was born in Frederick county, Va., June 19, 1762; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Holbrook), grandson of Samuel and Phyllis, great-grandson of Samuel and Bridget, and great^2 grandson of John and Mary Earle, who emigrated with three children, Samuel, John and Mary, from the southwest of England in 1649–52, first to St. Mary's, Md., and then to Northumberland county, Va. Between 1652 and the year of his death, 1660, John Earle received, for the transportation of thirty-four persons into the colony, patents, besides earlier ones reverted, aggregating 1700 acres of land, located on Earle's Creek and Yeocomico river, now Westmoreland county; which, exclusive of others subsequently granted by the Lords Proprietors of the Northern Neck, descended in a single male representative for one hundred years to Samuel, the eldest half brother of Elias Earle. His father, born in 1692, educated at William and Mary college, was a planter, attorney-at-law, member of the house of burgesses from Frederick, 1746, justice, colleague of Lord Fairfax, 1747–52, collector of tobacco, 1748, high sheriff, church warden, 1751, and major of George William Fairfax's colonial regiment. He married first Anna, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Sorrell, 1726, and had Samuel, Baylis, John, Rachel and Hannah; and second Elizabeth, daughter of Randall and Jeannette Holbrook, 1752, and had Esaias, Elias, Samuel, 'Ziah and Lettie. He died in 1771. In September, 1787, Elias followed the emigration of all his surviving brothers and sisters, except Esaias, to South Carolina. He settled in what is now Greenville county. He was one of the earliest iron-masters of the south, and about 1807 prospected and negotiated in the iron region of Georgia. He was a state senator in 1800; and a representative in the 9th, 12th, 13th, 15th and 16th congresses. He married Frances Wilton Robinson, and had four sons and four daughters. He died in Centerville, S.C., May 19, 1823.

EARLE, John Baylis, representative, was born in South Carolina, Oct. 23, 1766; son of John and Thomasine (Prince) Earle; and grandson of Samuel and Anna (Sorrell) Earle. Soon after marriage, migrating from Virginia to South Carolina, his father settled finally in Rutherford, N.C.; built "Earle's Fort" as a refuge and defence for Whig families during the Revolution; was a member of the committee of safety of Tryon county; and raised and commanded a company of rangers. John Baylis, a lad of eleven, was flogged and left bound to a tree by a party of Tories because he would not betray his father and uncle; and later served as a drummer boy and soldier. He was a representative from South Carolina in the 8th congress, 1803–05. Declining a re-election and succeeded by his uncle Elias Earle, he accepted in 1805 the office of adjutant and inspector-general

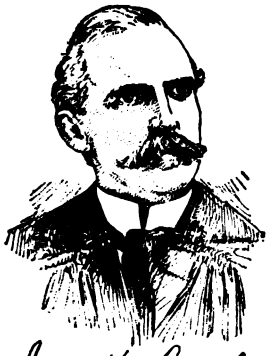
EARLE

of South Carolina for life, serving through the war of 1812–15. He was returned from Pendleton a member of the nullification convention of 1832–33, and acted as vice-chairman of "the select committee of twenty-one" which reported the ordinance, and by resolution of the convention was one of the first seven who signed, that honor being given to delegates who had borne arms in the war of the American Revolution. Under his escort, Senator Benjamin Watkins Leigh, the Virginia commissioner, entered and was introduced to the last convention, initiating those measures of pacification which happily averted the trouble of the period. He married, first, Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Elinor Taylor, Sept. 11, 1791, and had five sons and five daughters; secondly, Mrs. Nancy A. Douglas, Dec. 16, 1816, and had one daughter. He died in what is now Anderson county, S.C., Feb. 3, 1863.



R. B. Earle

EARLE, Joseph Haynsworth, senator, was born at Greenville, S.C., April 30, 1847; son of Elias Drayton and Susan C. (Haynsworth) Earle; grandson of George W. and Elizabeth R. (Earle) Earle; and great-grandson of John and Thomasine (Prince) Earle. Left an orphan at five, he was taken by maternal relatives to Sumter. In July, 1864, he enlisted in Charles's battery, Kemper's artillery; attained the grade of sergeant and surrendered with Johnston in 1865. He resumed his education at Furman university; taught in Clarendon and Chick's Springs, studied law and was to the bar admitted in 1870, practising at Anderson and removing to Sumter in 1875. He was a state representative, 1878–82; state senator, 1882–86; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1880 and 1884; was twice elected attorney-general of the state, 1886 and 1890; and was offered the nomination for governor by the reform element of his party in 1888, and could have been elected but declined it, and



Jos. H. Earle

running in opposition as a Conservative in 1890, was defeated in primaries and convention. In 1892 he removed to Greenville. By a legislature of his old opponents he was elected to the judgeship of the 8th circuit, serving 1894–97. He was the choice of the primary, Sept. 8, 1896, for U.S. senator, and was unanimously elected by the legislature, Jan. 26, 1897, taking his seat at the extra session March 15. He married, Aug. 19, 1869, his third cousin, Annie Wilton, daughter of John Baylis Earle, and had three sons and five daughters. He died at Greenville, S.C., May 20, 1897.

EARLE, Pliny, inventor, was born in Leicester, Mass., Dec. 17, 1762; son of Robert and Sarah (Hunt) Earle; grandson of Robert and Mary (Newhall) Earle; great-grandson of Ralph and Mary (Hicks) Earle; great^2 grandson of William and Mary (Walker) Earle; and great^3 grandson of Ralph Earle, who with his wife Joan came from England about 1634, and was one of the original twenty colonists of Rhode Island who successfully petitioned Charles I. for a charter in 1638. Pliny Earle in 1785, in company with Edmund Snow, engaged in the manufacture of wool and cotton hand-cards. In 1786 he established himself alone in business and in 1790 he made for Samuel Slater the first effective cards for use on his newly constructed spinning frames. Their manufacture led to his invention of a machine for pricking "twilled" cards which greatly facilitated their construction and advanced the manufacture of cotton yarn. He was married in 1793 to Patience, a daughter of William and Lydia (Arnold) Buffum of Smithfield, R.I., and had two sons, Thomas, a Philadelphia, Pa., lawyer, and Pliny, a physician expert in the treatment of the insane. He died in Leicester, Mass, Nov. 19, 1832.

EARLE, Pliny, physician, was born at Leicester, Mass., Dec. 31, 1809; son of Pliny and Patience (Buffum) Earle. He was educated at Friends school, Providence, R.I., where he also taught, 1828–29, and was principal, 1831–35. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, and deciding to become a specialist in cases of insanity he visited the institutions of Europe, 1837–39, and again in 1849 and in 1871. He was resident physician at the Friends asylum for the insane, Frankford, Pa., 1840–42, medical superintendent at the Bloomingdale asylum, New York city, 1844–49, visiting physician of the New York city lunatic asylum, 1853–55, devoted two winters during the war to the care of insane soldiers at the government hospital, Washington, D.C., was professor of materia medica and psychology in the Berkshire medical institution, 1863, and superintendent and physician-in-chief of the Massachusetts state hospital for the insane, 1864–85. He was the first professor of mental diseases to co-

cupy a chair in an American medical institution. He introduced the lecture course in insane asylums and was the first to address an audience of the insane on a secular or scientific subject. He was an expert witness at the trial of Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield. He was a founder of the American medical association, the New York academy of medicine, the Association of medical superintendents of American institutions for the insane, and the New England psychological society. His published works include: *A Visit to Thirteen Asylums for the Insane in Europe* (1840); *The History, Description and Statistics of the Bloomingdale Asylum* (1848); *Institutions for the Insane in Prussia, Germany and Austria* (1858); *An Examination of the Practice of Blood-Letting in Mental Disorders* (1854); *Psychologic Medicine, its importance as a part of the Medical Curriculum; The Psychopathic Hospital of the Future; Prospective Provisions for the Insane; A Glance at Insanity and the Management of the Insane in the American States; The Curability of Insanity: a Series of Studies* (1887); and *Genealogy of the Earle Family* (1888). He died at Northampton, Mass., May 17, 1892.

EARLE, Ralph, painter, was born in Leicester, Mass., May 11, 1751; son of Ralph and Phebe (Whittemore) Earle; grandson of William and Anna (Howard) Earle; great-grandson of Ralph and Mary (Hicks) Earle; great^2 grandson of William and Mary (Walker) Earle; and great^2 grandson of Ralph and Joan Earle, who came from England about 1634. His father served as a captain in the American army during nearly the whole of the Revolutionary war. He was educated as an artist and was known to have painted portraits in Connecticut as early as 1771. In 1777 he painted two full-length portraits of Timothy Dwight, afterward president of Yale college. He executed, from sketches taken upon the spot, four historical paintings, believed to be the first historical paintings by an American artist. The subjects were: "The Battle of Lexington"; "A View of Concord, with the Royal troops destroying the stores"; "The Battle of the North Bridge, Concord"; and "A View of the South Part of Lexington, where the First Detachment was joined by Lord Percy." In 1776 he went to England and studied under Sir Benjamin West. He was elected a member of the Royal academy in London and painted in London until 1786, when he returned to America and lived at various times in Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut. His brother James, 1761–98, was a portrait painter in Charleston, S.C., and James's son, Augustus, born in 1793, also a painter, travelled all over the world. Ralph Earle (4th) was married about 1773 to Sarah Gates, and one of his sons, Ralph, became an artist, studied in London, was married to a niece of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and during a considerable part of the latter's term as President was a member of his household at Washington. He painted a full-length picture of Jackson which was highly commended. Ralph Earle (4th) died in Bolton, Conn., Aug. 16, 1801.

EARLE, Samuel, representative, was born in Frederick county, Va., Nov. 28, 1760; son of Baylis and Mary (Prince) Earle; and grandson of Samuel and Anna (Sorrell) Earle. With his father he migrated to South Carolina in 1774. He was ensign in Bowie's company, 5th S.C. continentals, June 11, 1777, and was promoted 2d and 1st lieutenant at the battle of Stono, June 20, 1779. He was paroled by the British June 11, 1780; again took up arms in October, 1780, "acting generally as a volunteer, in different offices and with different corps," and engaging in "many battles, sieges and skirmishes"; was with Sumter at Blackstocks, November 20, and declined a captaincy with him, 1781; was with Roebuck at Bush River, with Greene on the retreat into Virginia, with Lee's legion and Hammond's cavalry at the siege of Augusta, and on Pickens's staff in the Cherokee invasion, whence detached in the spring of 1782, he raised a company of rangers which he commanded to the close of the war. He was a representative in the state legislature for Union and Spartanburg, 1784–88, a delegate to the state convention which ratified the Federal constitution, voting for that instrument, May 12, 1788, and a delegate to the state convention which framed and established the constitution of South Carolina, 1790, that instrument not having been submitted to the people. He refused a brigadier-generalship of militia in 1794. He was a representative in the 4th congress, 1795–97. He was married March 12, 1793, to Harriet, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hampton) Harrison, and had eight sons and five daughters. He died in Pendleton district, S.C., Nov. 24, 1833.

EARLY, John, M.E. bishop, was born in Bedford county, Va., Jan. 1, 1786. He became a Methodist minister in 1807 and preached with success throughout Virginia. He aided in founding the Randolph-Macon college at Boydton, Va., in 1830, and repeatedly held the positions of presiding elder, secretary of the conference and delegate to the general conference. In 1844, when the church divided north and south, he was elected first book agent of the church south, and in 1854 was ordained a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He received the degree of D.D. from Randolph-Macon college. He died in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 5, 1873.

EARLY, John, educator, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1814. He immigrated to the United States in 1832 and settled in Emmittsburg, Md., where he attended Mount St. Mary's college for a brief period. He was graduated

from Georgetown (D.C.) college in 1884, and the same year became a member of the Society of Jesus. In 1844 he was ordained a priest and was for some years professor of *belles-lettres* in Georgetown college. He was pastor of a church in Philadelphia, Pa., for a time and was later for several years president of the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass. He resigned in 1852 and removed to Baltimore, Md., where he was instrumental in founding and building the college and church of St. Ignatius. He was afterward president of Georgetown college, and during the civil war, while still continuing the college curriculum, he allowed the Union troops the use of the buildings and campus for hospitals and camps. He died in Georgetown, D.C., in 1874.

EARLY, Jubal Anderson, soldier, was born in Franklin county, Va., Nov. 3, 1816. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1837 and served one year as lieutenant in the Florida war, when he resigned from the army and devoted himself to the study and practice of law. He was a member of the lower house of the Virginia legislature, 1841–42, and commonwealth attorney, 1842–52, meanwhile serving, 1847–48, in Mexico as major of a regiment of Virginia volunteers, and was governor of Monterey after its capture in 1847. He joined the Confederate army as colonel of Virginia troops in 1861 and at the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, commanded a brigade. At Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he was severely wounded, being carried to the rear and reported as dead. For his action at Williamsburg he was promoted brigadier-general. He did not engage in the battle of Chancellorsville, having been placed in command of the division that held the lines at Fredericksburg during that battle. At Gettysburg he commanded a division and gallantly disputed the ground held by him in that battle. He was assigned to the command of the Shenandoah valley in 1864 with the rank of lieutenant-general. Commanding the nearest outpost to the Federal troops, he continually harassed them. In July, 1864, he crossed the Potomac, gained a victory at Monocacy, put the national capital in danger of forcible possession by his troops and was only deterred from accomplishing his purpose by exaggerated accounts of the strength of its defending army. He defeated Generals Cook and Averill at Kernstown, Va., July 24, made a cavalry expedition across Maryland later in the month, when McCausland advanced with a portion of his cavalry into Pennsylvania and burned Chambersburg in retaliation for the farm houses burned by General Hunter in the Shenandoah valley. The cavalry of McCausland and Bradley Johnson were defeated at Moorefield, August 7, and Early encountered Sheridan the same day and fell back to Fisher's Hill. At the Opequon, September 19, he was driven back and again on the 22d from Fisher's Hill. He surprised Sheridan's army at Cedar Creek, October 19, and completely routed it. This apparent victory was, however, turned into defeat late in the afternoon by the arrival of Sheridan, who was absent during the first day's fight. This incident gave rise to the immortal story of "Sheridan's ride." General Early lost his heavy trains and most of his artillery. He met the cavalry under Custer in March, 1865, at Waynesboro, and was badly defeated and a few days later General Lee relieved him from his command of the troops in the valley. After the surrender he went to Europe and on his return to Richmond, Va., he practised law. He became interested with General Beauregard in conducting the Louisiana state lottery, continuing in the service of that company until its suppression by process of a newly enacted law. He was president of the Southern historical society and spent his last days at Lynchburg, Va., where he claimed to be the only Confederate general who had not accepted the conditions outlined in the surrender of the army. He published *A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States* (1867). He died in Lynchburg, Va., March 2, 1894.

EARLY, Peter, governor of Georgia, was born in Madison county, Va., June 20, 1773; son of Joel Early. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1792 and three years later after pursuing a course in law in Philadelphia he removed with his parents to Greene county, Ga., where he practised law. He was a representative in the 7th, 8th and 9th congresses, 1801–07; judge of the superior court of Georgia, Ocmulgee circuit, 1807–13; and governor of Georgia, 1813–15. As governor he carried into prompt execution the various orders and requisitions of the Federal government. He vetoed the "alleviation bill," passed by the legislature, Dec. 6, 1813, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, impairing the obligation of contracts, and unwise and inexpedient, being calculated to make fraud familiar and to destroy the pride of honesty. This action prevented his re-election to the governorship. He was subsequently a state senator. He was married to a sister of Gen. Thomas A. Smith, U.S A. He died near Greensborough, Greene county, Ga., Aug. 15, 1817.

EASTBURN, Manton, fourth bishop of Massachusetts and 40th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Leeds, England, Feb. 9, 1801. He was brought to the United States in 1803 and was graduated from Columbia college in 1817. He entered the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the class of 1823, but left in 1822 and

was ordained a deacon and subsequently a priest. He was assistant minister in Christ church, New York, 1822–27, and rector of the Church of the Ascension, 1827–42. He was elected assistant bishop of Massachusetts and consecrated, Dec. 29, 1842, the diocese at that time including also Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Early in 1843 he succeeded the Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold as bishop. Bishop Eastburn's brother, James Wallis (born Sept. 26, 1797, died Dec. 2, 1819), was graduated from Columbia in 1816, was ordained a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, Oct. 20, 1818, and was the author of "O Holy, Holy, Holy Lord!" and other poems and hymns. Bishop Eastburn bequeathed his property to charitable and religious organizations. He published: *Four Lectures on Hebrew, Latin and English Poetry* (1825); *Essays and Dissertations on Biblical Literature* (1829); *Lectures on the Epistles to the Phillipians* (1833); an edition of Thornton's *Family Prayer* (1836); and *Oration at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Columbia College* (1837). He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 11, 1872.

EASTMAN, Austin Vitruvius, lawyer, was born in Broome county, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1839; son of Nathaniel Webster and Mary (Stebbins) Eastman; and descendant of Roger Eastman, who came to New England in 1638. He was fitted for college at Aurora academy, entered Hamilton in 1860, enlisted in Company H, 1st N.Y. volunteers, and served as lieutenant in the civil war until wounded at the battle of Chantilly. He was graduated from Albany law school, 1865, and became prominent in the legal profession in Iowa and in St. Paul, Minn. He was married in October, 1865, to Mary Scoville, great-granddaughter of Capt. Reuben Ballou of Cumberland, R.I. As attorney and general manager for several large English syndicates, he bore an active part in developing the resources of the northwest and southwest during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. He became interested in promoting southern industries and in 1899 was head of the North American land and timber company, Lake Charles, La.

EASTMAN, Charles Rochester, paleontologist, was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 5, 1868; son of Austin V. and Mary (Scoville) Eastman; grandson of Nathaniel Webster Eastman; and a descendant of Roger Eastman, who came to New England in 1638. He was graduated from Harvard in 1890, A.M., 1891. He studied natural science at Harvard, Johns Hopkins university and abroad, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from Munich in 1894. He served for a time on the United States and the Iowa State geological surveys, taught geology and paleontology at Harvard university and Radcliffe college from 1894, and was placed in charge of vertebrate paleontology in the Agassiz museum at Harvard college. He was married in 1892 to Caroline A., daughter of Alvan G. Clark, the well-known astronomer and telescope maker. He is the author of various papers on fossil vertebrates, especially fishes, and editor of the English translation of Von Zittel's *Paleontology*.

EASTMAN, Elaine Goodale, educator, was born in Mt. Washington, Mass., Oct. 9, 1863; daughter of Henry Sterling and Dora Hill (Read) Goodale; granddaughter of Chester Goodale; and a descendant of Robert Goodale of Salem, Mass. (1632). She was taught at home chiefly by her mother, and about 1873 began to write poems for a small paper established by herself and her sister, Dora Read, for the entertainment of the family. Elaine was the editor and copied the compositions of various members of the family. A selection from this paper was published in the *St. Nicholas* magazine for December, 1877. She taught in the Hampton institute, and edited the Indian department of the *Southern Workman* in 1883. She became an instructor in an Indian school in Dakota, in November, 1886, and in 1890 was made inspector of Indian schools of South Dakota. At Pine Ridge agency she met Charles Alexander Eastman, a graduate of Cornell and a Sioux physician whom she married June 18, 1891, and together they returned to their work among the Indians. They afterward made their home in Washington, D.C. She contributed to various periodicals articles on the Indian question, and with her sister published four volumes of poems: *Apple Blossoms* (1878); *In Berkshire With the Wild Flowers* (1879); *All Round the Year* (1880); *Verses from Sky Farm* (1880). She is also the author of *Journal of a Farmer's Daughter* (1881).

EASTMAN, George, inventor, was born in Waterville, N.Y., July 12, 1854; son of George W. and Maria (Kilbourne) Eastman. As an amateur photographer, he invented dry plates and began to manufacture them for sale in 1880; later he invented the kodak camera, and organized the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, N.Y., of which he is treasurer and general manager.

EASTMAN, Harvey Gridley, educator, was born in Marshall, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1832. He established a commercial school in St. Louis, Mo., in 1855, which was successful. In 1859 he removed to Poughkeepsie, N.Y., where he opened a similar school and at the end of one year he occupied as college buildings two churches and a large hall, and at the end of the third year had five large buildings known as the Eastman national business college and employed over sixty instructors. His system was that of actual business and he maintained well-organized banks, commercial houses and exchanges and used all the paraphernalia of well-conducted busi-

ness. He was mayor of Poughkeepsie for three terms, was promoter and chief supporter of the project that resulted in the bridge across the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, was member of the state assembly in 1871 and 1873 and by his energy and liberality greatly advanced the commercial importance of the city. He died at Denver, Col., July 13, 1878.

EASTMAN, John Robie, astronomer, was born in Andover, N.H., July 29, 1836; son of Royal F. and Sophonia (Mayo) Eastman; grandson of Ephraim and Lydia (Robie) Eastman, and of John and Lydia (Laha) Mayo; and descended from Roger Eastman, 1611–1694, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1638; and from John Mayo, who came from England in 1639 and was the first pastor of the North church in Boston. He was graduated from the Chandler school of science and the arts, Dartmouth college, in 1862, receiving the degree of M.S. in 1865. He was appointed an assistant in the U.S. naval observatory at Washington, D.C., on Nov. 7, 1862, and professor of mathematics with the rank of lieutenant-commander, U.S. navy, Feb. 17, 1865, and was assigned to duty at the naval observatory. He was a member of the astronomical expeditions to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1869, and at Syracuse, Sicily, in 1870; and was in charge of a party to observe the total solar eclipse at West Las Animas, Col., in 1878, and of a party to observe the transit of Venus in Cedar Keys, Fla., in 1882. He was general secretary of the American association for the advancement of science in 1883 and a vice-president of the same organization in 1887 and in 1892. He was president of the Philosophical society of Washington in 1889 and in 1898 was elected the first president of the Washington academy of sciences. He was engaged in astronomical work at the naval observatory from Nov. 7, 1862, to Oct. 12, 1898, and during that period prepared for publication the *Second Washington Star Catalogue*, from observations covering a period of twenty-five years. He was retired from active service in the navy department, July 29, 1898, with the relative rank of captain, U.S.N. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Dartmouth in 1877.

J. R. Eastman.

EASTMAN, Mary Henderson, author, was born in Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., in 1818; daughter of Dr. Thomas Henderson, U.S.A. She was married in 1835 to Lieut. Seth Eastman, U.S.A., and made a special study of Indian life and character while residing with her husband at various frontier stations. She published: *Dahcotah: or Life and Legends of the Sioux* (1849); *Romance of Indian Life* 1852); *Aunt Phillis's Cabin* (1852); *American Aboriginal Portfolio*, illustrated by Seth Eastman, U.S.A. (1853); *Chicora, and Other Regions of the Conquerors and Conquered* (1854); *Tales of Fashionable Life* (1856). She died in South Carolina, Feb. 24, 1880.

EASTMAN, Philip, lawyer, was born in Chatham, N.H., Feb. 5, 1799; son of Asa and Mary (Kimball) Eastman; and a descendant of Roger Eastman, who came to Salisbury, Mass., in 1631. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1820 and was admitted to the bar in 1823, practising at North Yarmouth, 1823–36, Harrison, 1836–47, and Saco, Maine, from 1847 until his death. He represented Cumberland county in the state senate, 1840–42, and in 1842–43 was chairman of the commission appointed to adjust the claims of the settlers on the northeastern boundary of the state, under the Washington treaty. He held the office of commissioner for Cumberland county, 1842–47. He was a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin college, 1831–64; and a trustee of the college, 1864–69. He was commissioner for preparing *Revised Statutes of Maine* (1840); and published the first Digest of *Maine Reports* (26 vols., 1849). He died in Saco, Maine, Aug. 7, 1869.

EASTMAN, Seth, soldier, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Jan. 24, 1808. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1829 and served on frontier duty, 1829–31, and on topographical duty, 1831–33. He was assistant teacher of drawing at the Military academy, 1833–40, and in 1839 declined an election to the chair of topographical drawing and painting in Jefferson college, Miss. In 1840–41 he served in the Florida war. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Nov. 14, 1836, and captain, Nov. 12, 1839. He was on frontier duty, 1841–48, being on recruiting service during 1846. He served on the Mexican frontier, 1848–49, and in 1850–55 was in the bureau of Indian affairs, engaged in illustrating the "History, Condition and Future Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," published by order of congress (1850–57). He was on frontier duty in Texas, 1855–56, and was promoted major, Oct. 31, 1856. He was in the quartermaster-general's office at Washington, D.C., 1857–58; on frontier duty in Utah, 1858–59; and on special duty in Washington, 1859–61. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 9, 1861, and served in the civil war as mustering and disbursing officer for

Maine and New Hampshire, 1861–63. On Jan. 16, 1863, he was appointed military governor of the Cincinnati district, Ohio, and served as such until Jan. 20, 1864. He was retired from active service, Dec. 3, 1863, for disability. In 1864 he was in command of the government camp at Elmira, N.Y., and in 1865 of that at Fort Mifflin, Pa. He was a member of the examination board, 1865–66, and in command of the Harrodsburg, Ky., military asylum from Dec. 16, 1866, to September, 1867, when he was assigned to duty in the interior department. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U.S.A., Aug. 9, 1866, for meritorious services during the civil war. He was married in 1835 to Mary Henderson, who became a well-known author. He was elected a member of the National academy of design in 1838 and published *Treatise on Topographical Drawing* (1837). His son, Robert Langdon (1840–65), was graduated at West Point, 1861, served in the army of the Potomac until 1862, when he was prostrated by illness, served at the U.S. military academy as professor of drawing and of ethics, 1863–64, and died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1865. General Eastman died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 31, 1875.

EASTMAN, William Reed, librarian, was born in New York city, Oct. 19, 1835; son of Ornan and Mary (Reed) Eastman; grandson of John Eastman; and a descendant of Roger Eastman. He was graduated from Yale in 1854 and from the Union theological seminary, New York, 1862. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister, Oct. 12, 1862, and was chaplain of the 72d regiment of New York volunteers, 1863–64. He was pastor of a Congregational church at Grantville, Mass., 1864–65; at Plantsville, Conn., 1865–76, at Suffield, Conn, 1876–79, at South Framingham, Mass., 1879–88, and agent of Howard university, Washington, D.C., 1888–90. In 1892 he became connected with the New York state library at Albany as assistant librarian and as inspector of public libraries under direction of the board of regents of the University of the state of New York.

EASTON, John, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Wales in 1617; son of Gov. Nicholas Easton. He was brought to America in 1634 and was well educated. He was attorney-general of the united governments of Portsmouth and Newport, 1653–54, 1656–57, and 1660–63. Under the royal charter he held the same office, 1664–70, and the years 1672, 1673 and 1674. He was deputy governor of Rhode Island from May, 1674, to April, 1676, and governor, 1690–95, as successor to Gov. Henry Bull, who resigned on account of infirmities of age. He wrote *The Causes which led to Philip's Indian War* (1858). He died in Newport, R.I., Dec. 12, 1705.

EASTON, Langdon Cheves, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10, 1814. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1838; was promoted 1st lieutenant of the 6th U.S. infantry, July 23, 1839; was assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, 1847–64; quartermaster with the rank of colonel, 1864–72, and assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, 1872–81. His active service included the Florida, Mexican and civil wars. He was chief quartermaster of the army of the Cumberland, 1863–64; of General Sherman's army, 1864–65; of Mississippi and Missouri, 1865–72, and assistant quartermaster-general in Washington, 1872–81. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general for distinguished and important services in the quartermaster's department in the campaign terminating in the capture of Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17, 1864, and major-general "for meritorious services during the war," March 13, 1865. He was retired, Jan. 24, 1881, and died in New York city, April 29, 1884.

EASTON, Morton William, philologist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 18, 1841; son of Oliver Hastings and Emeline Maria (Brace) Easton; grandson of Wait and Phœbe (Hastings) Easton and of Manning and Lucy (Webster) Brace; and a descendant of Joseph Easton, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. He was graduated at Yale in arts in 1863 and at Columbia in medicine in 1867. He studied for a time at the University of Vienna and received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1872. He then went to Knoxville, Tenn., where he was at first professor of ancient languages and afterward professor of comparative philology and modern languages in the East Tennessee university. In 1883 he was elected professor of comparative philology in the University of Pennsylvania, serving in that capacity, 1883–92, and as adjunct professor of Greek, 1887–92. In 1892 he was made professor of English and of comparative philology in that institution. He is the author of articles in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, the *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, the *American Journal of Philology* and in the publications of the Modern Language association.

EASTON, Nicholas, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Wales in 1593. He was a tanner by trade and on May 14, 1634, landed in New England with his two sons, Peter and John. He resided in Ipswich, Mass., for some months and in the spring of 1635 began the settlement of Agawam, afterward Newbury, Mass. In 1638 he built the first English house in Hampton. In that year he removed to Rhode Island and in 1639, with his sons, he built the first house in Newport, R.I. He was elected to several local offices. In 1647 the four towns of Rhode Island were united

under a charter or patent and Nicholas Easton was president from May, 1650, to August, 1651, and again from May, 1654, to Sept. 12, 1654. From May, 1670, to May, 1671, he was deputy governor, and was governor under the royal charter from May, 1672, to May, 1674. Governor Easton was a member of the Society of Friends. He died at Newport, R.I., Aug. 15, 1675.

EATON, Amos, botanist, was born in Chatham, N.Y., May 17, 1776; son of Capt. Abel and Azuba (Hurd) Eaton; grandson of Nathaniel and Esther (Perry) Eaton; and great-grandson of Thomas and Lydia (Gay) Eaton. His father was a farmer, and his cousin, William Eaton, two years his senior and afterward the celebrated general and U.S. naval agent, was a college graduate. This fact induced Amos's parents to give their son an equal start in life. He had delivered a Fourth of July oration in his native town when fourteen years old, was a skilful land surveyor and was advanced in natural philosophy. He was graduated at Williams college in 1799 and established himself as a lawyer in Catskill, N.Y., in 1802. He was diverted from his law practice by his appointment as surveyor and agent for the Livingstons in the management of their estates in Columbia and Dutchess counties, N.Y. This gave him leisure for study and he became advanced in botany, chemistry and mineralogy. He was popular as a lecturer on these sciences and besides speaking in the various cities in New York and New England and before the state legislature of New York at the request of General Clinton in 1818, he was appointed lecturer before the classes of Williams college, 1817, and professor of chemistry, natural history and natural philosophy in the Castleton, Vt., medical college in 1820. He was employed by Stephen Van Rensselaer in 1820 to make a geological and agricultural survey of the line of counties between Albany and the Niagara Falls and in 1824, when the Rensselaer school (afterward the Rensselaer polytechnic institute) was projected by his patron, he was selected as its first principal and senior professor, holding the office, 1824–42. He was thrice married: first in 1808 to Sally, daughter of Eleazer and Tryphena (Beebe) Cady, and sister of Judge Daniel Cady; second, Oct. 20, 1816, to Anne, daughter of Lewis and Lydia (Woodin) Bradley; and third, Aug. 5, 1827, to Alice, daughter of Benjamin and Alice (Smith) Johnson. He received his A.M. degree from Williams in 1802. A list of his books includes: *Art Without Science* (1800); *An Elementary Treatise on Botany* (1810); *Manual of Botany* (1817); *Botanical Dictionary* (1817); *Index to the Geology of the Northern States* (1818); *Geological and Agricultural Survey of the County of Albany, N.Y.* (1820); *Botanical Exercises* (1820); *Chemical Notebook* (1821); *Chemical Instruction* (1822); *Cuvier's Grand Division* (1822); *Zoölogical Syllabus and Notebook* (1822); *Geological Nomenclature of North America* (1822); *Geological and Agricultural Survey of the District adjoining the Erie Canal* (1824); *Philosophical Instruction* (1824); *Geological Text-Books* (1830); and *Directions for Surveying and Engineering* (1838). He died in Troy, N.Y., May 6, 1842.

EATON, Amos Beebe, soldier, was born in Catskill, N.Y., May 12, 1806; son of Amos and Sally (Cady) Eaton. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1826 and as lieutenant took part in the Seminole war in Florida and Alabama, 1827–28. He was married, April 21, 1831, to Elizabeth, daughter of Calvin and Phœbe (Ely) Selden. He was with General Taylor's army of occupation in the war with Mexico as captain and received his brevet as major for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Buena Vista. In the civil war he was purchasing commissary in New York city, 1861–64, and commissary-general of subsistence, Washington, D.C., 1864–65. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, was brevetted major-general in 1865 for efficient services in the commissary department during the civil war, and was retired in 1874. He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21, 1877.

EATON, Asa, clergyman, was born in Plaistow, N.H., July 25, 1778. He was graduated at Harvard in 1803. While pursuing his theological studies he was lay reader in Christ church, Boston, 1803–05. He was ordained a priest in Trinity church, New York city, in July, 1805, by Bishop Moore and returned to Boston as rector of Christ church. He was also for a time rector of Christ church, Cambridge, Mass. His voice failed in 1829 and he resigned his positions and engaged in city mission work till 1837, when he became connected with St. Mary's school, Burlington, N.J. In 1841 he returned to Boston where he resumed mission work and was also in charge of Trinity church, Bridgewater, Mass., at the time of his death. He was secretary of the board of directors of the American educational society. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1818 and that of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1838. He published: *History of Christ Church, Boston* (1828). He died in Boston, Mass., March 24, 1858.

EATON, Benjamin Harrison, governor of Colorado, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1833; son of Levi Eaton. He was graduated from West Bethford academy in 1852 and taught school until 1854 when he removed to Louisa county, Iowa. He engaged in mining in Colorado, 1859–61; resided in New Mexico, 1861–64, and in 1864 removed to Greeley, Col., where he became one of the most prosperous farmers in the state, winning his success chiefly through a system of irrigation. He served in both branches of the state legislature and was elected governor of Colorado in November, 1884, by a majority of 3132 votes over Alva Adams, Democrat, serving, 1885–86.

EATON, Daniel Cady, botanist, was born in Fort Gratiot, Mich., Sept. 12, 1834; son of Gen. Amos Beebe and Elizabeth (Selden) Eaton and grandson of Amos and Sally (Cady) Eaton. He was graduated at Yale in 1857 and took a post-graduate course in botany at Harvard. In 1864 he accepted the chair of botany at Yale which had been made for him, and which he filled during the rest of his life. He received the degree of S.B. from Harvard and that of M.A. from Yale in 1860. He prepared the part on ferns in Chapman's *Flora of the Southern States* (1860); and in *Gray's Manual* (1867), published *The Fauna of North America* (1879–80); and left an unpublished work on Eaton genealogy. He also contributed numerous papers and reviews to the *American Journal of Science*, the *Proceedings* of the American academy of arts and sciences, and other scientific periodicals. He died in New Haven, Conn., June 29, 1895.

EATON, Daniel Cady, educator, was born in Johnstown, N.Y., June 16, 1837; son of Daniel C. and Harriet E. (Cady) Eaton; grandson of Amos Eaton, botanist; nephew of Gen. Amos Beebe Eaton, U.S.A.; great-grandson of Capt. Abel Eaton and of Col. James Livingston of the Revolutionary war; and a descendant of John Eaton of Dover, England, who came to America and settled in Dedham, Mass., about 1636. He was graduated at Yale in 1860 and on special examination before the supreme court at Albany, N.Y., was admitted to the bar in 1861. He studied at Göttingen gymnasium in 1854, at the University of Berlin in 1867–68, and was admitted to the École des beaux arts, Paris, and to the atelier of Gérome in 1869. He was professor of the history and criticism of art in Yale college, 1869–71, and of the history of art, 1871–76. Among his publications are: *Introduction to the Study of Greek Sculpture* (1879); *The Study of the Arts of Design in American Colleges* (1882); *Handbook of Greek and Roman Sculpture* (3d ed., 1886); *Yale College in 1890* (1890); *The Laws of Pensions* (1893); *Constitutional Coinage* (1896).

EATON, Dorman Bridgman, lawyer, was born at Hardwick, Vt., June 27, 1823; son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Bridgman) Eaton. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1848, and from the Harvard law school in 1850, receiving the highest prize for a legal essay. He prepared a supplement to Chipman's work on contracts. In 1850 and 1851 he assisted Judge William Kent in editing the seventh edition of Kent's commentaries, and in 1851 became a partner of Judge Kent in the practice of law. In 1866 he passed several months in Europe, studying the sanitary laws and administration of England. He drafted the law under which the Metropolitan board of health for New York and Brooklyn was organized in 1866, and in 1867 drafted the "Sanitary Code" of ordinances for that body, of which he was the first counsel. He was elected a member of the Union league club in 1862, and was at one time one of its vice-presidents. He was for several years chairman of its committee on political reform. Upon the resignation of George William Curtis in 1873 he was appointed a member of the Civil service commission and was elected chairman of that body, continuing in that position under Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. The first Civil service reform association was formed in 1877 at Mr. Eaton's house. He visited Europe in 1875 and 1877 and made a careful study of the civil service of England. He drafted the bill which became the Civil service law of 1883, under which the National civil service commission was organized. He was a member of the first Civil service commission appointed under this law by President Arthur, in March, 1883. Having resigned this office in November, 1885, he was reappointed a commissioner by President Cleveland, and served until April, 1886, when he again resigned. He delivered the annual address before the Yale law school at its 58th anniversary in 1882. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1874. He wrote: *Chipman on Contracts Payable in Specific Articles* (1852); *Civil Service in Great Britain* (1880); *The Independent Movement in New York* (1880); *The Government Municipalities* (1899), and many pamphlets. He died in New York city, Dec. 23, 1899.

EATON, Edward Dwight, educator, was born at Lancaster, Wis., Jan. 12, 1851; son of Samuel W. and Catharine (Demarest) Eaton. He was graduated at Beloit college in 1872, and at Yale divinity school in 1875. He studied for a year at Leipzig and Heidelberg, Germany, and in 1876 returned to America and entered the Congregational ministry. He was pastor at Newton, Iowa, 1876–79, and at Oak Park, Ill., 1880–86. In June, 1886, he was elected president of Beloit college, During his administration the college more than

doubled the number of its students, trebled its endowment, and added five substantial structures to its college buildings. President Eaton in addition to his duties as the official head of Beloit college acted as professor of history and instructed the classes that took as their subjects "The English Revolution" and "The French Revolution," the other branches being assumed by Prof. Robert C. Chapin. President Eaton was also chairman of the board of trustees and of the executive committee of the board. He was absent from the college from January to June, 1898, when he visited China as a member of the deputation sent by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions to inspect its work in that country. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin, and that of D.D. from the Northwestern university, in 1887.

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EATON, George Washington, educator, was born in Henderson, Huntington county, Pa., July 8, 1804. His father died when he was young and he was brought up by his mother. He was a student at Ohio university, Athens, 1822–24, and was engaged in teaching, 1824–27. He was graduated at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1829, and was a tutor in the Belleville, N.Y., academy in 1830. He was professor of ancient languages in Georgetown college, Ky., 1831–33, and acting president during six months of 1832–33. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Hamilton literary and theological institution (afterward Madison university), 1833–37; professor of ecclesiastical and civil history there, 1837–50; president of Madison university, and professor of systematic theology, 1850–61; professor of intellectual and moral philosophy there, 1856–68; and president of Hamilton theological seminary and professor of homiletics, 1861–71. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college in 1844. He died at Hamilton, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1872.

EATON, Horace, governor of Vermont, was born in Barnard, Vt., June 22, 1804; son of Dr. Eliphoz and Polly (Barnes) Eaton. He was taken by his parents to Enosburg, Vt., in 1806. He was graduated from Middlebury college in 1825. He then taught the Middlebury academy two years, and studied medicine at Castleton, where he received his diploma. He practised with his father at Enosburg until the latter's retirement. He then practised alone and subsequently with his brother, Dr. Rollin Eaton. He was a representative in the state legislature for six terms, and was elected state senator in 1837 and again in 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842. He was lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1843–46, and governor, 1846–48. On his retirement from office he was called to the chair of natural history and chemistry in Middlebury college, which he held until his death, in Middlebury, Vt., July 4, 1855.

EATON, James Rodolphus, educator, was born at Hamilton, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1834; second son of the Rev. George W. Eaton, president of Madison university. He was graduated from Madison (now Colgate), university, Hamilton, N.Y., in 1856, and from the Hamilton theological seminary in 1858. He was adjunct professor of mathematics and science in Union university, Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1858–59; professor of ancient languages in Bethel college, Russellville, Ky., 1859–61; held a position in the New York city post-office as superintendent of foreign mail, 1861–65; occupied the chair of natural sciences in the Louisville university, Louisville, Ky., 1866–69; and in 1869 accepted the chair of natural sciences and natural theology in the William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo. He was also appointed a member of the board of ministerial education in 1873 and was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He was married, June 6, 1872, to Martha E. Lewright of Liberty, Mo. In 1876 Madison university conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D.

EATON, James Webster, lawyer, was born in Albany, N.Y., May 14, 1857; son of James Webster and Eliza M. Eaton; and a lineal descendant of John Eaton who emigrated from England to Massachusetts and became one of the original proprietors of Salisbury, Mass., about 1634. He was prepared for college at the Boys' academy, Albany, and was graduated from Yale in 1879. In the same year he entered the Columbia college law school, but returned to Albany in May, 1880, where he continued the study of law in the office of Parker & Countryman, at the same time acting as professor of Latin in the Albany boys' academy. In May, 1882, he was admitted to the bar and in the following year formed a copartnership with George W. Kirchwey, which continued until the latter's appointment as professor of law in Columbia college in 1891. Mr. Eaton was elected district attorney for Albany county in 1891. He also served as instructor in the law of contracts and evidence in the law department of Union university. He was elected a member of the Fort Orange club of Albany, N.Y., and of the Wolf's Head society

of Yale university. He published a number of elementary treatises on different branches of law, mainly for the use of students.

EATON, John, educator, was born in Sutton, N.H., Dec. 5, 1829; son of John and Janet Collins (Andrews) Eaton. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1854; was a teacher at Cleveland, Ohio, 1854–56; and superintendent of schools, Toledo, 1856–59. He studied at Andover theological seminary, 1859–61; was ordained, and became chaplain of the 27th Ohio volunteers in 1861. During his military service he was twice prisoner, served as brigade sanitary inspector, and in November, 1862, was appointed by General Grant superintendent of the colored people coming within his lines and continued this supervision by order of the secretary of war. His enlarged territory embraced all military posts from Cairo to Paducah, south to Natchez and up the White and Arkansas rivers, and he continued until the end of the war protecting health, enforcing order and industry and establishing schools. In October, 1863, he was commissioned colonel and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general and became assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau. In 1866 he established and edited *The Memphis* (Tenn.) *Post*. He was state superintendent of schools of Tennessee, 1867–69, and commissioner of the United States bureau of education from 1870 to 1886, when he resigned. The bureau, during his administration, acquired a considerable museum, a library of 18,000 volumes, employed thirty-eight clerks and assistants, and its publications and influence were recognized in all civilized lands. He represented the interior department in the Government exhibit at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876 and had chief charge of the educational exhibit at New Orleans in 1885, especially promoting the exhibition of the education of the United States in the international expositions at Vienna and Paris. In 1885 he was president of the international congress of education at New Orleans and also vice-president of a similar congress at Havre, France. He was president of Marietta college, Ohio, as successor to President Andrews, 1886–91. He resigned in 1891 and in 1896 was elected president of Sheldon Jackson college, Salt Lake City, Utah. He was elected a member of the Loyal Legion and

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of various sanitary, historical, scientific, educational and charity boards and associations; was vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science; president of the American social science association; honorary member of the French ministry of public instruction, and member of the Japanese society of savants for the promotion of education. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Rutgers college in 1872 and that of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1876.

EATON, John Henry, senator, was born in Halifax county, N.C., 1787. He practised law in Nashville, Tenn., and became a successful politician. He was elected U.S. senator in 1818 to succeed George Washington Campbell, who had resigned to become U.S. minister to Russia. He served out Senator Campbell's term and in 1821 was re-elected and again in 1827, resigning in 1829 to accept the portfolio of war in President Jackson's cabinet. In 1831 he resigned with the other members of Jackson's cabinet on account of the "Eaton social scandal," in which his wife, Margaret L. O'Neill Timberlake, was the central figure. In 1834 he was appointed by President Jackson governor of the territory of Florida, resigning in 1836 to accept the mission to Spain, to which position he was appointed by President Van Buren. He resigned in 1840 and returned to Washington. He wrote *Life of Andrew Jackson* (1818). He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, 1856.

EATON, Joseph Haywood, educator, was born in Berlin, Delaware county, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1812. He was a brother of Prof. George W. Eaton. He attended Georgetown college, Ky., for a time, and was graduated from Hamilton literary and theological institution in 1837. He taught school in Davidson county and at Fayetteville, Tenn., 1837–41; was professor in the new Baptist institution at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1841–47, and on its organization as Union university he was made its president, serving 1847–59. He was ordained a Baptist minister in 1843 and was pastor at Murfreesboro, 1843–59. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. He died in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1859.

EATON, Joseph Oriel, painter, was born in Licking county, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1829. He was educated in art in New York city and became especially well-known as a portrait painter. He was elected an associate National academician and a member of other art organizations. His paintings include: *Landscape View on the Hudson* (1868); *Moral Instruction* (1869); *Portrait of R. S. Gifford* (1869); *Portrait of the Rev. George H. Hepworth* (1870); *Dawning Maternity* (1870); *The Last Chapter* (1871); *Little Nell and Her Grandfather* (1871); *The Greek Water-Carrier* (1872); and many portraits. He died in Yonkers, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1875.

EATON, Lucien, lawyer, was born in Denmark, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1831. He was graduated from Iowa college in 1855 and from Harvard law school in 1857, being admitted to the bar of Massachusetts the same year. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1858 and began practice. Early in 1861 he entered the Union army and was commissioned captain in 1863. On July 25, 1864, he was appointed judge advocate for the department of Missouri, with the rank of major, acting as a court of appeal from the decisions of the various military courts and commissions, having headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the eastern federal judicial district of Missouri, and held the position for many years. He was police commissioner for St. Louis county, 1866–90, and United States commissioner, 1868–90. On Jan. 2, 1875, he was made special U.S. commissioner of Alabama claims. He was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court, Feb. 26, 1875, and in 1876 was retained as one of the counsel for the government in the whiskey ring trials. He edited and managed the *Southern Law Review*, which later absorbed the *Western Jurist* and the *American Law Review*, taking the name of the latter. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Iowa in 1865. He died at Boerne, Texas, March 7, 1890.

EATON, Samuel John Mills, clergyman, was born in Fairview, Pa., April 15, 1820; son of the Rev. Johnston and Eliza (Canon) Eaton. He was graduated from Jefferson college in 1845 and from the Western theological seminary in 1848, and was licensed to preach, March 16, 1848, by the presbytery of Erie. He was pastor at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., 1848–55; at Franklin, Pa., 1848–82, and in 1871 travelled in Europe, Egypt, Palestine and Greece. In 1879 he was chosen a trustee of Washington and Jefferson college, and in 1880 became a director of Western theological seminary. He was married, Nov. 5, 1850, to Clara T., daughter of John W. Howe, a representative from Pennsylvania in the 31st and 32d congresses. He received the degree of D.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1869. He published: *Petroleum* (1866); *History of the Presbytery of Erie* (1868); *History of Venango County, Pa.* (1876); *Lakeside* (1880); *Memorial of Cyrus Dickson, D.D.* (1883); *Jerusalem* (1884); *Palestine* (1885); and *Memorial of Robert Lamberton* (1886). He died at Franklin, Pa., July 16, 1889.

EATON, Thomas Treadwell, clergyman, was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1845; son of Joseph Haywood and Ester Mary (Treadwell) Eaton. He was educated at Union university, Tenn., Madison university, N.Y., and at Washington college, Va., and was graduated from the last named institution in 1867. He was professor of mathematics at Union university, 1867–72, and assistant professor of mathematics at Washington and Lee university, 1866–67. In connection with his professorship at Murfreesboro he was pastor of the Baptist church at Lebanon, Tenn., where he remained, 1870–72. He was pastor at Chattanooga, Tenn., 1872–75, at Petersburg, Va., 1875–81, and at Louisville, Ky., from 1881. In 1870–71 he was editor of the *Christian Herald*. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1878 and that of LL.D. from Southwestern Baptist university, Jackson, Tenn., in 1889. He published, besides many contributions to periodical literature, *The Angels* (1874); *Talks to Children* (1887); *Talks on Getting Married* (1891); *Faith of Baptists* (1896), and various pamphlets. After 1887 in addition to his pastorate, he was editor of the *Western Recorder*, established in 1825.

EATON, William, soldier, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 23, 1764; son of Nathaniel and Sarah Eaton; grandson of Nathaniel Eaton; and great-grandson of Thomas and Esther (Parry) Eaton. He removed to Marshfield, Mass., in 1774 and in 1780 enlisted in the American army. He was promoted sergeant and was mustered out in 1783. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1790, served as clerk of the Massachusetts house of delegates, 1791–97, was appointed U.S. consul to Tunis by President Adams in 1797 and reached that place in March, 1799, where he upheld the rights of the United States in the matters of tribute money and in securing immunity from the piratical Tunisans. On returning to the United States in 1803 he was appointed U.S. naval agent to the Barbary States by President Jefferson and accompanied the naval fleet to the Mediterranean in 1804. Arriving at Tripoli he found that the pasha Hamet had been deposed by his brother, and first obtaining the sanction of the U.S. government and the co-operation of the U.S. navy, he undertook to reinstate him, first bringing him from Egypt whither he had fled for safety. He headed 500 men, mostly Arabs, and marched 600 miles across the Lybian desert to Derne and thence to Bomba, where the *Argus* and the *Hornet* under Hull were in waiting. On April 27, 1805, they opened fire upon the fortifications of the town, drove the Tripolitans from their guns, and the land forces under Eaton carried the works by storm. Commodore Hull then raised the U.S. flag over the captured fortifications and turned the guns on the town. In the assault Eaton was severely wounded, but the town was occupied by his forces and he kept up sharp skirmishes with the enemy for several weeks. He then prepared to fall upon Tripoli by a rapid march, when news of a negotiation of peace made by U.S. Consul-general Lear with the

reigning bey reached him. Hamet then retired to Syracuse, and Jussuf Caramalli retained the custody of Hamet's wife and children. The action of Consul-general Lear was characterized by Eaton as treachery to his government and a betrayal of her interests. On his return to the United States Consul Eaton was well received by the people. President Jefferson mentioned him honorably in his message to congress, but that body refused him compensation for his pecuniary losses or such recognition of his services as he deemed his action warranted. The state of Massachusetts, however, granted him 10,000 acres of land and for securing the release of the Danish captives, the king of Denmark presented him with a gold box. Aaron Burr while planning his southwestern empire endeavored to enlist General Eaton in the scheme and in the trial of Burr at Richmond, Va., Eaton was a principal witness against him. He afterward represented Brimfield in the Massachusetts legislature. He attained the rank of brigadier-general in the U.S. army. For a fuller account see *Life of General Eaton* by Festus Foster (1813) and a memoir by C. C. Fulton in Sparks's *American Biographies*. He died in Brimfield, Mass., June 1, 1811

EATON, William Hadley, clergyman, was born at Goffstown, N.H., Sept. 4, 1818; son of David and Betsey (Hadley) Eaton; and a descendant in the seventh generation from John Eaton who emigrated from England to America about 1634 and settled at Salisbury, Mass. He was prepared for college at the New Hampshire literary institution at New Hampton, was graduated from Brown university in 1845, and from the Newton theological institution in 1848. He was licensed to preach in the same year and on Aug. 10, 1849, was ordained and installed as pastor of the Second Baptist church at Salem, Mass. He resigned his pastorate in 1854 and for two years was agent for the academy at New London, N.H., afterward Colby academy, raising $100,000 for the institution. He was pastor at Nashua, N.H., 1856–70; was financial agent of the Newton theological institution, 1870–71, raising for it $200,000; was pastor at Keene, N.H., 1871–89, and at Nashua, N.H., 1889–96. He was a trustee of Colby academy, 1860–91; of Newton theological institution, 1868–88; and of Brown university, 1875–96. Brown university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1867. He published: *Our Fathers' God Our God* (1865); *The Baptist Church of Keene, N.H., its Conflict and its Victory* (1886); *Memorial of the Rev. E. E. Cummings* (1886); and left unfinished a genealogical work, *The Descendants of John and Anne Eaton, 1640–1890*. He also contributed valuable historical, genealogical and biographical sketches to current periodicals. He died at Nashua, N.H., June 10, 1896.

EATON, William Wallace, senator, was born in Tolland, Conn., Oct. 11, 1816. He was educated in his native town, studied law in the office of Judge Waldo and was admitted to the Tolland county bar in 1837. He established a law business in Tolland, spent several years in Columbia, S.C., and returning to Connecticut resumed his practice and represented his native town in the state legislature, 1847 and 1848. He was a Democratic state senator in 1850, removed to Hartford in 1852 and represented the city in the state legislature 1853, 1863, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1873 and 1874, serving as speaker in 1853 and in 1873. He was a judge of the Hartford city court, city recorder for four years and clerk of the courts for many years. He was elected to the United States senate as successor to William A. Buckingham for the term beginning March 4, 1875, and on the death of Senator Buckingham, Feb. 3, 1875, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, thus serving in the senate from February, 1875, to March 3, 1881. In the senate he opposed the appointment of an electoral commission to determine the presidential contest of 1876–77; was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs; favored a tariff commission and introduced a bill to effect its appointment. He was a representative in the 48th congress, 1883–85, having been elected as a Democrat in a strongly Republican district. He retired from public life in 1885 and died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 21, 1898.

EATON, Wyatt, painter, was born in Phillipsburg, Quebec, Canada, May 6, 1849. In 1867 he became a pupil at the National academy of design in New York city, and later studied under Joseph O. Eaton. In 1872 he went abroad, studying first with Whistler in London, and later with Gérôme and Millet. In 1876 he returned to New York city and opened a studio, teaching also in the Cooper institute. He founded and was for a time president and secretary of the Society of American artists. He was best known as a portrait painter. His works include: *Reverie* (1875); *Harvesters at Rest* (1876); *Boy Whittling; Grandmother and Child* (1880); and portraits of Bryant, Whittier, Holmes, Longfellow and Emerson. He died in Newport, R.I., June 7, 1896.

EBERHARD, Ernst, musician, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 30, 1839; son of Cantor Carl Philip Eberhard. His father was an organist of some note and the son received from him his first instructions in music. At a very early age he acquired facility in playing on several instruments and by 1849 he could take his father's place at the organ. He attended a Latin school in his native city and studied organ under Carl Lahmeyer, piano and counterpoint under the court organist, Henry Enckhausen, and orchestration under Henry Marschner. He removed to

the United States in 1857 and became a successful concert player. In 1861 he became organist of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., and in 1866 accepted a similar position at the church of St. Paul the Apostle, in New York city. He was also conductor of several prominent musical societies. In 1873 he became organist of the Park Avenue Baptist church. In 1874 he founded and became president of the Grand Conservatory of music of the city of New York which in 1884 was incorporated and empowered to confer the degrees of bachelor, master, and doctor of music. His youngest daughter Beatrice, born in 1883, had acquired at the age of sixteen an excellent reputation as a violinist and composer. He received the degree of Mus.D. from the Grand conservatory of music in 1884. He is the author of *A Course of Studies for the Piano* (12 vols., 1888); *Method of the Piano* (2 vols.,1890); *Course of Technics* (3 vols., 1891); *Harmony and Counterpoint Simplified* (1892), and many piano pieces and songs. He edited Julian Schuberth's *New Organist* (3 vols., 1873).

EBERLE, John, physician, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Dec. 10, 1787. He was graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1809, and practised first at Manheim, later at Lancaster, and after 1814 in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1822 he helped to establish the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in which he was professor of physic, 1825–30, and professor of materia medica and lecturer on obstetrics, 1830–31. He then resigned to accept the chair of materia medica in the Medical college of Ohio, in Cincinnati. In 1837 he removed to Lexington, Ky., and was professor of the practice of medicine in Transylvania university until his death. He was an editor of several medical journals, including the *Medical Recorder* of Philadelphia (1818–23). He published: *Botanical Terminology* (1818); *Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children* (1819); *Treatise on Therapeutics and Materia Medica* (2 vols., 1822); and *Notes of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine* (2 vols., 1844). He died in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 2, 1838.

EBERSOLE, Ezra Christian, lawyer, was born in Mt. Pleasant, Pa , Oct. 18, 1840; son of Jacob and Catharine (Keister) Ebersole. He was graduated from Amherst in 1862, and served in the civil war in the Federal army, 1862–63. He taught in Western college, then located near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1863–65; was its president, 1867–68; and was professor of Greek and Latin in the Iowa state university, 1868–70. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1873 began to practise in Toledo, Iowa. He was for ten years county attorney for Tama county, and was the reporter of the Iowa supreme court, 1882–91. In 1897 by the unanimous vote of the legislature, he became editor of the Iowa code. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Western college, 1895. He is the author of *The Iowa Peoples' Law Book* (1899).

ECCLES, Robert Gibson, chemist, was born in Scotland, Jan. 1, 1848; son of David and Isabella (Gibson) Eccles. He was educated in Scotland and Ireland and on his removal to America attended schools in Missouri and Kansas. He was graduated from the Long Island hospital college in 1882 and became chemist for the United States department of Indian affairs. He was professor and dean of the Brooklyn pharmaceutical college, 1891, and also managing editor of the *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*. He was appointed in 1890 a member of the committee to revise the United States pharmacopœia and discovered the alkaloids calycanthine, glaucusine and calycanthic acid in the fruit of calycanthus glaucus, Willd. He invented the official method of testing pepsin, investigated the effects of drugs on peptic digestion, and exposed the worthlessness of Scotch oats essence and other fraudulent preparations. He was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, a member of the American chemical society, of the American medical association, and of other learned societies. He was the president of the N.Y. state pharmaceutical association and president of the chemical department of the Brooklyn institute. He served two terms as chairman of the section on education of the American pharmaceutical association, four years as first vice-president of the Brooklyn ethical association, and was made the vice-president for New York of the National pure food and drug congress. He is the author of many articles on scientific and philosophic subjects.

ECCLESTON, James Houston, clergyman, was born in Chestertown, Md., May 10, 1837; son of John Bowen and Augusta (Chambers) Eccleston; grandson of Samuel Eccleston, and a descendant of John, the first immigrant. He was a nephew of Samuel Eccleston, R.C. archbishop of Baltimore, and brother of the Rev. John C. Eccleston, rector of St. John's parish, Staten Island, N.Y. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1856, studied theology at the Protestant Episcopal divinity school, West Philadelphia, Pa., was ordained a deacon, June 13, 1865,

and a priest in June, 1866. He was rector of St. Matthew's and of the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia. In 1875 he was elected bishop of Iowa, which position he refused to accept, there being some question as to the validity of the election. In 1877 he was elected bishop of the newly formed diocese of West Virginia, but declined to accept the position. He was subsequently rector of Emmanuel church and of the Church of the Atonement, Baltimore, Md., and was president of the standing committee of the diocese. He was elected dean of the Theological seminary of the diocese of Virginia in 1898. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Griswold college in 1873.

ECCLESTON, Samuel, R.C. archbishop, was born near Chestertown, Kent county, Md., June 27, 1801; son of Samuel Eccleston. His parents were members of the Established church of England, and after the death of his father his mother was married to a Roman Catholic and under the influence of his stepfather Samuel embraced that faith. He studied philosophy at St. Mary's college and theology at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, and was ordained a priest by Archbishop Maréchal, April 24, 1825. He then took an advanced course at the Sulpician seminary of Issy, France. On his return to America in 1827 he was appointed vice-president of St. Mary's college, Baltimore, and in 1829 was advanced to the presidency. On Sept. 14, 1834, he was consecrated bishop of Thermias and coadjutor to the archbishop of Baltimore, with right of succession, and on Oct. 19, 1834, on the death of that prelate,

he succeeded to the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore. Under his administration the Visitation nuns, the Brothers of St. Patrick, the Redemptorist Fathers, the Christian Brothers, and the Congregation of Lazarists were welcomed to his province to establish schools and colleges for both sexes. Many new churches were erected and others enlarged and improved. Mt. Hope hospital was built and placed under the charge of the Sisters of Charity; the Young Catholic Friends society was formed and St. Clement's college, Md., was founded. He helped from his private means to complete the Cathedral at Baltimore. He died at Visitation convent, Georgetown, April 22, 1851.

ECHOLS, John, soldier, was born near Staunton, Va., in 1823. He was graduated at Washington college in 1840; admitted to the bar in 1845 and practised at Staunton. He was commonwealth attorney; a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1851–53, and member of the Virginia convention of 1861. He joined the Confederate army in 1861; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 27th Virginia infantry; promoted colonel for bravery at the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, and was wounded at the battle of Kernstown, March 23, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general on his recovery and served in West Virginia, reaching the rank of major-general. He was retired from active duty on account of disability in 1863. He served in the Virginia legislature, 1877–81, and was a presidential elector in 1880. He was president of the Staunton national bank; a director and president of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railroad company, 1868–96; vice-president of three other railroads, and trustee of Washington and Lee university, 1869–96. He died in Louisville, Ky., May 24, 1896.

ECKARD, James Read, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1805; son of Joachim Frederick and Susan (Read) Eckard. His father was Danish consul-general for the middle states. The son was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He practised until 1830, when he decided to enter the ministry, and in 1831–32 he studied at the Theological seminary, Princeton, N.J. He was ordained a Presbyterian evangelist, July 21, 1833, and was a missionary to Ceylon and to South Hindostan, 1833–43. He was principal of Chatham academy, Savannah, Ga., 1843–45; pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Washington, D.C., 1848–58, was professor of rhetoric and history, Lafayette college, 1858–71. He was married to Margaret Esther, daughter of Dr. Nicholas Bayard of Savannah. He received the degree of D.D. from Lafayette college in 1858. He published in the Tamil language an *Essay on Faith and Justification* (1834); and in English and Tamil, *Hindoo Traveller* (1836). He also published *Ten Years in Ceylon* (1844); and *An Outline of English Law from Blackstone.* He died in Abington, Pa., March 12, 1887.

ECKELS, James Herron, comptroller of the currency, U.S., 1893–97, was born in Princeton, Ill., Nov. 25, 1859. He was graduated at the Albany (N.Y) Law School, 1880, and practised law in Illinois until 1893, when he was appointed comptroller of the currency. He held the office until 1897, when he became president of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

ECKERT, Thomas Thompson, telegrapher, was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 23, 1825. He learned telegraphy as a boy and when appointed postmaster of Wooster, Ohio, in 1849, he established a telegraph office in that city. In 1852 he constructed a telegraph line between Pittsburg and Chicago, and was made its superintendent. After the line was absorbed by the Western Union telegraph company his duties were greatly increased. In 1859 he resigned the position to manage a gold-mining company in Montgomery county, N.C. His operations there were stopped by the civil war and he then became head of the U.S. military telegraph, established by General McClellan at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1862 he was transferred to the department of the Potomac with the rank of captain and assistant quartermaster. In September, 1862, he was promoted major and was directed to establish military telegraph headquarters at the war department, in Washington. In 1864 he received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and brigadier-general and was appointed by President Lincoln assistant secretary of war. In 1866 he resigned the secretaryship and his position in the army to assume the general superintendency of the eastern division of the Western Union telegraph company. In 1875 he organized and became president of the Atlantic & Pacific telegraph company, and in 1880 was elected president of the American Union telegraph company. When these companies were consolidated with the Western Union telegraph company in 1881, he became vice-president and general manager of the latter company and in 1893 was elected to the presidency to succeed Dr. Norvin Green, deceased.

ECKFORD, Henry, shipbuilder, was born in Irvine, Scotland, March 12, 1775. His uncle, John Black, owned extensive shipyards in Quebec, and Henry removed to America and studied naval architecture while working in his uncle's yards. He removed to New York city in 1796, found employment readily in the shipyards and soon established himself in the business of shipbuilding. From the master of his first ship he gained information enabling him to improve on the construction of the second, and so his successive ships became models and his shipyard took rank as the best in America. He constructed the sloop-of-war *Madison* of twenty-four guns, in a rude shipyard on Lake Ontario in forty days after the trees were felled that furnished the timber for building the vessel. After the close of the second war with England he built the *Robert Fulton*, a steamboat which was afterward converted into a sloop-of-war, sold to Brazil, and became the swiftest of the naval fleet of that nation. In 1820 he was employed in the Brooklyn navy yard, where he modeled and constructed six ships-of-the-line which became the glory of the American navy, and of which the *Ohio* was the most noted. He then left the government service on account of disagreement with the naval commissioners and was employed by both Brazil and the European powers in building naval vessels. He submitted, at the request of President Jackson, a plan for reorganizing the United States navy. He was planning the foundation of a professorship of naval architecture in Columbia college, with an endowment of $20,000, when his fortune was swept away. He built a sloop-of-war in 1831 for the Sultan of Turkey, was invited to become superintendent of the navy yards of the empire, and he went to Constantinople, where he established a navy yard. His vessel subsequently became the model of the Turkish navy. He died at Constantinople, Nov. 12, 1832.

ECKLES, Delane R., jurist, was born in Kentucky in 1806. He acquired his education in his native state and in 1838 removed to Greencastle, Ind., where he was admitted to the bar. He was elected first mayor of Greencastle, and in 1846–48 served in the Mexican war, gaining the rank of captain. He was a judge of the circuit court for sixteen years and in 1857 was appointed by President Buchanan chief-justice of the United States courts in Utah Territory, serving until 1861. He died in Greencastle, Ind., Oct. 29, 1888.

ECKLEY, Ephriam Ralph, representative, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1811; son of Ephraim and Sarah (Vangilder) Eckley; grandson of Peter and Esther (Ralph) Eckley, and a descendant of Thomas Ralph Eckley, who emigrated from Wales to America. His grandfather and four paternal and one maternal great-uncles served in the Revolutionary war, in which three of them lost their lives and the other three, including his grandfather, were wounded. He was admitted to the bar in 1837 and practised in Carrollton, Ohio. He was a state senator in 1843, 1845 and 1849, and a state representative in 1853. He was the Whig candidate for governor of Ohio in 1851, and also a Whig candidate for United States senator in 1854, being defeated in both instances with the whole Whig ticket. In 1861 he volunteered in the army and served as colonel of the 26th Ohio volunteers, later being transferred to the command of the 80th volunteers. He was a representative in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, serving, 1863–69. After the expiration of his term he returned to the practice of law at Carrollton, Ohio, where he resided in 1899.

EDDY, Clarence, organist, was born at Greenfield, Mass., June 23, 1851. He was educated in music from early childhood, and in 1867 was sent to Hartford, Conn., where he studied the organ under Dudley Buck for one year. He was then appointed organist at the Bethany Congregational

church, Montpelier, Vt., and remained there until 1871, when he went to Berlín, Germany, and studied piano under Loeschhorn, and organ under August Haupt. He gave recitals in the principal cities of Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Holland; and on his return to America in 1876 made his home in Chicago, where he was appointed organist of the First Congregational church. In the same year he became director of the Hershey school of musical art, and in 1877 he was married to Sara, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hershey. Miss Hershey was a well-known musician, having studied both voice and piano under the principal European teachers for many years. She was a teacher in the Pittsburg (Pa.) female college for several years, and in 1875 went to Chicago, Ill., where she founded, with W. S. B. Matthews, the Hershey school of musical art. Mr. Eddy became organist of the First Presbyterian church, Chicago, in 1879. At the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, he gave officially two concerts daily for one week. He was also organist at the Vienna exposition in 1883, and during the Paris exposition of 1889, by invitation of the French government, he visited Paris as the representative of America and gave official recitals in the Trocadero. During the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893, he was the official organist, and gave twenty-one recitals upon the great Festival Hall organ, his programs comprising one hundred and sixty-eight standard compositions. In 1899 he was in Paris for an extended visit. He is the author of: *The Church and Concert Organist; The Organ in Church and Concert; The Organ in Church; Pieces for the Organ.*

EDDY, Daniel Clarke, clergyman, was born in Salem, Mass., May 21, 1823; son of Daniel and Martha (Honeycomb) Eddy; grandson of Daniel Eddy and Thomas Honeycomb, and a descendant of John and Samuel Eddy, who landed at Plymouth in 1630. He was graduated from the New Hampton theological institution in 1845, and was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist church in Lowell, Mass., Jan. 2, 1846, being ordained Jan. 29, 1846. In 1854 he was chosen by the Native American party a representative to the state legislature and served during his term as speaker of the house. He was afterward chaplain of the senate. In 1856 he resigned his Lowell pastorate to accept a call to the Harvard street church, Boston, Mass., where he remained until 1862. He was pastor of the Tabernacle church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1862–64; of the Baldwin Place and Warren Avenue churches, Boston, Mass., 1864–71; was settled at Hyde Park, Fall River, and again in Boston, Mass., 1871–81, and at the First Baptist church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1881–96. The fiftieth anniversary of his ordination was celebrated Jan. 29, 1896. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1855, and that of S.T.D. from Madison university in 1859. His published works include: *Young Man's Friend* (2 series, 1849–59); *The Burman Apostle* (1850); *Lectures to Young Men; Europa* (1851); *Angel Whispers* (1853); *Heroines of the Missionary Enterprise* (1854); *City Side* (1854); *Young Woman's Friend* (1855); *The Percy Family*, afterward called *Our Travelling Party* (5 vols., 1858); *Waiting at the Cross* (1859); *Walter's Tour in the East* (6 vols., 1861); *Rip Van Winkle's Travels* (3 vols., 1882); and *Saxenhurst; a Story of the Old World and New* (1896). He died at Cottage City, Mass., July 26, 1896.

EDDY, Frank Marion, representative, was born in Pleasant Grove, Minn., April 1, 1856; son of Richard and Mary Eliza (Sandborn) Eddy; grandson of Richard and Susannah Eddy and of Gilman J. and Mary E. Sandborn, and a descendant of Samuel Eddy. He attended and taught school until 1882, when he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific railroad company as a land examiner. In 1884 he was elected clerk of the district court of Pope county, and later was appointed court reporter of the 16th judicial district. He was a Republican representative from Minnesota in the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1895–1901.

EDDY, Henry Turner, educator, was born in Stoughton, Mass., June 9, 1844; son of Henry and Sarah Hayward (Torrey) Eddy; grandson of Thomas Eddy of New Britain, Conn., and of Turner Torrey of Brockton, Mass., and a descendant of Charles Eddy of New Britain, Conn. He was graduated from Yale, A.B. 1867, and Ph.B., 1868. He was instructor in field work in engineering at the Sheffield scientific school, Yale, 1867–68, and instructor in mathematics and Latin in the University of East Tennessee, 1868–69. In 1869 he accepted the position of adjunct professor of mathematics and civil engineering in Cornell university, resigning in 1873 to become associate professor of mathematics in the College of New Jersey. Cornell university conferred upon him the degree of C.E. in 1870, and that of Ph.D. in 1872 for advanced work in mathematics. In 1874 he was appointed to the chair of mathematics, civil engineering and astronomy in the University of Cincinnati, being dean of

the academic faculty, 1874–77, and 1884–88. He was vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science for section A in 1884. In 1890 he resigned his chair in the University of Cincinnati to accept the presidency of Rose polytechnic institute, Terre Haute, Ind., which office he held until 1894, when he became professor of engineering and mechanics in the University of Minnesota. He was president of the Society for the promotion of engineering education in 1896. He received the degree of LL.D. from Center college in 1892. He published *Analytical Geometry* (1874); *Researches in Graphical Statics* (1878); *Thermodynamics* (1879); *Neue Constructionen aus der Graphischen Statik* (1880); *Maximum Stresses under Concentrated Loads* (1890); and many contributions to scientific journals.

EDDY, James, engraver, was born at Providence, R.I., May 29, 1806; son of Benjamin and Sarah (James) Eddy, and descended from William Eddye, vicar of St. Dunstan's church, Cranbrook, England, whose two sons, John and Samuel, came to Plymouth in 1630. James Eddy was educated in the common schools and early showed talent in the use of the pen and fine tools, making when a lad of fourteen a copy of a bank-bill, which was so accurate that an experienced shopkeeper thought it genuine until told by the boy that he had made it. He became a skilful engraver, and also showed ability in fine drawings for architectural purposes, in original portraiture and in copying paintings. Early in life he went to Paris to purchase a set of engraver's tools, and while there visited the art galleries and conceived an idea that good copies of famous paintings would sell readily at profitable prices in America. He invested his funds in that way, and the venture resulted in many subsequent trips abroad for pictures, the engravings finding large sales in the principal cities of the United States. His religious feeling and his desire to further the interests of rational thought, led him to build a chapel on land adjoining his homestead property in Providence, and by his will he left in trust a fund for the support of non-sectarian devotional services therein. This chapel was dedicated by him "To God, to Truth, and to all that ennobles Humanity," and was opened for public and permanent use, Dec. 1,

1889. His writings were edited and published under the title *Thoughts on Religion and Morality* (1891). He died in Providence, R.I., May 18, 1838.

EDDY, Mary Baker Glover, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, was born in Bow, near Concord, N.H., in 1827; daughter of Mark and Abigail (Ambrose) Baker. Among her ancestors she numbered Gen. John MacNeil of New Hampshire, a hero of the battle of Lundy's Lane; Sir John MacNeil of Scotland, British ambassador to Persia, and Gen. Henry Knox, the Revolutionary officer. Mary M. Baker (her maiden name including the initial "M," afterward discarded) was educated at the Ipswich seminary, her first instructor in the higher branches being Mrs. Sarah J. Bodwell Lane. Her next teacher was Mr. Courser of Sanborton Bridge academy. She subsequently came under the training of Professor Sanborn and that of her brother, the Hon. Albert Baker. She became proficient in natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, rhetoric, moral science, and the Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French languages. She was baptized as an infant by the Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, pastor of the First Congregational church, Concord, N.H., of which her parents were devout members. She was received as a member of the Congregational Trinitarian church at Tilton, N.H., to which place her parents removed when she was a child, in 1839, and was a member of that church, 1839–79. On being questioned as to her belief respecting the faith as taught by the Congregational Trinitarian denomination, she declined to accept the doctrine of foreordination and predestination as given in the catechism, but was accepted to membership notwithstanding this avowed heresy. In 1843 she was married to Col. George W. Glover of Charleston, S.C. About this time she began to study and experiment in curing diseases by the homœopathic system and became a convert to the method, practising it for several years, but did not take a diploma as she could not combine with the science of healing the practice of surgery on account of her aversion to the dissecting room. At that time women were not eligible to admission to medical societies or to the profession as regular practitioners, and this limitation was one of the causes of her demanding the right to the administration of the art of healing by women as well as men. In 1866 she discovered Christian Science and formulated her theory as applied to healing disease and practised it with marked success when in 1867 she determined to teach The Science of Mind Healing and received her first pupil. The Rev. Theodore C. Platt, pastor of the Congregational church, Tilton, N.H., under date of Jan. 13, 1875, after Mrs. Eddy had left the state and when she had confessed to him the enlarge-

ment of her spiritual sense in the direction of her alleged discovery of the power of Christianity to heal the sick, and after she had submitted to him copies of her published work for examination, gave her the letter of dismissal worded as follows: "This certifies that Mrs. Mary M. Glover is a member of this church in good and regular standing. At her own request she is dismissed from this church and recommended to any evangelical church in Lynn. When received there, her particular connection with us will cease." Finding numerous converts to Christian Science she established in 1881 the Massachusetts metaphysical college in Boston and there personally taught the Science "that translates Mind, God, to mortals." Her pupils rapidly increased and in 1898 numbered several thousand, and the annual income from the college became $40,000. The first Christian Scientist association was founded by her in 1876 and the National Christian Scientist association in 1886. After the death of Colonel Glover, Mrs. Glover was married in 1877, to Dr. Asa G. Eddy, of Chelsea, Mass. He died in 1882. In 1878 Mrs. Eddy accepted a call to the Baptist Tabernacle pulpit, Boston, where she preached with great success to crowded houses until her own church "The First Church of Christ, Scientist," was organized in 1879. In 1894 the church built upon a lot in Boston, presented to them by Mrs. Eddy, and estimated to have been worth $40,000, a church edifice that cost over $200,000. It was known as the "Mother church" of the organization, a testimonial to "Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science," and she was made pastor emeritus of the church. In 1898 Mrs. Eddy gave to the church in London $1000, built a Christian Science hall in Concord, N.H., at a cost of about $20,000, and donated to trustees for the purpose of building a Church of Christ, Scientist, in that city, $100,000. She conveyed to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass., besides the lot, the real estate of the Christian Science publishing society, valued at $22,000, and the literary publications of the society and all moneys and assets thereof, estimated to be worth $50,000. Mrs. Eddy was made a life member of the Society for the prevention of cruelty

The First Church of Christ, Scientist.

to children, Boston, Mass.; of the Society for the prevention of vice, New York city; of the Victorian institute, London, England, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1883 she established the *Christian Science Journal* and for several years was its proprietor and editor. She is the author of: *Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures*, the authorized text-book of the denomination (1875); *Retrospection and Introspection* (1891); *Unity of Good and Unreality of Evil* (1887); *People's Idea of God* (1886); *Christian Healing* (1886); *Rudimental Divine Science* (1891); *No and Yes* (1891); *Christ and Christmas:* an illustrated poem (1893); *Pulpit and Press* (1895); *Church Manual of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.* (1895); *Miscellaneous Writings* (1897); *Christian Science versus Pantheism* (1898). She is also author of the tenets of the Church of Christ, Scientist.

EDDY, Norman, representative, was born in Scipio, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1810. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and practised in Mishawaka, Ind., until 1847, when he removed to South Bend, Ind., and began the practice of law. He was elected a state senator in 1850, and was a representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55. He was appointed by President Pierce district attorney for Minnesota in 1855, and was commissioner of the Indian trust lands in Kansas in 1856–57. He served in the civil war as colonel of the 48th Indiana regiment, which he had organized, 1861–63, being wounded in the battle of Iuka Miss. He was collector of internal revenue, 1865–70, and secretary of state of Indiana 1870–72. He died at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28, 1872.

EDDY, Richard, clergyman and author, was born in Providence, R.I., June 21, 1828; son of Richard and Martha (James) Eddy; grandson of William and Huldah (Albro) Eddy, and a descendant of William Eddy, rector of Church of St. Dustan, Cranbrook, England, from 1591 to 1616. He was apprenticed to the trade of bookbinding and was so employed from 1843 to 1848, when he removed to Clinton, N.Y., and studied for the ministry. He was ordained a Universalist clergyman in 1850 and was pastor in Rome, N.Y., 1851–54; Buffalo, N.Y., 1855; Philadelphia, Pa., 1856, and Canton, N.Y., 1857–61. He was chaplain of the 60th N.Y. regiment, 1861–63; pastor in Philadelphia, Pa., 1863–68, and librarian of the Pennsylvania historical society, 1864–68. In 1868 he became pastor of the Universalist church in Franklin, Mass., where he remained until 1870. He was pastor at Gloucester, Mass., 1870–77; Akron, Ohio, 1880; Melrose, Mass., 1881–89, and Chatham, Mass., from 1889. In 1877 he was elected president of the Universalist historical society; was editor of the *Universalist Quarterly*

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Review, 1884–91; and became editor of the *Universalist Register* in 1887. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Tufts college in 1883. He is the author of: *History of the 60th Regiment New York State Volunteers* (1864); *Universalism in America, 1636–1886* (2 vols., 1884–86); *Alcohol in History* (1887); *Alcohol in Society* (1888); *Universalism in Gloucester, Mass., 1774–1874* (1892); *History of Universalism, A.D., 120–1890*, vol. X., American Church history series (1894), and numerous sermons and addresses.

EDDY, Samuel, representative, was born in Johnston, R.I., March 31, 1769; son of Richard and Martha (Comstock) Eddy. His first American ancestor, who immigrated to Plymouth in 1630, was the son of the Rev. William Eddy, vicar of Crainbrook, county of Kent, England. Samuel was graduated from Brown university as salutatorian in 1787, and was admitted to the bar in 1790. On Feb. 28, 1790, he was appointed a delegate to the state convention which decided to adopt the constitution of the United States. He began practice in Providence, R.I., and was clerk of the Rhode Island superior court, 1790–94; clerk of the general assembly, 1793; member of the committee to collect and revise the state laws, 1794, and secretary of state of Rhode Island, 1798–1819. He was a representative in the 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1819–25. In May, 1826, he was elected fifth justice of the supreme judicial court of Rhode Island, and in 1827 became chief justice, holding the office until June, 1835. He was a fellow of Brown university, 1805–39, and secretary of the corporation, 1806–29. He was a corresponding member of the Massachusetts historical society. Brown conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1801. He published: *Scripture Its Own Interpreter in Relation to the Character of Christ* (1818), and *Reasons Offered for His Opinions, to the First Baptist Church in Providence, from which he was Compelled to Withdraw for Heterodoxy* (1818). He died in Providence, R.I., Feb. 2, 1839.

EDDY, Thomas, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1758; son of James and Mary (Darragh) Eddy who immigrated to America in 1753 and settled in Philadelphia. In 1771 he was apprenticed to a tanner in Burlington, N.J., and in 1779 removed to New York city, where he became a merchant. He was married in 1782 to Hannah Hartshorne of Philadelphia, and in 1788 removed to Philadelphia, returning to New York city in 1791, where he accumulated a large fortune. In 1796 with Gen. Philip Schuyler he drew up a bill for establishing a penitentiary system in the state of New York, and on the passage of the bill he was appointed to supervise the construction of the state prison in New York city, where he introduced single cells. On the completion of the prison he became its director and agent, and in 1801 published "An Account of the State Prison of New York." In 1798 he was elected one of the governors of the state hospital and in 1795 secured from the state legislature an appropriation to the hospital of $10,000 a year for four years, which he succeeded in having extended indefinitely. In 1798 he visited the Six Nations of Indians in behalf of the Society of Friends. He was active in organizing the New York Bible society in 1806, and the American Bible society in 1816. In 1810 he urged the extension of canal navigation, which resulted in the Erie canal, the construction of which was begun on July 4, 1817. In 1815 he helped to found the Bloomingdale insane asylum and in 1823 aided in establishing the House of refuge in New York city. See *Life of Thomas Eddy* by Samuel L. Knapp (1834). He died in New York city, Sept. 16, 1827.

EDDY, William Abner, inventor, was born in New York city, Jan. 28, 1850; son of the Rev. Dr. Herman J. and Amanda (Doubleday) Eddy; grandson of Seth and Milicent (Huggins) Eddy, and of Ulysses F. and Hester (Donnelly) Doubleday; and a descendant from John Alden of the *Mayflower*, and from Samuel Eddy, who arrived in America in 1630. He pursued a preparatory course in Chicago university, 1868–69, and then engaged in business in Syracuse, N. Y., devoting his leisure to reading, giving preference to books relating to the natural sciences. He removed to New York in 1873,

William A Eddy.

where he was employed in the export business and continued his scientific investigations. He joined the New York press club in 1886 and became a contributor to the daily journals. He was married in 1887, to Cynthia S. Huggins. He began his experiments in kite-flying as a boy, and connected with the amusement a study of meteorological phenomena, in which science he became an expert. He was appointed by the U.S. signal service as voluntary observer to investigate the phenomena attending tornadoes in 1884, and was continued in that branch of service. His first experiments made public were those of temperature taken at different altitudes, by means of kites, Feb. 4, 1891; obtaining a spark from a kite wire, Oct. 8, 1892; first mile of altitude, Nov. 7, 1893; the first kite flown in rain and penetrating low running rain

clouds, Nov. 4, 1893; the first mid-air kite photograph in the western hemisphere, May 30, 1895; first in New York, Sept. 25, 1895; first in Boston, Aug. 26, 1896; first in Philadelphia, May 15, 1897; first in Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, 1897; first kite telephone message, Dec. 5, 1896; first simultaneous mid-air kite, double photograph, June 6, 1897; first aerial camera-obscura, Aug. 15, 1897; first kite photograph of Reading, Pa., June 8, 1898; first of Statue of Liberty, New York harbor, Oct. 27, 1898; first simultaneous kite-temperature taken at New York and Bayonne, N.J., April 9, 1898, with Henry L. Allen operating the kites at Bayonne; first kite sustained U.S. flag illumined by colored fire attached to kite cable near the flag, April 30, 1898, and first kite electric test of air surrounding statue of Liberty, New York harbor, Nov. 1, 1898. In 1898 he had made seven inventions in the line of his experiments. In June, 1898, he succeeded in taking an excellent photograph of a burning building from an elevation of five hundred feet directly over the conflagration. This demonstrated the use of kite photography in war to determine the enemy's position or strength. On June 17, 1898, he produced an artificial "shooting star" by elevating a lantern with a kite 900 feet, and then, by a jar, detaching the lantern, letting it slide along the line down to the earth. He also displayed colored lights at a great height and originated a code of signals for use at sea or on the battle-field. In August, 1899, in a series of experiments at Stamford, Conn., he demonstrated that the minimum of electric tension was to be found within a radius of half a mile of a mountain peak.

EDES, Henry Herbert, genealogist, was born in Charlestown, Mass., March 29, 1849; great[2] grandson of Thomas Edes whose brother Benjamin Edes, editor of the Boston *Gazette*, 1755–98, was the member of the "Sons of Liberty," at whose home the "Boston tea party" met Dec. 16, 1773, and at whose printing office they put on their disguises as Indians. Thomas Edes's nephew, Peter Edes, was a prisoner in the Boston jail from June 19 to Oct. 6, 1775, and his journal with the list of prisoners taken with him to the jail after the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, was published in 1837. Henry Herbert was educated in the schools of Charlestown, Mass., and became a merchant in Boston in 1865. He was elected a member of the New England historic, genealogical society, Jan. 1, 1868; a life member in 1871; was assistant treasurer, 1869–70; a member of the *Register* club, 1870–74, and a member of the publication committee, 1873–76, and after 1877. He was elected a fellow of the American antiquarian society; treasurer of the Colonial society of Massachusetts; a member of the executive committee of the Boston civil service reform association in 1881; member of the American historical association; of the Massachusetts reform club; of the Maine, Rhode Island and Wisconsin historical societies, and of the Essex institute. He undertook arranging the *Charlestown Archives from 1829 to 1847* in 1869 which completed fill 120 volumes. He is the author of *Harvard Church at Charlestown, 1815–79* (1879); *Connecticut Colonial Documents; Memorial of Josiah Barker of Charlestown* (1871); and *Charlestown Historic Points* (1875); edited Wyman's *Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown* (1879); and wrote Vol. II. of Foote's *Annals of King's Chapel, Boston*, and the chapters on Charlestown in *The Memorial History of Boston* (1880–81).

EDES, Richard Sullivan, clergyman, was born in Providence, R.I., April 24, 1810; son of Henry and Catharine C. (May) Edes; grandson of Edward and Elizabeth Edes, and of John and Abigail May, and a direct descendant of John Edes, who settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1655, and married Mary Tufts. He was graduated from Brown university in 1830 and entered Harvard law school. In 1831 he changed to the divinity school where he was graduated in 1834. He was ordained a Unitarian minister in 1836 and was pastor at Eastport, Maine, 1836–43, and at Bolton, Mass., 1843–48. In 1848 he resigned his pastorate, but continued to reside in Bolton, occasionally preaching, but devoting most of his time to farming, literary work and to historical and genealogical research. He was a member of the school committee and town clerk during many years. He was married in 1837 to Mary, daughter of Jerome and Mary (Thaxter) Cushing. He was joint author of: *Genealogy of the Descendants of John May* (1878); and editor of *Journal and Letters Relative to Two Journeys to the Ohio Country in 1788 and 1789, made by Colonel John May, with a Biographical Sketch* (1873). He died at Bolton, Mass., Aug. 26, 1877.

EDES, Robert Thaxter, physician, was born in Eastport, Maine, Sept. 23, 1838; son of Richard Sullivan and Mary (Cushing) Edes. He was graduated from Harvard in arts in 1858 and in medicine in 1861. On Sept. 10, 1861, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy and ordered to the navy yard at Brooklyn. In December he was ordered to the mortar flotilla under Commander D. D. Porter and took part in the bombardment of the forts below New Orleans. His commission in the regular service was dated Jan. 26, 1862. His vessels participated in the first attack on Vicksburg and in the siege of Port Hudson. In August, 1863, he was transferred to the *Black Hawk*, the flag-ship of Admiral Porter in the Mississippi squadron. He was stationed at the naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass., from July 14, 1864, to May 13, 1865, receiving promotion to

the rank of passed assistant surgeon, May 8, 1865. He resigned from the navy, June 1, 1865, and in August sailed for Germany spending some time in medical study, mostly in Vienna. Returning to Boston in February, 1866, he began practice in Dorchester, but removed to Hingham, Mass., June 26, 1866. He was married in April, 1867, to Elizabeth Townsend, daughter of Calvin W. Clark of Boston. His wife died in 1877, leaving four children. In 1881 he was married to Anna C., daughter of William H. Richardson of Dorchester. In 1868 he received a prize from the Massachusetts medical association for an essay on the "Part taken by Nature and Time in the Cure of Diseases." In May, 1869, he received from the New York academy of medicine the O'Reilly prize of $600 for an essay on the "Sympathetic Nervous System." He removed to Roxbury, Mass., and in 1870 was appointed assistant professor of materia medica in Harvard, becoming full professor in 1875. In 1884 he was appointed Jackson professor of clinical medicine. He removed to Boston in 1882, and in 1886 having resigned his chair at Harvard and his position at the Boston city hospital, he removed to Washington, D.C. He was visiting physician to the Garfield memorial hospital. In 1891 he returned to Boston and was the resident physician of the Adams nervine asylum at Jamaica Plain until September, 1897. He was elected a member of the American academy of arts and sciences; of the Philosophical society of Washington; of several medical societies in Boston; of the American medical association; of the Massachusetts medical society, before which he gave the Shattuck lecture in 1895; of the American neurological association, of the committee of revision and publication of the 1890 edition of the *United States Pharmacopœia;* a companion of the Loyal Legion, and was one of the founders of the Association of American physicians. He is the author of *A Therapeutic Handbook of the United States Pharmacopœia* (1883); *Therapeutics and Materia Medica* (1887); and numerous contributions to medical journals.

EDGAR, William C., editor, was born in La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 21, 1856; son of Joseph C. and Lucy (Dorey) Edgar. He was educated in the schools of St. Louis, Mo., and in 1882 he connected himself with *The Northwestern Miller,* a flour milling journal in Minneapolis, Minn., becoming its editor and manager in 1886. In 1891 he organized and superintended a relief supply for the famine-stricken peasants of Russia, and prevailed upon the millers of America to send a shipload of flour to Libau, the delivery and distribution of which he personally superintended. In recognition of this service he received a gold flagon from the Emperor of Russia. He was president of the Minneapolis club in 1899.

EDGERTON, Alonzo Jay, jurist, was born near Rome, N.Y., June 7, 1827. His first ancestor in America settled at Norwich, Conn., about 1642. Two of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary war. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1850 and engaged in teaching for a short time. He was admitted to the bar and removed to Minnesota, where he was a member of the state legislature, 1858–59, and again 1877–78, and a presidential elector in 1876. He recruited Company B, 10th Minnesota infantry, serving as its captain throughout the Indian campaign in Dakota, 1862–63, and in February, 1864, he was commissioned colonel and commanded the 67th U.S. colored infantry in Louisiana. His regiment was consolidated with the 65th colored in 1865, and he was brevetted brigadier-general and commanded the district of Baton Rouge, 1865–67. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in February, 1867. He was railroad commissioner of Minnesota, 1871–74, and in March, 1881, was appointed by Governor Hubbard U.S. senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Windom, who had been made secretary of the treasury in President Garfield's cabinet. In December, 1881, he was appointed chief justice of the territory of Dakota. He was president of the South Dakota constitutional conventions of 1885 and 1889, and when the state was admitted to the union he was appointed U.S. district judge for South Dakota. He was for two years a regent of the University of South Dakota. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan university in 1891, and also from the University of South Dakota. He was married, Oct. 8, 1850, to Sarah Curtis of New Britain, Conn. He died at Sioux Falls, S.D., Aug. 10, 1896.

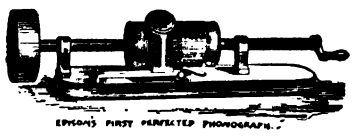
EDGERTON, Joseph Ketchum, representative, was born in Chazee, Vt., Feb. 16, 1818. He removed to Plattsburg, N.Y., where he attended school. He went to New York city in 1835 where he took a clerkship in a law office and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1844, and formed a law partnership with Gov. Samuel Bigger. He became president of the then almost insolvent Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, and secured its prosperity by combining it with three other lines, under the corporate name of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, of which he was elected vice-president. He was a Democratic representative from Indiana in the 38th congress, 1863–65. He was president of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company, 1866–71, and in the latter year organized the Fort Wayne steel plow works, of which he ultimately became sole owner. He was a trustee of Fort Wayne medical college, and president of the board in 1879. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1893.

EDGREN, August Hjalmar, educator, was born in Wermland, Sweden, Oct. 18, 1840; son of Axel and Mathilda (Berger) Edgren. He was prepared for college at Carlstad, Sweden, was graduated from the Lyceum of Stockholm to the University of Upsala, 1858; from the Royal military school of Sweden in 1860; from Cornell university, New York, Ph.B., in 1871, and from Yale, Ph.D., in 1874. He was 2d lieutenant in the 99th N.Y. volunteers, 1861–62; 1st lieutenant and staff officer, 1862–63; 2d lieutenant, Royal regiment of Wermland, Sweden, 1863–70; adjutant, 1869–70; teacher of modern languages, St. Quentin, France, 1867–68; instructor in French and German at Yale, 1873–80; acted as W. D. Whitney's substitute at Yale, 1878–79, in teaching Sanskrit and linguistics; was docent in Sanskrit, University of Lund, Sweden, 1880–85; professor of modern languages, University of Nebraska, 1885–91; professor of Germanic languages and rector, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, 1891–93; and professor of romance languages and dean of the graduate school, University of Nebraska, from 1893. He was elected to membership in the American oriental society in 1876; in the American philological association in 1880; in the American modern language association in 1886; in the Royal society of arts and sciences, Gothenburg, in 1890, and was chosen president of the society in 1893. He was married in 1880 to Marianne Steendorff of Copenhagen. His published works consist of numerous contributions to Sanskrit, Indo-European, and special Romance and Germanic philology; various text-books on Sanskrit, German, English, French, Italian and Spanish; works (in Swedish) on American literature, with translations, Longfellow, translated, *American Schools and Colleges; Mexican Travels and Antiquities; Poems* (2 vols.); and many literary essays and translations from Sanskrit.

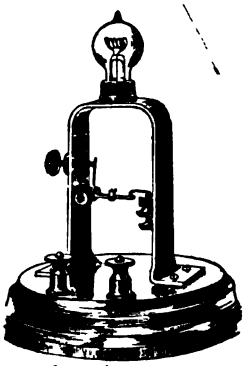
EDHOLM, Mary Gow Charlton, reformer, was born in Freeport, Ill., Oct. 28, 1854; daughter of James Bovard and Lucy (Gow) Charlton, and granddaughter of John Loudon and Mary (Murdock) Gow. She was graduated at Monmouth (Ill.) college in 1874, and at once began to contribute articles on woman suffrage and temperance to periodicals. In 1878 she was married to Osborn L. Edholm, a journalist. She continued her work, writing for the *Phrenological Journal*, the *Christian Instructor* and other papers, and editing a daily temperance column in the *Omaha News*. In 1886 she removed to Oakland, Cal., and shortly afterward was elected official reporter and superintendent of the California Woman's Christian Temperance Union. At the Boston convention of the World's W.C.T.U., in 1891, she was appointed superintendent of press, and in less than two years published several hundred columns of original matter in over 1000 newspapers. In 1891 she was appointed reporter of the Florence Crittenden missions. At the international federation of women's press clubs at Boston, Mass., in 1891, Mrs. Edholm was made secretary. At the World's W.C.T.U. convention in London in 1895 she was appointed by Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset as the superintendent of the newly created department Florence Crittenden missions. After that time she prosecuted rescue mission work, mostly by public addresses, throughout the United States and in parts of England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and Canada. She was for some time editor of *The Christian Home*, Oakland, Cal., and is the author of: *Traffic in Girls, and Florence Crittenden Missions*, which had a large sale. In 1894 Mrs. Edholm began to speak on *The Traffic in Girls* and in three years her meetings resulted in raising $25,000 for rescue mission work.

EDISON, Thomas Alva, inventor, was born in Milan, Erie county, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1847; son of Samuel and Nancy (Elliott) Edison. On the paternal side he descended from Dutch ancestors, who came from Amsterdam to the new world in 1737, and settled in New York where John Edison, the great-grandfather of Thomas was a banker. His maternal ancestry was Scotch. He attended school for a few months only, being educated at home by his mother, a women of superior ability and attainments. The boy was an apt scholar, showing preference for historical and scientific subjects. In 1854 his father removed to Port Huron, Mich., where at the age of twelve the son engaged in various commercial enterprises in which he employed other boys, working himself as newsboy on a train running to Detroit. He occupied his leisure hours while in Detroit in reading and in studying qualitative analysis, making his experiments in a baggage car of the Grand Trunk railway, in which he also established a miniature printing-office, where he set up and printed *The Weekly Herald*, the paper being written and issued by him without assistance. The *Herald* had been published for forty weeks, and had a subscription list of nearly five hundred, when the young experimenter upset a bottle of phosphorus and set the car on fire. He

thus lost the use of his improvised laboratory. He soon afterward obtained the monopoly of the news business on the Grand Trunk railway and employed several boys to act as assistants. During this time he took every occasion to watch the operations of the telegraph at the various stations and soon constructed a telegraph between his father's house in Port Huron and that of a neighbor. He was rewarded for his bravery in rescuing the child of a telegraph operator from the track in front of a moving train, by lessons on the keyboard, and he gave up the news business to become an itinerant telegrapher. He worked in the various larger cities of the United States and Canada, meanwhile devoting himself to the study of electrical science, then little understood. At this time he invented, while working in New Orleans, La., the automatic repeater, and in 1864 he conceived the idea which he afterward perfected of the system of duplex and vibratory telegraphy. While in Boston, Mass., operating the New York wire, he continued his experiments, but not till 1872, after he had been in New York city for one year, did he put his duplex telegraph in practical operation. He was made superintendent of the Gold & Stock telegraph company through an incident demonstrating his skill. He wandered, a stranger, into the operating room of the company and readily repaired the apparatus with which they sent out stock quotations, thus securing his position. He afterward invented the printing telegraph for stock quotations and sold his patent to the company for $40,000. He manufactured his instruments in Newark, N.J., till 1876, meanwhile making about fifty separate inventions and improvements in telegraphic communication. He then removed his works and laboratory to Menlo Park, N.J., devoting his whole time to scientific research, especially to the perfection of his incandescent light, to electric motors for street cars and to the construction of the telephone, experiments with which led to the invention of the phonograph. He exhibited his first phonograph at the Paris exposition of 1878 and afterward sold his patent for $1,000,000. At Paris in 1881 his electrical display included lighting by incandescent lamps, the disc dynamo-electric machine, the microtosimeter, the oderscope and the electromonograph. He made a similar display at the Crystal Palace, London, and in various exhibitions in America. Having outgrown the laboratory at Menlo Park, he removed in 1885 to Llewellyn Park, N.J., where he erected an extensive private laboratory, the largest in the world. He organized manufacturing plants at Harrison, N.J., Schenectady, N.Y., Sherbrooke, Conn., and lesser ones at other points where he manufactured lamps, motors, dynamos, telephones, etc. In 1889 the Edison general electric company was formed with a capital stock of $12,000,000, controlling the Edison patents. In 1889 he expended over $100,000 in preparing his exhibit at the Paris exposition and at its close he was created a commander of the Legion of honor. Union college conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D. in 1887. His principal inventions include: The duplex and quadruplex telegraph, sending various messages in opposite directions over the same wire, which he sold to the Western Union telegraph company for $30,000, and which the company reported had up to 1879 saved them over $14,000,000; the quadruple autographic, harmonic, multiplex, automatic and phonoplex telegraphs; telegraphing from moving trains without the use of a special wire; the carbon rheostat; the pressure or carbon relay; the Edison dynamo; the pyro-magnetic motor; the pyro-magnetic generator; the simeter; the odoroscope; the Edison microphone; the incandescent lamp; the Edison meter; the weight volt-meter; the Edison electric pen; the Edison mimeograph; the Edison vote recorder; the magnetic ore-separator; the magnetic bridge; the dead-beat galvanometer; the phonometer; the Edison-Sims torpedo boat; the phonograph; telephone transmitters; the electro-motograph; the motograph receiver; the telephnograph; the magnaphone; the check battery; the kinetoscope; the vitoscope, and the fluorescope. On the lists in the patent office at Washington in 1895, 600 inventions were credited to his name. He had to defend his patents in innumerable lawsuits and injunctions and only succeeded in sustaining his patent for the incandescent light by the favorable decision of the U.S. supreme court handed down, Nov 11, 1895. In 1896 he publicly declared that he would have been at least $600,000 better off if he had never taken out a patent or defended one, and that all the money he ever made was made by manufacturing his inventions or in their practical use. In 1896 he established in the village of Edison, N.J., in the very centre of an iron deposit sufficient to supply the needs of the United States for half a century, a plant



EDISON'S FIRST PERFECTED PHONOGRAPH.



EDISON'S FIRST LAMP.

EDISON

for the magnetic separation of iron from the rock with which it is associated in the mines, the process being purely automatic. He first invented a crusher capable of reducing ten tons of rock to dust every minute; he then invented apparatus whereby the iron ore was separated from the dust

EDISONS STEAM-SHOVEL FOR MINING IRON ORE.

by means of a magnet, and after six months' trial was able to compress this iron ore dust into brisquettes easily handled and transported to the blast furnace. He had this vast plant in active operation in the summer of 1897. He was married in 1873 to Mary G. Stillwell, who had been for a time an employee in his establishment in Newark, N.J. *The Life and Inventions of Thomas A. Edison*, by Dixon, was published in 1894.

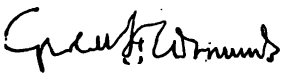
EDMANDS, John, librarian, was born in Framingham, Mass., Feb. 1, 1820; son of Jonathan and Lucy (Nourse) Edmands; grandson of Jonathan and Hannah Edmands; and a descendant of Walter Edmands, who came from England and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1639. He was graduated from Yale, 1847, taught one year at Rocky Mount, N.C., and studied at the Yale divinity school, 1848–51. He was librarian for the Society of brothers in unity at Yale, 1846–47, and assistant in the Yale college library, 1851–56. He published in 1847: *Subjects for Debates with Reference to Authorities*, out of which germ was evolved Poole's *Index to Periodicals*, and in June, 1856, he became chief librarian in the Mercantile library, Philadelphia. He prepared bibliographies of *Dies Iræ* and of *Junius*, and a list of historical prose fiction, and edited the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Mercantile Library from 1882. He is the author of frequent contributions to the *Library Journal*.

EDMOND, William, representative, was born in South Britain, Conn., Sept. 28, 1755. He was graduated from Yale in 1777, and served in the Revolutionary war. He was licensed to practice law and settled at Newtown, Conn., acquiring a high reputation at the bar. He was repeatedly elected to state offices and was a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. He was a representative in the 5th and 6th congresses, 1797–1801. He died in Newtown, Conn., Aug. 1, 1838.

EDMONDS, Francis Williams, painter, was born at Hudson, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1806. He attended school until fifteen years of age, when he found employment in a bank in New York city. He devoted his leisure hours to art and in 1827 was admitted as a pupil to the newly organized National academy of design. In 1830 he was elected cashier of a bank in Hudson, N.Y., and later accepted a similar position in New York city. In 1835 he sent a picture entitled "Sammy, the Tailor," to the National academy under the name of F. Williams. He was made an associate national academician in 1838 and an academician in 1840. He subsequently studied in Europe, and from 1860 to 1863 was secretary of the American banknote company. He was one of the founders of the New York gallery of fine arts, and was at one time city chamberlain of New York. His more important pictures include: *Dominie Sampson* (1837); *The Penny Paper* (1839); *Sparkling* (1840); *Vesuvius and Florence* (1844); *Commodore Trunion* (1846); *The Sleepy Student* (1846); *Trial of Patience* (1848); *The Speculator* (1852); *Taking the Census* (1854); *The Thirsty Drover* (1856); *Bargaining* (1858); *The New Bonnet* (1859); *Barnyard* (1860); *Sewing Girl* (1861); *Grinding the Scythe* (1861); and *Mechanic* (1862). He died at Bronxville, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1863.

EDMONDS, John Worth, jurist, was born in Hudson, N.Y., March 13, 1799. He was graduated from Union college in 1816, and in 1820 became a practising lawyer in his native city where he served as mayor and as chief engineer of the fire department. He gained promotion in the state militia to the rank of colonel. He was recorder of the state under appointment by Gov. De Witt Clinton. He was a member of the assembly of the state in 1831, a state senator 1832–36, Indian commissioner, 1836–38, and in 1841 removed from Hudson to New York city, where he continued the practice of law. He was an inspector of the Sing Sing state prison, 1843, and founded there a prison reform association, through which, among other radical reforms, corporal punishment was abolished, a system of rewards for good conduct inaugurated and measures instituted for the care of convicts after the expiration of their term of service. He was a judge of the circuit court under the old constitution, 1845–47; a member of the state supreme court, 1847–52, and an associate judge of the court of appeals of the state, 1852–53. He became a convert to spiritualism in 1851, and published in connection with Dr. George M. Dexter *Spiritualism* (1853–55) and individually from a London publishing house, *Letters and Tracts on Spiritualism* (1874). He also published *Report of Select Law Cases* (1868). He died in New York city, April 5, 1874.

EDMUNDS, George Franklin, senator, was born in Richmond, Vt., Feb. 1, 1828; son of Ebenezer and Naomi (Briggs) Edmunds. He received a limited public school training, continuing his studies under a private tutor, and pursued a course in law in the office of his brother-in-law, A. B. Maynard, and with Smalley & Phelps, in Burlington, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and removed to Burlington in 1851. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1854–59, being speaker of the house, 1857–59; was a state senator, 1861–62, and during both terms was chairman of the judiciary committee and president *pro tempore* of the senate. Governor Dillingham appointed him to the seat in the U.S. senate made vacant by the death of Senator Foote, and he took the oath of office, April 5, 1866. He was elected U.S. senator for the remainder of the term of Senator Foote by the legislature of Vermont and was re-elected in 1868, 1872, 1880 and 1886, serving 1866–91. He was a member and (except two years, when the Democrats controlled the senate) chairman of the judiciary committee, was prominent in the impeachment of President Johnson, supported President Grant's administration, assisted in the passage of the reconstruction measures, devised the electoral commission bill of 1877, and served as a member of the commission on the part of the senate. He was the constructor and chief supporter of the anti-polygamy bill. He was president *pro tempore* of the U.S. senate during Arthur's administration. His name was prominently before the Republican national convention of 1880, where he received thirty-four votes on the first ballot for the nomination for president, and again in 1884 when he received ninety-three votes on the first ballot. In 1886 he led his party in the senate in its effort to force President Cleveland to show cause for his removals from office. He framed a second anti-polygamy bill in 1887, similar to the original Edmunds act. At the close of the 51st congress he resigned his seat in the senate and was succeeded by Redfield Proctor of Proctor, Vt.



EDMUNDS, James Madison, postmaster, was born in Niagara county, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1810; son of Robert Edmunds, and descended from the Edmunds family of New England. He received a good school training and was a teacher in various schools in New York state, 1826–31. He removed to Washtenaw county, Mich., with his parents in 1831, and became a merchant in Ypsilanti. He was a school inspector, a member of the state senate, 1840–41; a state representative, 1846; and was defeated as a Whig candidate for governor of Michigan, in 1847. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1851; was chairman of Republican state central committee, 1855–61; removed to Detroit in 1853; was comptroller of the city, 1857–61; commissioner of the U.S. land office, Washington, D.C., 1861–66; postmaster of the U.S. senate, 1866–69, and postmaster of Washington city, 1869–97. He was president of the national council of the union league of America, 1862–69, and president of the Michigan soldiers' relief association, 1861–66. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1879.

EDMUNDS, Paul Carrington, representative, was born in Halifax county, Va., Nov. 1, 1836. He studied three years at the University of Virginia, and was graduated in law at William and Mary college. He practised his profession in Jefferson city, Mo., 1857–58; returned to Virginia in 1858, and engaged in agriculture near Houston, Halifax county. He was a state senator, 1881–89; served as delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1884, and was a representative from the 6th Virginia district in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889–95. He died at Houston, Va., March 12, 1899.

EDSALL, Samuel Cook, missionary bishop of North Dakota and 186th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Dixon, Ill., March 4, 1860. His first ancestor in America was Thomas Edsall, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1644. He was graduated at Racine college in 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. After a few years' practice at the bar he decided to prepare for the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was graduated at the Western theological seminary in 1888, and was ordained a deacon in 1888 and a priest in 1889. In 1890 he became rector of St. Peter's parish, Chicago, Ill. He was elected missionary bishop of North Dakota by the general convention at Washington, D.C., in 1898, and was consecrated at St. Peter's church, Chicago, Ill.

EDSEN, Eduard Polonius, lawyer, was born at Husum, province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, April 29, 1856. He attended the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, spent four years in travel, and in 1875 immigrated to Portland, Ore. He engaged in various occupations till 1883, when he removed to Seattle, Wash., and was there admitted to the bar. His practice soon included the greater part of the foreign law business of the city, owing to his acquaintance with seven languages. He was active in organizing and

drilling the state militia, and on June 15, 1892, was appointed judge-advocate-general of the Washington brigade. He became one of the leading members of the Republican party in Washington, and state president of the German-American Republican clubs. He was elected president of the George Washington branch of the Irish national league in 1889; and represented his state at the World's fair in Antwerp in 1894. His contributions to periodical literature include both prose and poetry.

EDSON, Cyrus, physician, was born in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1857; son of Franklin Edson, mayor of the city of New York, 1883–84. He received his primary education at Albany academy, and at a grammar school in Tremont, N.Y., and after his thirteenth year he attended a military boarding school at Throgg's Neck, N.Y., and attended Columbia college, 1876–79, but was not graduated. He was graduated from the Columbia medical school in 1881, and was appointed to the medical staff of the board of health of New York, serving as assistant sanitary inspector on the permanent force, 1884–86; as chief inspector of adulterated foods and offensive trades, 1886–87; as chief inspector of contagious diseases, 1887–91; as sanitary superintendent, 1891–93, and as health commissioner, 1893–95. He was president of the board of pharmacy, city and county of New York, and surgeon with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the New York national guards. He resigned all public duties, and devoted his time to the study of tuberculosis, a cure for which he claimed to have discovered, which he called aseptolin. He was visiting physician to the Charity hospital, vice-president of the American society of public analysts, and secretary of the committee on hygiene of the New York county medical society. He was a regular contributor to the *North American Review* and *The Forum*, and the author of numerous scientific papers, including *Poisons in Food and Drink; Disinfection; Defences Against Contagious Diseases*, and *Premonitions and Warnings*.

EDSON, Susan A., physician, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1823. She was graduated at the Cleveland homœopathic college, March 1, 1854, and established herself in practice in Auburn. Upon the outbreak of the civil war she volunteered as a nurse and went to Washington, D.C., where she worked in the hospitals about the national capital, extending her visits to Fort Monroe and the camps on the peninsula. At the close of the war she returned to Auburn, where she again took up her practice, and in 1872 she removed to Washington, D.C., and there answered such professional calls as the condition of her failing health permitted. When President Garfield was shot she was summoned to his bedside where she was a continuous attendant. For this service congress voted her $3000. She was for many years before and after the assassination physician of the Garfield family. She died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1897.

EDWARDS, Bela Bates, editor, was born in Southampton, Mass., July 4, 1802. He was graduated at Amherst in 1824, and at Andover theological seminary in 1830, receiving ordination, Oct. 3, 1837. He was tutor at Amherst, 1827–28, assistant secretary of the American education society, 1828–33; editor of the *American Quarterly Register*, 1828–42, of the *American Quarterly Observer*, which he founded, 1833–35, the *American Biblical Repository*, which absorbed the *Observer*, 1835–38, and the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, 1844–52. He was professor of Hebrew language and literature in Andover theological seminary, 1837–48, and associate professor of sacred literature, 1848–52. He was a trustee of Amherst college 1848–52, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1844. He published *Biography of Self-Taught Men* (1831); *Memoir of Henry Martin* (1831); *Memoirs of E. Cornelius* (1833); *Missionary Gazetteer* (1832); *Eclectic Reader* (1835). A selection from his sermons and addresses with a memoir by Prof. Edwards A. Parks, was published (1853). He travelled in Europe and in the southern gulf states, 1845–52, and died at Athens, Ga., April 20, 1852.

EDWARDS, Benjamin, representative, was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1752; son of Hayden and Penelope (Sanford) Edwards. He was a planter and merchant in Maryland and married Margaret Beall of Montgomery county, Md. He was a member of the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution; a member of the general assembly of the state; and a representative in the 3d congress, 1794–95, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of Uriah Forrest. He received William Wirt in his family nominally as tutor in 1787, and aided him in procuring an education. He subsequently removed to Todd county, Ky., where he died Nov. 13, 1826.

EDWARDS, Charles Lincoln, biologist, was born in Oquawka, Ill., Dec. 8, 1863; son of John and Nancy (Stockton) Edwards, and grandson of Isaac E. and Rachel (Rice) Edwards, and of Israel Farnsworth and Sally Hall (Lord) Stockton. He was prepared for college at Lombard university, Galesburg, Ill., and was graduated there, B.S., 1884, and at Indiana university, B.S., 1886, and A.M., 1887. He was a student at Johns Hopkins university, 1886–89, and at the University of Leipzig, 1889–90, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1890. He was a fellow at Clark university, Worcester, Mass., 1890–91 and 1891–92; assistant professor of biology, University of Texas, 1892–93; adjunct professor there, 1893–94;

and professor of biology, University of Cincinnati, from 1894. He was elected a member of the American folk-lore society in 1889, was its vice-president in 1898, and its president in 1899; historian of the Society of colonial wars, 1898–99; and a member of the Council of the society of American wars. He was elected a member of the American morphological society in 1891; of the American society of naturalists in 1891; of Sociedad Antonio Alzate, and Sociedad Mexicana de historia natural, 1893; of the Society of colonial wars in 1896, and of the Society of American wars in 1897. He was married, June 5, 1889, to Jessie, daughter of Dr. Safford of Parkersburg, W. Va. He is the author of: *Bahama Songs and Stories* and of scientific papers contributed to the *American Journal of Psychology*, the *Archiv für Naturaeschichte*, the *American Naturalist*, the *Proceedings* of the U.S. national museum, and the Johns Hopkins university biological studies.

EDWARDS, Elijah Evan, educator, was born in Delaware, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1831; son of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Vanhorne) Edwards. His father was a native of Wales, and his maternal ancestors were from Holland. He was graduated from Indiana Asbury (afterward De Pauw) university in 1853 and was professor of ancient languages in Brookville college, 1853–56. He then accepted the presidency of Whitewater college, Centerville, Ind., which position he resigned in 1857 to become professor of ancient languages in Hamline university, Red Wing, Minn. He was principal of Lemont seminary, 1860–61, and until 1864 held pastorates at Taylor's Falls, Minn., and Hudson, Wis. In 1864–65 he was chaplain of the 7th Minnesota volunteer infantry. He was assistant editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, St. Louis, Mo., 1865–72; professor of natural science and English literature at McKendree college, 1872–79; president of the Colorado state agricultural college, 1879–82; superintendent of city schools, Olney, Ill., 1882–85; pastor of a church in Taylor's Falls, Minn., 1886–88; assistant rector and rector of Christ church, Red Wing, Minn., 1888–90; rector of Grace church, Menomonie, Wis., 1890–92, and professor in St. John's military institute, Delafield, Wis., 1893–94. In 1894 he removed to Lancaster, Wis., where he became rector of Emanuel church. He was married Dec. 25, 1854, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. Augustus and Martha (Thomas) Eddy. Indiana Asbury university gave him the degree of Ph.D. in 1877.

EDWARDS, George Wharton, artist and author, was born in Fair Haven, Conn., in March, 1859; son of William A. and Margaret (Malcolmson) Edwards; grandson of William A. Edwards, of Waterford and Liverpool, and a descendant of the Eddwardes family of Wales. He was educated in the public schools and received his training in art at Antwerp and Paris, where he exhibited paintings, especially at the salon in Paris. He received bronze and silver medals in Boston, 1884 and 1890 for exhibits. In 1898 he became director of the art department of *Collier's Weekly* in New York city. He was made a member of the American water color society, of the National art society; of the National sculpture society; of the New York water color club; of the Authors club, of the Grolier club; of the Ex Libris society of London, and of the Society "Amsterdamsch" of Netherlands. He became well known as an illustrator and as a writer, and is the author of: *Thumbnail Sketches* (1893); *P'tit Matinic Monotones* (1894); *The Rivalries of Long and Short Codiac* (1895); *Break o' Day* (1896); *Tjalk No. 27* (1896); *Old Carolus*, and many others.

EDWARDS, Harry Stillwell, author, was born in Macon, Ga., April 23, 1855; son of James Corson and Elizabeth (Hunt) Edwards; grandson of Capt. James Edwards of Philadelphia, and of Daniel Hunt of Portland, Maine, and a descendant of Jasper Griffing, Southold, L.I.; of Josiah Edwards, Philadelphia, and of Nicholas Stillwell of New Jersey. He was graduated from the law department of Mercer university in 1876. He was assistant editor and then editor of the Macon *Telegraph*, 1881–87, and of the *Evening News* and *Sunday Times*, 1887–88. He is the author of *Two Runaways and Other Stories* (1888); *Sons and Fathers* (1896) (which received the prize of $10,000 from the *Chicago Record* in a world-wide contest); *The Marbeau Cousins* (1898); and some poems and songs.

EDWARDS, Henry, actor, was born at Ross, in Hertfordshire, England, Aug. 27, 1830. His early manhood was spent in London, where he became an actor. He began to study law but in 1853 went to Australia in search of gold. There he devoted much of his time to the science of entomology, occasionally appearing on the stage. He was married and lived for a time in Peru and Panama, removing in 1867 to California, where for twelve years he was an actor and stage manager in the San Francisco theatres. He was a member of the California theatre company, and for some years held the presidency of the Bohemian club in San Francisco. He continued his scientific avocation, making a very exhaustive study of the lepidoptera of the Pacific coast, and writing much on the subject. In 1878 he made his first appearance in Boston, Mass., playing with Mary Anderson in "The Hunchback." He also played "Julius Cæsar" and other Shakespearian roles, and in 1879 went to New York city to join Lester Wallack's company, and played at Wallack's theatre almost continuously until 1887. He aided George Parsons Lathrop in the drama-

tization of Tennyson's "Elaine" which was produced at the Madison Square theatre on April 28, 1887, and later supported Mrs. Potter as Enobarbus in "Anthony and Cleopatra." Among his favorite roles were Sir Oliver Surface; Colonel Rocket in "Old Heads and Young Hearts"; Sir Jealous Traffick in "The Busybody"; Baron Stein in "Diplomacy," and Adam in "As You Like It." In 1889-90 he played the Earl of Dorincourt in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," in Australia. His entomological studies were never neglected, and at the time of his death his collection of specimens numbered over 300,000. He published: *A Mingled Yarn* (1878); *Bibliographical Catalogue of the Described Transformations of North American Lepidoptera* (1889), and contributions to scientific periodicals. He died in New York city June 9, 1891.

EDWARDS, Henry Waggaman, senator, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1779; son of Pierrepont Edwards, delegate to Continental congress and judge of the U.S. district court, and grandson of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Sr., the eminent theologian. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1797, pursued a law course at Litchfield, Conn., and practised law in New Haven. He was a representative in the 16th and 17th congresses, 1819–23, and in 1823 was appointed by Governor Wolcott to a seat in the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Elijah Boardman. The state legislature confirmed the selection by electing him to complete the term to expire March 3, 1827. He then served as state senator, 1827–29, and as state representative and speaker of the house 1830–32. He served as governor of Connecticut four terms, 1833–34 and 1835–38. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1833. His son Henry Pierrepont (1809–55) was a judge of the supreme court of New York. Senator Edwards died in New Haven, Conn., July 22, 1847.

EDWARDS, James Thomas, educator, was born at Barnegat, N.J., Jan. 6, 1838; son of the Rev. Job and Susanna (Haywood) Edwards; grandson of James Edwards, and of Thomas Haywood, and great-grandson of James Edwards, an officer in the Revolution. On the side of his grandmother, Sophia Ridgway Edwards, he descended from Richard Ridgway and Elizabeth his wife, who came from England in 1679, settled first in Pennsylvania and afterward went to New Jersey. He was prepared for college at Pennington seminary and was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1860. He taught natural science at Amenia seminary, N.Y., 1860–61, and at Providence conference seminary, East Greenwich, R.I., 1861–62. He enlisted as a private in the 11th Rhode Island volunteers and served as 1st lieutenant, and as adjutant, 1862–63. He was teacher of natural science at Providence conference seminary, 1863, and principal of the seminary, 1864–70, during which time he also served three terms as state senator. He was a Grant and Colfax presidential elector in 1868; canvassed the state for the ticket, and was prominently mentioned as representative in congress, but declined the nomination. He was active in the general educational interests of Rhode Island, being prominent in the establishment of its first normal school, and president of the State teachers' association in 1869. In 1870 he was transferred to the Erie conference, where he was principal of the Chamberlain institute and female college, Randolph, N.Y., 1870–92, and state senator, 1892–93, serving as chairman of the committees on railroads and public education. He became connected with the Chautauqua movement at the beginning and from 1881 to 1893 was the head of the scientific department. He removed to McDonogh, near Baltimore, Md., in 1893, and became principal of the McDonogh school. He twice served as a member of the general conference, the legislative body of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married July 10, 1862, to Emma A. Baker of Somerville, Mass. He received from Allegheny college the degree of D.D. in 1876, and that of LL.D. in 1891. He is the author of: *The Grass Family; The Silva of Chautauqua Lake; Addresses: Educational, Political, Scientific, Religious; Pen and Picture, a Chautauqua Sketch Book*, and numerous public addresses.

EDWARDS, John, senator, was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1755; son of Hayden and Penelope (Sanford) Edwards. He was a brother of the Hon. Benjamin and Dr. Sanford Edwards, and uncle of Gov. Ninian Edwards of Illinois. He removed in 1780 to that part of Virginia afterward embraced in the state of Kentucky, and entered 23,000 acres of land. He was a member of the Virginia legislature, 1781–85, 1795 and 1796–1800; a member of the Virginia state convention which ratified the Federal constitution, June 26, 1788; a delegate to the eight conventions called to define the limits of the new state of Kentucky, 1785–88, and to that held in 1792 to frame the constitution of Kentucky. He was one of the first United States senators from the new state, serving from Oct. 24, 1791, to the close of the 3d congress in 1795. He died on his plantation in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1837.

EDWARDS, John, legislator, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Oct. 24, 1815. He was a lawyer in Indiana, and a representative in the state legislature, 1845–49. He removed to California in 1849 and was chosen an alcalde. In 1852 he returned to Indiana and was elected to the state senate. He afterward removed to Iowa, where in 1855 he was a member of the state con-

stitutional convention and a representative in the state legislature, 1856–60. He was speaker of the house, 1859 and 1860. Governor Kirkwood appointed him as an aid on his staff in 1861 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In May, 1862, he went to the front as colonel of the 18th Iowa infantry. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864 and was mustered out of the service in 1866. He then settled at Fort Smith, Ark., where he was appointed U.S. assessor. He was elected by the Republicans a representative in the 42d congress, taking his seat March 4, 1871. His seat was contested by Thomas Boles, the Democratic candidate and on February 9, 1872, he was unseated.

EDWARDS, John C., governor of Missouri, was born in Kentucky. While an infant he removed with his father's family to Rutherford county, Tenn. He was licensed to practise law, opened an office in Murfreesboro, Tenn., and removed to Jefferson City, Mo. Governor Miller appointed him secretary of state in 1828 and he served until 1837, when he was elected judge. He was a Democratic representative in the 27th congress, 1841–43, and was governor of Missouri, 1844–48. During his term of office he was active in raising and forwarding volunteers for the army in Mexico, and "Doniphan's Army of the West" was the immediate result of his efficient action. He removed to California and died there in 1888.

EDWARDS, John Ellis, clergyman, was born in Guilford county, N.C., Aug. 1, 1814; son of Thomas and Susanna Edwards. He attended Randolph-Macon college in 1832, and in 1834 entered the North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1838 he was married to Elizabeth Agnes, daughter of Col. John Clark of Prince Edward county, Va. He was transferred in 1845 to the Virginia conference, which for more than thirty years he represented in the quadrennial sessions of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He also represented that body in the centennial conference at Baltimore in 1884. He was the first member of the general conference to advocate lay delegation. In 1857 he was elected a trustee of Randolph-Macon college, over which body he served for a long time as vice-president, and from which he received the honorary degrees of A.M. and D.D. He was pre-eminent as a church builder, having been connected with the erection of many of the largest church edifices in his conference. In 1865 he originated, in connection with Dr. D. S. Doggett, the *Episcopal Methodist* of Richmond, Va., which subsequently became the organ of the Baltimore conference. Of his sons, Leroy Summerfield Edwards, A.M., became principal of one of the public schools of Richmond, Va., William Emory Edwards, A.M., D.D., a member of the Virginia Conference of the M.E. church, south, and Landon Brame Edwards, M.D., a physician of Richmond, Va. Besides contributions to periodical literature, he published: *Life of Rev. John Wesley Childs* (1851); *Travels in Europe* (1857); *Confederate Soldier* (1868); and *The Log Meeting House* (1884). He died in Lynchburg Va., March 31, 1891.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, theologian, was born in East Windsor, Conn., Oct. 5, 1703; son of the Rev. Timothy and Esther (Stoddard) Edwards; grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (Tuthill) Edwards, and great-grandson of William Edwards, the immigrant, who with his mother, the widow of the Rev. Richard Edwards of the Established church, and her second husband, James Coles, came to America and settled at Hartford, Conn., about 1640. Jonathan was the only son in a family of eleven children. He early developed the theological instinct, preparing a paper when but ten years of age in which he ridiculed the idea of the soul being material. He entered Yale when twelve years old and was graduated in 1720. His favorite book while at college was Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," and he was proficient in natural philosophy, moral philosophy and divinity. As a boy "the doctrine of God's sovereignty" appeared to him "a horrible doctrine," but while at college he became convinced of "God's absolute sovereignty and justice with respect to salvation and damnation," and his experience was attended with "an inward sweet delight in God." He then, after consulting with his father, united with the church and remained at Yale, devoting two years to the study of divinity. He preached for eight months in a Presbyterian church in New York city. He then prepared a series of seventy resolutions, definitely outlining his theory and plan of life "which have been effective in quickening the piety of succeeding generations." He declined calls from several congregations and accepted a tutorship in Yale where he served, 1725–26. In 1729 he was ordained the colleague of his grandfather, the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, at Northampton, Mass. He was married, July 28, 1727, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. James Pierrepont, minister at New Haven. On the death of his grandfather in 1729 he continued alone in the pastorate of the church.

Jonathan Edwards

His theological views, which are a part of the religious history of his time, attracted wide attention and received severe criticism. In 1740 the Rev. George Whitefield visited him and preached during his four days' stay several times to large audiences. His preaching led to a great religious awakening throughout New England, in which Mr. Edwards was a powerful factor. Mr. Edwards visited various churches by invitation of their pastors and his preaching produced extraordinary results. Fearing fanatical excesses, he published "The Distinguishing Marks of the Work of the Spirit of God"; "Thoughts concerning the Present Revival of Religion," and "Treatise on Religious Affections." He differed with the majority of his parishioners as to the policy of allowing what was known as the "half-way covenant." and condemned its practice so earnestly that on June 22, 1750, he was forced to resign after a ministry of nearly twenty-four years. This left him without an income and with a large family dependent on him. Friends in Scotland sent him money and invited him to settle in that country. The Rev. Samuel Daves of Virginia offered to surrender to him his own parish and some of his friends in Northampton sought to have him remain and live on their bounty. He declined these offers, however, accepting from the London society for the propagation of the gospel an offer to become missionary to the Housatonnuck Indians, and removed to Stockbridge in August, 1751. Here he preached to the Indians through an interpreter and his slender stipend was augmented by the sale in Boston of the delicate handiwork of his wife and daughters. His work on his books was greatly facilitated by reason of his light pastoral duties and was only interrupted by the death in 1757 of his son-in-law, the Rev. Aaron Burr, president of the College of New Jersey. This event led the curators of the college to select and appoint Mr. Edwards as president, in 1757, and he was installed, Feb. 16, 1758. He was at the head of the institution only thirty-four days, but long enough to win the respect and admiration of the students. Having been inoculated for small pox, then prevalent in the neighborhood, he died from the effects. He was buried in the college burying ground, in proximity to the grave of President Burr, and but a few days thereafter his wife and his daughter Esther, the widow of President Burr, fell victims to the same malady and were buried beside him. On the first Sunday of the year of his death he preached from the text, "This year thou shalt die." He left in published books, sermons and manuscript abundant evidence of his superior spiritual attainment. Among his more important publications are: *Treatise Concerning the Religious Affections* (1746); *Inquiry Into the Qualifications for Free Communion in the Church* (1749); a treatise *On the Freedom of the Will* (1754); *Original Sin* (1757); *True Nature of Christian Virtue* (1788); *Dissertation Concerning the End for which God Created the World* (1789); *Thoughts on the Revival of Religion; History of the Redemption;* and *Life of David Brainerd.* His name was given a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900, in "Class G, Preachers and Theologians," with Beecher and Channing. He died in Princeton, N.J., March 22, 1758.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, theologian, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 26, 1745; second son of the Rev. Jonathan and Sarah (Pierrepont) Edwards; and grandson of the Rev. Timothy Edwards and of the Rev. James Pierrepont. His youth was spent at Stockbridge, Mass., at that time an Indian settlement, and there he acquired a mastery of the dialect of the Housatonnuck Indians. His father desired that he should become a missionary among the aboriginal tribes and he began to study the dialect of the Oneidas with the Rev. Gideon Hawley, stationed on the Susquehanna river, but the French and Indian war put an end to his project after six months' sojourn with the tribe. The removal of his father's family to Princeton, N.J., and the sudden death of his father, mother and sister, caused him to change his plans. Friends assisted him to prepare for college and he was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1765. He then studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Bellamy at Bethlehem, Conn., and was licensed to preach by the association of Litchfield county in 1766. He returned, however, to Princeton, where he was tutor in the college, 1767–68, and in January, 1769, he became pastor at White Haven, Conn. Here he met the opposition of the advocates of the "half-way covenant," and also the reaction incident to the extravagant religious fervor brought about by the revival of 1740–42. The churches were at the same time also greatly divided and impoverished by reason of the war with the mother country, and his own congregation took advantage of all these causes to rid themselves of their minister. He was dismissed from his charge, May 19, 1795, and found a church at Colebrook, a retired country parish in Litchfield county, where he ministered to a small and not exacting congregation, 1796–99, meanwhile pursuing his theological and metaphysical researches. He was called from his retirement in 1799 to assume the presidency of Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., rendered vacant by the resignation of the first president, the Rev. Dr. John Blair Smith. He was eminently successful in his administration and won the friendship of his faculty, the students and the citizens of Schenectady. He received the degree of A.M. from the

College of New Jersey and from Yale in 1769, and in 1785 that of S.T.D. from the College of New Jersey. By an odd coincidence, on the first Sunday of the year of his death, 1801, he preached from the text, "This year thou shalt die," as his father had done. He prepared of the works of his father left unpublished, *History of the Work of Redemption*, two volumes of sermons and *Miscellaneous Observations on Important Theological Subjects* in two volumes. He published of his own writings, *A Dissertation Concerning Liberty and Necessity*, sermons on *The Necessity of the Atonement and Its Consistency with Free Grace in Forgiveness* (1785), and observations on the *Language of the Muhhekeneew Indians*. The Rev. Tryon Edwards, his grandson, edited with a memoir most of his published writings (2 vols., 1842). He died in Schenectady, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1801.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, lawyer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7, 1798; son of Jonathan Walter (1772–1831), lawyer; brother of Tryon, clergyman and author (1809–1895), and George W., merchant (1811–1896); grandson of Jonathan Edwards, Jr., theologian (1745–1801); great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards, theologian (1703–1758); and great² grandson of Timothy Edwards, clergyman (1669–1758). He was graduated at Yale in 1819, studied law in Litchfield, Conn., practised in Hartford, and was for a time probate judge. He removed to Troy, N.Y., in 1840, where he served as mayor of the city and as a member of the state assembly. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 23, 1875.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, clergyman, was born in Andover, Mass., July 17, 1820; son of the Rev. Justin and Lydia (Bigelow) Edwards. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy; was graduated at Yale in 1840; studied at Yale theological seminary one year and was graduated at Andover theological seminary in 1847. He was pastor at Woburn, Mass., 1848–56; at Rochester, N.Y., 1856–62; at Dedham, Mass., 1863–74; served as acting president of Colorado college, 1874–75, and was pastor at Grantville (Wellesley Hills), Mass., 1876–94. He was married Aug. 30, 1848, to Frances Swan, daughter of the Hon. David and Augusta Robinson (Houlton) Bronson of Augusta, Maine. He was the author of *One Lawgiver* (1854); *Characters* (1856); *Duties of Children to their Parents* (1858); *Faith and Patience of the Fathers* (1863); and *Memorial of Ebenezer Burgess, D.D.* (1870). He died at Wellesley Hills, Mass., July 16, 1894.

EDWARDS, Julian, composer, was born in Manchester, England, Dec. 17, 1855. He studied music with Sir Herbert Oakeley in Edinburgh and with Sir George Macfarran in London. Subsequent to 1880 he composed several operettas that were successfully presented in some of the smaller towns. After becoming conductor to the Royal English opera company, he composed "Victorian," a grand opera founded on Longfellow's "Spanish Student." This was brought out in Sheffield, England, March 6, 1883, and was produced at the Covent garden theatre, London, in January, 1884. He came to the United States in July, 1888, and on Jan. 9, 1889, was married in New York city to Philippine Diedle, who had created Preciosa in "Victorian" when it was produced in Sheffield. Among his compositions are: *Jupiter*, a comic opera, produced April 14, 1892, in Washington, D.C.; *Friend Fritz*, a musical comedy, produced Jan. 26, 1893, at Herrmann's theatre, New York city; *King Rene's Daughter*, a one-act lyrical drama, adapted by Mr. Edwards from a German play, and produced Nov. 22, 1893, at Hermann's theatre; *Madeleine; or The Magic Kiss*, produced July 31, 1894, at the Tremont theatre, Boston, Mass.; *The Goddess of Truth*, an opera comique, produced in February, 1896, at Abbey's theatre, New York city; *Brian Boru*, produced Oct. 19, 1896, at the Broadway theatre, New York city. He also composed the grand operas *Elfinella* and *Corinne*, and published *Sunlight and Shadow*, a collection of songs.

EDWARDS, Justin, clergyman, was born in Westhampton, Mass., April 25, 1787. He was descended from Alexander (1655–1690), through Samuel, who died in 1749. He was graduated at Williams in 1810; studied at Andover theological seminary, 1811–12; was ordained Dec. 2, 1812, and had charge of the south parish, Andover, 1812–27. He then preached at the Salem street church, Boston, 1828–29. He was a member of the executive committee of the American tract society, 1817–21; corresponding secretary and business manager, 1821–29; helped to organize the American society for the promotion of temperance in 1825, and was its first agent, 1825–27. He resigned the pastorate of the Salem street church in 1829 and engaged as secretary of the American temperance society, 1829–36, in travelling and lecturing in various parts of the country. He then served as president of Andover theological seminary, 1836–42. He was secretary of the American and foreign Sabbath school union, Boston, 1842–49, and organized the first temperance society in Washington, D.C. He was married to Lydia Bigelow of Andover. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale in 1827. His published works include numerous sermons, tracts and addresses of which millions of copies were distributed. He also edited *Journal of the Temperance Society* and published *Sabbath Manual* and *Temperance Manual*. A memoir of his life by the Rev. William Hallock was published by the American tract society in 1855. He died at Bath Alum Springs, Va., July 24, 1853.

EDWARDS, Morgan, historian, was born in Trevethan parish, Monmouthshire, Wales, May 9, 1722. He was educated under Bernard Foskett, first president of Bristol college; was ordained to the Baptist ministry, June 1, 1857, in Cork, Ireland, where he labored till 1760; preached one year at Rye, Sussex, England, and was called to the Baptist church in Philadelphia, Pa., entering upon his pastorate in 1761. He resigned in 1770 and made his residence in Delaware. During the Revolution he sympathized with the loyalists. He afterward travelled extensively through the country, lecturing. He was the founder of Rhode Island college (now Brown university) through a movement at the meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist association in 1762. He also opened the way for the organization of the various other Baptist institutions of learning. He was a fellow of Brown university, 1764–89, and its financial agent in Great Britain, 1766–68, where he obtained funds for its permanent support. He collected material for a history of the Baptist church in America by personally visiting the churches in all the Atlantic states. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1762 and from Brown university in 1769. He published discourses and sermons; *Materials toward a History of the Baptists in Pennsylvania* (1772); and *Materials Toward a History of the Baptists in Jersey* (1792). He died in Pencador, Del., Jan. 28, 1795.

EDWARDS, Ninian, senator, was born in Montgomery county, Md., in March, 1775. He was a son of Benjamin and Margaret (Beall) Edwards. He entered Dickinson college in the class of 1792, but did not complete the course. His father's family removed to Bairdstown, Ky., in 1795, and he was elected a representative in the state legislature before reaching his majority. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1798 and to that of Tennessee in 1799. He was clerk and afterward judge of the general court of Kentucky, was elevated to the circuit court in 1808, to the court of appeals in 1806 and was made chief justice in 1808. He was appointed governor of the territory of Illinois by President Madison upon its organization in 1809, and remained in office till 1818 when the territory became a state. He organized volunteer rangers built stockade forts and prepared for the protection of the immigrant settlers against Indian depredations. In 1816 he was one of three commissioners appointed to treat with Indian tribes. Upon the organization of the new state government he was elected a U.S. senator and drew the short term. He served through the 15th congress and was re-elected for a full term in 1819. He resigned in 1824 to accept the appointment of minister to Mexico. Mr. Edwards reached New Orleans en route to his post when he was recalled by President Monroe, charges having been made against him by the secretary of the treasury, and he was succeeded by J. McLean, who completed his term. On his return to Illinois he was elected governor of the state and served 1826–30. His son, Ninian Wirt, was the first state superintendent of schools for Illinois, 1854. His brother Cyrus, 1793–1877, was for thirty-eight years a trustee of Shurtleff college from which he received the degree of LL.D. Another brother, Dr. Benjamin F., 1797–1877, was an original trustee of Shurtleff in 1836. He published: *The Life and Times of Ninian Edwards and History of Illinois* (1870); and *The Edwards Papers* (1884). Governor Edwards died at Belleville, Ill., July 20, 1833.

Ninian Edwards.

EDWARDS, Ninian Wirt, lawyer, was born near Frankfort, Ky., April 15, 1809; son of Ninian Edwards, at the time chief justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky. He removed with his father to Kaskasia, Ill., when yet an infant. He was educated at Transylvania university, pursued a course of law there and was graduated LL.B. in 1833. While a student he was married, Feb. 16, 1832, to Elizabeth P., daughter of Robert S. Todd and sister of Mary Todd, who became the wife of Abraham Lincoln. He was admitted to the bar in 1833 and in 1834 was appointed by Governor Reynolds attorney-general of Illinois. He resigned in 1835 and removed to Springfield, Ill. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature, 1836–52, a member of the convention that framed the state constitution of 1848, and with Abraham Lincoln and others he advocated the removal of the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield in 1837. He was appointed by Governor Matteson in 1854 attorney for the state before the board of commissioners appointed to investigate the claims of canal contractors amounting to over $1,500,000, and the same year was made state superintendent of public instruction, the first to hold that office in the state. The state legislature retained him in this office three years and he drafted the free school law, first adopted by the state. He was U.S. commissary of subsistence with the rank of major from August, 1861, to June 22, 1865. He then retired from public life and from the practice of his profession. Abraham Lincoln was

married to Mary Todd at his house in Springfield, Ill., Nov. 4, 1842, and Mrs. Lincoln died there, July 16, 1882. Mrs. Edwards died there, Feb. 22, 1888. Major Edwards, at the request of the Illinois historical society, prepared *Life and Times of Ninian Edwards and History of Illinois* (1870). He died in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2, 1889.

EDWARDS, Ogden, lawyer, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1781; son of Pierrepont Edwards, U.S. district judge of Connecticut. He was educated as a lawyer and when he reached his majority he removed to New York city where he served for several years as surrogate. He was also a member of the state assembly and a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1821. He was an unsuccessful Whig candidate for governor and was circuit judge of the supreme court of the state. He retired from the bench in 1841 by reason of the age limit and died on Staten Island, N.Y., April 1, 1862.

EDWARDS, Pierrepont, lawyer, was born in Northampton, Mass., April 8, 1750; the youngest son of the Rev. Jonathan and Sarah (Pierrepont) Edwards. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1768 and in 1771 settled in New Haven as a practising lawyer. He was elected to the state legislature, was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolution, and when Benedict Arnold was found to be guilty of treason he was made administrator of his estate. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental congress, 1787–88, and in the convention called to ratify the Federal constitution, Jan. 9, 1788, he ably advocated the adoption of the instrument. He opposed the Calvinists and helped to found the Toleration party in Connecticut. He was made a judge of the U.S. district court and held the office at the time of his death which occurred in Bridgeport, Conn., April 5, 1826.

EDWARDS, Timothy, clergyman, was born in Hartford, Conn., May 14, 1669; son of Richard and Elizabeth (Tuthill) Edwards; and grandson of William Edwards, the first ancestor in America, who immigrated about 1640 with his mother, who had married as her second husband James Coles of England; and great-grandson of the Rev. Richard Edwards of the Established church, who left Wales for London in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Timothy was graduated A.B. and A.M. from Harvard college in 1691, the unusual honor being paid to his "extraordinary proficiency in learning." He then studied theology and for the sixty-four years from 1694 to 1758 he was pastor over the church at East Windsor, Conn. In 1711 he served as chaplain of Connecticut troops in a military expedition to Canada. He was married to a daughter of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard of Northumberland, Mass. He delivered but one written sermon during his long ministry and that was a political one on the occasion of the general election in 1732. His son Jonathan, the distinguished divine, took refuge at his house in 1723, to write out his seventy resolutions, was a frequent visitor at the parsonage at East Windsor where he often preached from his father's pulpit. Their deaths occurred the same year and but two months apart. He died in East Windsor, Conn., Jan. 27, 1758.

EDWARDS, Tryon, clergyman, was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 7, 1809; son of Jonathan Walter Edwards, who was the only son of Jonathan Edwards, Jr., and a lawyer of Hartford. Tryon was graduated at Yale A.B., 1828, A.M. 1831, studied law in New York city, 1828–30, and theology at Princeton, 1830–31. He was ordained at Rochester, N.Y., July 22, 1834; was pastor over Congregational churches in Rochester, N.Y., 1834–44, New London, Conn., 1844–57, and Hagerstown, Md., 1867–73; resided at Philadelphia, Pa., 1874–79; was pastor at Gouverneur, N.Y., 1880–86, and resided at Detroit, Mich., 1887–94. While at Hagerstown he organized and was the first president of Wilson female college. He edited the works of his grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, in 1842, those of the Rev. Dr. Bellamy in 1850, and *Charity and Its Fruits* from the MS. of his grandfather, Jonathan Edwards. He also edited *The Christian Family Almanac* for many years. He received the degree of D.D. from Wabash college, Crawfordville, Ind., in 1848. He wrote: *Select Poetry for Children and Youth* (1851); *Jewels of the Household* (1852); *The World's Laconics* (1852); *Wonders of the World* (1855); *Anecdotes for the Family*, and *Light for the Day* (1879). He died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 5, 1894.

EDWARDS, Walter Alison, educator, was born in Normal, Ill., Sept. 17, 1862; son of Richard and Betsy J. (Samson) Edwards; grandson of Richard Edwards; and a descendant of Welsh ancestry on the father's side and Scotch on the mother's. He was graduated from Knox college, Ill., in 1883; taught Latin in the Peoria, Ill., high school, 1883–86; studied Latin and Greek in Berlin, Göttingen, and Tubingen, 1886–89; was principal of the Decatur, Ill., high school, 1889–90, and of the Rockford, Ill., high school, 1891–95, and taught Latin in the Pasadena, Cal., high school in 1895–96. In 1897 he became president of the Throop polytechnic institute of Pasadena, Cal. He is the author of a pamphlet, *Grecisms in Propertius*, and a series of articles in the *Public School Journal* on the history of normal schools in California.

EDWARDS, Weldon Nathaniel, representative, was born in Warren county, N.C., in 1788. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1810 and located in Warrenton, N.C. He was a member of the house of commons, 1814–15, and a

representative in the 14th–19th congresses, 1816–27. He then served in the state senate, 1833–44, and again in 1850, when he was president of the senate. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1835 and president of the secession convention of 1861. He died in Warren county, N.C., Dec. 18, 1873.

EDWARDS, William, inventor, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Nov. 11, 1770; son of Timothy Edwards (1738–1813), merchant, who in 1770 removed to Stockbridge, Mass., where he was judge of the probate court of Berkshire; grandson of the Rev. Jonathan and Sarah (Pierrepont) Edwards; and great-grandson of the Rev. Timothy Edwards, pastor of the church at East Windsor, Conn., 1694–1758. He was a practical tanner and located his first tannery at Northampton, Mass., finding market for his leather in Boston. He invented a process by which three-fourths of the time consumed by European tanneries in preparing leather was saved. He removed in 1817 to the virgin hemlock forests of Greene county, N.Y., and erected a model tannery at Hunter on Schoharie creek on an estate of 1200 acres, the business being conducted by a stock company. In 1822, with his son and Jacob Lorillard, he purchased the land from the company, greatly enlarged the plant, invented and introduced improved machinery by which the available water-power was used in place of manual labor. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1851.

EDWARDS, William David, lawyer, was born in Greenpoint, N.Y.. Dec. 17, 1855; son of William W. and Emma J. (Nation) Edwards. Early in 1861 he removed with his parents to Lafayette, Jersey City, N.J. He attended the public schools, prepared for college at Hasbrouck institute, Jersey City, and was graduated from the University of the city of New York, A.B. 1875, A.M. 1878. He studied law in the office of Senator William Brinkerhoff of Jersey City, 1875–78, meanwhile pursuing a course at Columbia college law school, where he was graduated in 1878. He entered upon the practice of law in Jersey City, forming a partnership with Hamilton Wallis under the firm name Wallis & Edwards, which subsequently became Wallis, Edwards & Bumstead. He was for years chairman of the Democratic general committee in Hudson county, and served his party as a campaign speaker. He was city attorney of Bayonne, N.J., 1883–88, although not a resident of that city; was state senator from Hudson county, 1886–89, and declined to be a candidate for a second term. In 1889 he was appointed corporation counsel of Jersey City.

EDWARDS, William Henry, author, was born at Hunter, Greene county, N.Y., March 15, 1822. He was a grandson of William Edwards, the tanner and inventor. He was graduated at Williams in 1842 and was admitted to the New York bar in 1847. He made a voyage up the river Amazon in 1846, and collected specimens and materials for his writings on natural history. He was married May 29, 1851, to Katherine Colt Tappan, and subsequently made his home in Coalburgh, W.Va. His published works include *Voyage up the Amazon* (1847); *The Butterflies of North America* (3 series, 1879, 1884, 1897); *Shakesper, not Shakespeare* (1899).

EELLS, Cushing, missionary, was born at Blandford, Mass., Feb. 16, 1810; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Warner) Eells; and a descendant of Samuel Eells, an officer in Cromwell's army, who immigrated to America in 1661. He was prepared for college at Monson academy, Mass., and was graduated at Williams in 1834, and from the Theological institute of Connecticut in 1837. He was ordained a Congregational minister in October, 1837, and on March 5, 1838, was married to Myra Fairbank of Holden, Mass. They offered themselves as missionaries to the American board of commissioners for foreign missions and were appointed to Oregon, arriving at Walla Walla in August, 1838, having made most of the journey from Missouri on horseback. They served among the Spokane Indians until June, 1848, when they removed to Willamette valley, where Dr. Eells taught school, the foundation of Willamette university at Salem. He was for several years the first teacher in what was afterward Pacific university at Forest Grove, Oregon; and taught in other places until 1860, when he returned to Walla Walla and laid the foundation of Whitman college. He was elected president of its board of trustees on the granting of its charter in 1859. He gave to the college nearly ten thousand dollars and spent nearly a year in the east working in its behalf, securing for it about twelve thousand dollars. In 1872 he removed to Snohomish and afterward to Colfax, Cheney and Medical Lake, Washington Territory, and organized and was the first pastor of six Congregational churches. In 1888 he retired from active work and made his home with his son, the Hon. Edwin Eells, at Tacoma, Wash. He received the degree of D.D. from Pacific university in 1887. He died in Tacoma, Wash., on his eighty-fourth birthday, Feb. 16, 1893.

EELLS, James, clergyman, was born in Westmoreland, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1822. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1844; studied theology at the Western Reserve and the Auburn theological seminaries, and was graduated at the latter in 1851. He was ordained and installed at Penn Yan, N.Y., August, 1851; was pastor at Penn Yan, 1851–54; at the Second Presbyterian church, Cleveland, Ohio, 1855–59 and 1870–74; Brooklyn, N.Y., 1860–70; First Presbyterian

church, Oakland, Cal., 1874–79, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1879–86. He was a professor in the San Francisco theological seminary, 1877–79, and professor of homiletics and pastoral theology in Lane theological seminary, 1879–86. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1861, and that of LL.D. from Marietta college in 1881. He died at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 9, 1886.

EELLS, Myron, clergyman, was born at Tshinakain, Walker's Prairie, Spokane county, Oregon, Oct. 7, 1843; son of the Rev. Cushing and Myra (Fairbank) Eells, missionaries. He was graduated from Pacific university, Oregon, in 1866, and from the Hartford theological seminary in 1871. He was ordained as a Congregational minister at the Fourth church, Hartford, Conn., June 15, 1871, and was pastor at Boisé City, Idaho, 1871–74, under the American home missionary society. He was assistant pastor at Snohomish, W.T., 1874–76, and became pastor under the American missionary association in 1876. In this capacity he organized churches at the following places in Washington Territory and state: Seabeck, 1880, Dungeness, 1882, Holly, 1891, Riverside, 1897, and Brinnon, 1897, and had pastoral charge of all these churches in 1899. He was elected a trustee of Pacific university in 1878 and of Whitman college in 1888, and received from the latter the degree of D.D. in 1890. He was made a member of many scientific societies and a corresponding member of the Anthropological society, Washington, D.C., and of the Victoria institute, London, England. He superintended the ethnological exhibit of Washington at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. He is the author of: *Chinook Jargon Hymns* (1878); *Life of S. H. Marsh, D.D.* (1881); *History of the Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington* (1881); *Indian Missions* (1883); *Ten Years at Snohomish* (1886); *Twana, Chamakum and Clallam Indians* (1889); *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon Language* (1893); *Indians of Puget Sound* (1894); *Father Eells* (1894); and several pamphlets.

EGAN, Maurice Francis, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1852; son of Maurice Florent and Margaret (MacMullen) Egan; great-grandson of Niall Gerald Maurice Egan, Chevalier de Florent; and descendant of the Chevalier McEghan, of the regiment of Lally, in the Irish brigade, under Louis XV. His father came from Ireland to Philadelphia in 1825; his maternal grandfather in 1765. Maurice Francis Egan was graduated at La Salle college, Philadelphia, in 1873. He studied law in the office of John I. Rogers of Philadelphia, became a contributor to *Appleton's Journal* and the *Saturday Evening Post*, and adopting literature as a vocation became sub-editor of *McGee's Illustrated Weekly*, 1878, associate editor of *The Catholic Review*, 1879, associate editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, 1880, and editor of the same paper, 1885. In 1889 he became professor of English literature at the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and in 1895 he accepted the chair of English language and literature at the Catholic university in Washington, D.C. Doctor Egan was elected to membership in the Cosmos and Authors clubs and the New York Shakespearian society. He was made LL.D. of Georgetown university in 1889 and of Ottawa university in 1892. He is the author of: *That Girl of Mine* (1874); *The Sea of Fire* (1875); *Preludes* (1879); *A Garden of Roses, Stories of Duty* (1885); *The Flower of the Flock* and *The Badgers of Belmont* (1891); *A Gentleman* (1893); *Jack Chumleigh* (1895); *The Leopard of Lancianus* (1899); and *In a Brazilian Forest* (1899),—all stories for boys; *Songs and Sonnets* (1881, 1884, 1893, 1894, 1897); *The Theatre and Christian Parents* (1887); *Modern Novels and Novelists* (1888); *Lectures on English Literature* (1889); *The Disappearance of John Longworthy* (1890); *The Life Around Us* (1891); *A Primer of English Literature* (1892); *A Marriage of Reason* (1893); translation of François Coppée's *Pater* (1894); *The Success of Patrick Desmond* (1894); *The Vacation of Edward Conway* (1896); *From the Land of St. Lawrence* (1898). He also contributed to *The Century*, the *North American Review*, and other leading periodicals.

EGAN, Michael, R.C. bishop, was born in Ireland, probably in County King's, about 1761. He was educated for the priesthood, joined the Franciscan order, and was ordained probably in Belgium in 1787. He was prior and lector of theology at St. Isidore's convent in Rome, 1787–90, and a missionary in Ireland, 1790–93. In 1801 he sailed from Dublin for America and became assistant at St. Mary's of the Assumption, Lancaster, Pa. In 1803 he applied for the erection of

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a province of the order of Franciscan fathers, O.S.F., in America. Bishop Carroll gave him the encouragement of his support and in 1804 a decree to that effect was made by Archbishop

Valentine, minister-general of the Seraphic order, and by the Pope. No fathers of the order responding to the call, the matter was not pressed by Father Egan. He was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, Philadelphia, Pa., and on Oct. 28, 1810, he was consecrated by Archbishop Carroll, bishop of the newly erected diocese of Philadelphia. He met the opposition of the trustees of the cathedral, to whom he was to a degree subject, and this friction hindered him in the administration of the affairs of the diocese and hastened his death. He introduced the order of Sisters of Charity into his diocese in 1814, the first colony sent out from Mother Seton's institution in Emmittsburg, and placed them in charge of the orphan asylum. He died at St. Joseph's church, Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1814.

EGGLESTON, Benjamin, representative, was born in Corinth, Saratoga county, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1816. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, at an early age and became a merchant. He held various local offices; was state senator, 1862–65, and a representative from the 1st district of Ohio in the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865–69. He was again state senator, 1880–82, and thereafter devoted much time to literary work, publishing several novels and editing the Cincinnati *Times*. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1888.

EGGLESTON, Edward, author, was born at Vevay, Ind., Dec. 10, 1837; son of Joseph Cary and Mary Jane (Craig) Eggleston; grandson of Edward and Judith (Booker) Eggleston; and great-grandson of William and ——— (Cary) Eggleston. The original ancestor immigrated to Virginia in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Edward's father, Joseph Cary Eggleston (born in Virginia, May 30, 1812, died in Indiana, Oct. 21, 1846), was a graduate of William and Mary college and of Henry St. George Tucker's law school; a member of the Indiana senate, and at one time a candidate for representative in congress.

Edward Eggleston attended Amelia academy in Virginia, but from invalidism his education was chiefly acquired at home. In 1856 he went to Minnesota for the benefit of his health and on his return entered the itinerant Methodist ministry. After six months of preaching in Indiana he held various pastorates in Minnesota until 1866 when illness forced him to abandon his profession. He was associate editor of *The Little Corporal*, Chicago, Ill., in 1866, editor of the *National Sunday School Teacher*, 1866–70, and in 1870 removed to New York to become literary editor and then superintending editor of the *Independent*. He resigned in 1871 and in 1871–72 edited *Hearth and Home*. He was pastor of an independent organization known as the church of Christian Endeavor, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1874–79, and in the latter year retired to Joshua's Rock, his home on Lake George, N.Y., where he devoted his time to literary work. He was married, March 18, 1858, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Susan (Good) Smith of Northamptonshire, England, and a second time, Sept. 14, 1891, to Frances, daughter of Samuel M. and Eliza (Eggleston) Goode of Madison, Ind. Besides numerous magazine articles and several schoolbooks, his published works include: *Mr. Blake's Walking Stick* (1870); *The Book of Queer Stories* (1870); *The Sunday School Manual* (1870); *The Hoosier Schoolmaster* (1871); *The End of the World* (1872); *The Mysteries of Metropolisville* (1873); *A Schoolmaster's Stories for Boys and Girls* (1874); *The Circuit Rider* (1874); *Christ in Literature* (1875); *Christ in Art* (1875); *Roxy* (1878); *Famous American Indians* (with Lillie E. Seelye and George Cary Eggleston (1878–80); *The Hoosier Schoolboy* (1883); *The Graysons* (1888); *The Faith Doctor* (1891); *Duffels* (1893); *The Beginners of a Nation* (1896). He died at Lake George, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1902.

EGGLESTON, George Cary, author, was born in Vevay, Ind., Nov. 26, 1839; son of Joseph Cary and Mary Jane (Craig) Eggleston; and a brother of Edward Eggleston. His education was acquired at Indiana Asbury university and at Richmond (Va.) college. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and in 1861 joined the Confederate army, serving actively throughout the war. He removed to Cairo, Ill., in 1865, and practised law until 1870 when he became connected with the staff of the Brooklyn *Union*. In July, 1871, he resigned to become managing editor of the *Hearth and Home*, and in 1872, on the resignation of his brother Edward, became the editor-in-chief which position he held until 1874. In that year he accepted the editorship of *American Homes*, and was literary editor of the New York *Evening Post*, 1875–81. In 1884 he was literary editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, 1884–86, and its editor-in-chief, 1886–89. In 1889 he became a member of the editorial staff of the New York *World*. Among his published writings are: *How to Educate Yourself* (1872); *The Wreck of the Red Bird* (1872); *A Man of Honor* (1873); *A Rebel's Recollections* (1874); *How to Make a Living* (1875); *The Big Brother* (1875); *Captain Sam* (1876); *The Signal Boys* (1877); *Red Eagle and the War with the Creek Indians* (1878); the American edition of

Haydn's *Dictionary of Dates* (1883); *Strange Stories from History* (1885); *American War Ballads and Lyrics* (1890); *Southern Soldier Stories* (1898); *Dorothy South* (1902); *The Master of Warlock* (1903).

EGGLESTON, Joseph, representative, was born in Amelia county, Va., Nov. 24, 1754. He was graduated from William and Mary college in 1776 and entered the American army, serving throughout the Revolutionary war and winning especial distinction in the battle of Guilford court-house, March 15, 1781, and the capture of Augusta, Ga., June 5, 1781. He had previously gained promotion to the rank of major, commanding the rear guard in Col. Henry Lee's legion. He served several terms in the Virginia legislature and was a representative in the 5th and 6th congresses, 1797–1801. He died in Amelia county, Va., Feb. 13, 1811.

EGLE, William Henry, historian, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 17, 1830; son of John and Elizabeth (von Treupel) Egle. His ancestors settled in Pennsylvania prior to 1740. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and in the Harrisburg military institute, afterward entering the employ of the Pennsylvania telegraph company. In 1853 he was editor of the *Literary Companion* and the *Daily Times*, and in 1854 was an assistant teacher in the boys' high school. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1859, settling in practice in his native city. In 1862 he went to Washington, D.C., to assist in the care of the wounded, and in September, 1862, was commissioned assistant surgeon, and surgeon in 1863. He was commissioned by President Lincoln surgeon of volunteers in 1864, and at the close of the war resumed the practice of his profession. He was an examiner for pensions, 1867–73, and physician to the Dauphin county prison, 1867–87, resigning in the latter year to accept his appointment as state librarian, which position he filled twelve years. On the organization of the National guard in 1870 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the 5th division, and upon the reorganization of the militia was transferred to the 8th regiment. In 1885 he became surgeon-in chief of the 3d brigade, serving until 1898. He devoted much time to historical research and was coeditor of the Pennsylvania archives, second series, volumes 1–19, and also editor of the third series, volumes 1–26, and of "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," 2 volumes. He was elected corresponding member of the numerous historical and scientific societies of the United States and Europe, and was one of the founders and the first presiding officer of the Pennsylvania-German society. He was married in 1860 to Eliza White, daughter of George Beatty. Lafayette college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1878. Among his published works are: *History of Pennsylvania* (1876, 2d ed., 1883); *The Historical Register* (2 vols., 1883–84); *History of the County of Dauphin* (1883); *History of the County of Lebanon* (1883); *Centennial County of Dauphin and City of Harrisburg* (1886); *Pennsylvania Genealogies, chiefly Scotch-Irish and German* (1886); *Harrisburg and the Susquehanna* (1892); *Notes and Queries, Historical, Biographical and Genealogical, relating to the Interior of Pennsylvania* (11 vols., 1878–99); *The Arms of Pennsylvania and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth* (1895); *Historical Review of Dauphin County* (1896); *Life of Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin; Some Pennsylvania Women in the Revolution;* and editions with notes of Marshe's *Journal of the Lancaster Indian Treaty of 1744*, and Loudon's *Indian Narratives*. He died in Harrisburg, Feb. 19, 1901.

EGLESTON, Azariah, soldier, was born in Sheffield, Mass., Feb. 23, 1757; son of Seth and Rachel (Church) Egleston. His ancestors came from Exeter, England, in 1630, settled in Dorchester, Mass., removed to Windsor, Conn., in 1635, and thence to Sheffield, Mass. With three brothers he enlisted in the company recruited by Captain Noble and known as the "Flower of Berkshire," and was for eight months in Col. John Paterson's regiment. He re-enlisted for a year and served in Canada, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was in Colonel Stark's command at Trenton, Dec. 25, 1776, when they captured the Hessians; was at Princeton when three regiments of British troops were captured; enlisted for the war at Mount Independence opposite Ticonderoga, and was promoted sergeant; and was at the battle of Bemis's Heights, September 19, and at Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. He was promoted ensign, Jan. 1, 1777, was at Valley Forge with Washington, December, 1777, at Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and at the siege of Newport, R.I. He was made lieutenant in 1780 and in December, 1783, proceeded to West Point, N.Y., where he settled his accounts as paymaster of the 1st Massachusetts regiment. He retired to Lenox, Mass., March 4, 1784. Governor Hancock commissioned him deputy quartermaster-general of militia under Gen. John Paterson, May 29, 1787, with the rank of major. He was married, Aug. 11, 1785, to Hannah, daughter

of Gen. John Paterson. He helped to found the Society of the Cincinnati and his was the twenty-second name signed to the articles of association. He founded and for years supported the school that merged into the Lenox academy. He was the organizer of Trinity Episcopal church at Lenox, and his home in the town was the rendezvous of army officers and of the leaders in art, science and literature of the state. He represented his district in the general court of the state, 1796–99, and in the state senate, 1807–09. He was associate justice of the court of sessions, 1808–14. He died at Lenox, Mass., Jan. 12, 1822.

EGLESTON, Thomas, mineralogist, was born in New York city, Dec. 9, 1832; son of Thomas and Sarah (Jesup) Egleston; and grandson of Azariah and Hannah (Paterson) Egleston. He was graduated from Yale in 1854 and from the École des mines, Paris, in 1860. On his return to the United States in 1861 he was given charge of collecting the mineralogical and metallurgical specimens for the Smithsonian institution, retaining the position for three years. In 1863 he prepared a plan for a school of mines which he submitted to the trustees of Columbia university, and which resulted in the Columbia college school of mines in 1864. Mr. Egleston was appointed to the chair of mineralogy and metallurgy and was several times a member of the university council. He was a member of the commission to make the geological survey of the Union Pacific railroad in 1866; of the commission to examine fortifications in 1868; and of the mint commission in 1870, 1878 and 1885. At the Paris exposition of 1867 he was awarded by the French government a bronze and silver medal. In 1896 he presented to Trinity church, New York, a jewelled communion chalice in memory of his wife who died Jan. 9, 1895. It was fashioned entirely from the rich stones in their settings which Mrs. Egleston had worn during her lifetime. Many of the stones were extremely rare, representing in several instances the only specimens of the kind known to be in existence. All were selected by Professor Egleston during his foreign travels. He was one of those instrumental in establishing the American institute of mining engineers in 1871 and the American metrological society. He was also elected to membership in many scientific societies. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the College of New Jersey and that of LL.D. from Trinity college in 1874. In 1890 he was decorated as chevalier of the order of the Legion of Honor of France, and in 1895 he was made an officer. In 1898 he presented France with the sum of $5000, which he increased to $10,000 in aid of the mineralogical collection of the School of mines, Paris. His published works include: *A Catalogue of Minerals* (1863); *Diagram to Illustrate Crystallography* (1866); *Tables for the Determinations of Minerals* (1867); *Tables of Weights, Measures and Coins in the United States and France* (1868); *Metallurgical Tables on Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, and Other Metals* (1868); *Metallurgical Tables on Fuels, Iron and Steel* (2 vols., 1869); *Lectures on Mineralogy* (1871); *The Metallurgy of Gold, Silver and Mercury in the United States* (1887); *A Catalogue of Minerals and Their Synonymes* (1889, 1891, 1892); *The Metallurgy of Gold and Silver* (2 vols., 1890), and over one hundred pamphlets on metallurgy. He died in New York city, Jan. 15, 1900.

EHNINGER, John Whitten, artist, was born in New York city, July 22, 1827. He was graduated from Columbia in 1847 and the following year went to Paris, France, where he became a pupil of Couture. In 1849 he returned to New York and his first painting, "Peter Stuyvesant" (1850), was immediately successful. He again visited Europe in 1851–52. He was elected a member of the National academy of design in 1860 and was one of the founders of the Cooper union art school. His work included book illustrations, engravings, etchings and some portrait busts. Among his paintings are: *New England Farm Yard; Yankee Peddler; Love Me, Love My Horse; The Foray; The Sword; Lady Jane Grey; Christ Healing the Sick; Death and the Gambler; Autumnal Landscape* (1867); *A Monk* (1871); *Vintage in the Vatella, Italy* (1877); and *Twilight from the Bridge of Pau* (1878). He died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1889.

EICHBERG, Julius, musical composer, was born in Düsseldorf, Germany, June 13, 1824; son of Solomon and Caroline Eichberg. His public career as a violinist began in 1831, and before he was ten years old he played before Emperor Nicholas of Russia. His musical education was acquired at Mayence and the Brussels conservatory of music, and from 1846 to 1857 he was professor of the violin in the conservatory at Geneva. In the latter year he removed to the United States and settled in Boston, Mass., where he was director of music at the Boston museum, 1859–66. On the establishment of the Boston conservatory of music in 1867 he was chosen director, and held that position, together with that of supervisor of music in the Boston public schools, until his death. He composed several

operas, including: *The Doctor of Alcantara* (1862); *The Rose of Tyrol; A Night in Rome;* and *The Two Cadis.* His other works include quintette for strings, trios for violin, violin method, songs, and the National hymn, *To Thee, O Country.* He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1898.

EIGENBRODT, William Ernest, clergyman, was born in Jamaica, N.Y., June 10, 1813; son of Lewis Ernst Andrew Eigenbrodt. His father (born in Lauterbach, Hesse Darmstadt, Sept. 22, 1773; died in Jamaica, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1828) immigrated to the United States in 1793; was principal of Union Hall academy at Jamaica, N.Y., 1797–1828; and received the degree of LL.D. from Union in 1825. His brother, David Lamberson (born in Jamaica, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1810; died in New York city, Jan. 8, 1880), was graduated from Washington college in 1831 and from the College of physicians and surgeons, N.Y., in 1835, practising in New York city, 1835–43, at St. Jago de Cuba, 1843–58, and returning to New York city organized the medical and surgical department of St. Luke's hospital. William Ernest Eigenbrodt was prepared for college at Union Hall academy, and was graduated at Columbia in 1831. He attended the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church and was ordained a priest in 1838. He was rector at Bainbridge, N.Y., 1838–42, at Rochester, N.Y., 1842–46; at All Saints' church, New York city, 1846–58; and associate rector of Calvary church, New York city, 1858–62. In 1862 he accepted the chair of pastoral theology in the General theological seminary, which he retained until his death. He was secretary of the diocesan conventions of New York, 1854–83. He received from Columbia the degree of S.T.D. in 1855. He died in New York city, Nov. 4, 1894.

EIGENMANN, Carl H., educator, was born in Flehingen, Baden, Germany, March 9, 1863; son of Philip and Margaret (Lieb) Eigenmann. He received his primary education at Baden, immigrated to America in 1877, was prepared for college in the Rockport high school, and was graduated from Indiana university, receiving the degrees of B.S., 1886, A.M., 1887, and Ph.D., 1889. On graduating he was made acting instructor of zoölogy and botany in the university. He studied at Harvard university, 1887–88, in the San Diego biological laboratory in California, 1889, at the Woods Holl marine stations, 1889, 1890, and 1894, and at the California academy of sciences in 1890. He undertook summer explorations for the British museum in California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Dakota and western Canada in 1890, 1891 and 1892. He became professor of zoölogy in Indiana university in 1891 and founded and became director of the Indiana university biological station, 1895. He married Rosa Smith, Aug. 27, 1887, who was a joint contributor with her husband of many scientific papers to the periodicals. He is the author of: *The Mematognathi of South America* (1890); *The Viviparous Fishes of the Pacific Coast of North America* (1892); *Sex Differentiations in Cymatogaster* (1896); and a series of monographs on blind aquatic vertebrates of North America.

EKIN, James Adams, soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 31, 1819. He was a grandson of Col. Stephen Bayard of the Continental army. After serving an apprenticeship as a shipbuilder he engaged in building steamboats and other river craft at Pittsburg, and on the outbreak of the civil war joined the 12th Pennsylvania volunteers as lieutenant, April 25, 1861. He was promoted captain and assistant quartermaster in the volunteer service, August 7, lieutenant-colonel and quartermaster, February 15, and colonel, May 2, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general, March 8, 1865, for meritorious services during the war. He was made captain in the regular army, March 13, 1863, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, July 29, 1865, colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, Feb. 13, 1882, and was retired Aug. 31, 1883. He was brevetted in the regular army major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for services in the quartermaster's department. His service was at Pittsburg, Pa., as acting assistant commissary of subsistence, 1861; at Indianapolis, Ind., as assistant quartermaster, 1861–63; at Washington, D.C., as quartermaster of the cavalry bureau, 1863–64; as chief quartermaster of the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, in 1864; as officer in charge of the 1st division, quartermaster-general's office, Washington, D.C., 1864–70; as chief quartermaster of the 5th district, department of Texas, department of the south and department of Louisville, Ky., and as quartermaster-general of the army. He was especially commended by the President and the commanding generals under whom he served. He was a member of the commission that tried the prisoners indicted for the murder of President Lincoln. He made his residence in Louisville, Ky., after his retirement, and died there March 27, 1891.

ELBERT, Samuel, governor of Georgia, was born in Prince William parish, S.C., in 1743. He removed to Savannah, Ga., at an early age and became a merchant. In 1774 he was chosen captain of a grenadier company, and in February, 1776, he entered the Continental army as lieutenant-colonel, being promoted to the rank of colonel, Sept. 16, 1776. In 1777 he was placed in command of an expedition against the British in East Florida, and in 1778 served gallantly in resisting the British army that finally captured Savannah. In March, 1789, while commanding

a brigade under Gen. John Ashe, at Brier Creek, he was taken captive and after his exchange he joined General Washington, was with him at Yorktown and was promoted brigadier-general in 1783. He succeeded John Houston as governor of Georgia in 1785 and was succeeded in 1788 by his nephew-in-law, George Handley. Elbert county, Ga., was named in his honor. He died in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 2, 1788.

ELBERT, Samuel Hitt, governor of Colorado, was born in Logan county, Ohio, April 8, 1833; son of Dr. John Downs and Achsa (Hitt) Elbert; grandson of John Downs Elbert, M.D.; and a descendant of Hugh Elbert who purchased a plantation of 3d Lord Baltimore in Talbot county, Md., in 1683. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1854 and was admitted to the bar in 1856 at Dayton, Ohio, practising at Plattsmouth, Neb., 1856–62. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860. In 1862 he was appointed secretary of the territory of Colorado and thereafter made his home in Denver. He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1869, and held numerous political offices. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant governor of the territory and served one term. In 1876 he was elected justice of the supreme bench of Colorado and was advanced to the chief justiceship in 1880, serving until 1883. He was re-elected in 1885, but resigned in 1888 on account of failing health and went abroad. He received the degree of LL.D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1880. He married a daughter of Gov. John Evans, q.v. He died at Galveston, Tex., Nov. 27, 1899.

ELDER, Susan Blanchard, author, was born in Fort Jessup, La., April 19, 1835; daughter of Albert Gallatin and Susan (Thompson) Blanchard. Her father was a captain in the U.S. army stationed at Fort Jessup. She attended St. Michael's convent and Academy of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, near New Orleans, from 1850 to 1852, and in 1855 was married to Charles D. Elder of that city. When New Orleans was captured by the Federal army she removed to Selma, Ala., where she made the cottage in which she lived a hospital for wounded Confederate soldiers. After the war she returned to New Orleans, where she was professor of natural sciences in the high school from 1878 to 1884, and assistant editor of the *Morning Star* from 1882 to 1890. She published: *James the Second* (1874); *Savonarola* (1875); *Ellen Fitzgerald* (1876); and *The Leos of the Papacy* (1879); besides devotional poems and contributions to Catholic publications.

ELDER, William, educator, was born in Hantsport, N.S., Aug. 3, 1840; son of Samuel and Sarah (Shaw) Elder. His father's ancestors were Scotch and his mother's were early settlers of Rhode Island. He prepared for college at Horton academy, Wolfville, N.S., was graduated at the Normal school, Truro, in 1859, and engaged in teaching, 1859–63. He matriculated at Acadia college in 1863 and studied chemistry and natural history at Harvard, 1867–68, receiving the degree of A.M. in the latter year. He was a teacher of physics, chemistry, geology and astronomy at Acadia college, 1868–71; was a student and assistant at Harvard in the laboratory of Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, 1872–73; professor of chemistry and natural history at Colby university, Waterville, Maine, 1873–85, and of chemistry after 1885. He was married in 1877 to Caroline L. Scammon and had one daughter, Marjorie Louise (Colby, 1902). He received the degree of Sc.D. from Acadia in 1888. He published: *Ideas from Nature* (1898); an interesting paper on *The Aborigines of Nova Scotia* in the *North American Review*, Vol. CXII., and delivered, at various times, lectures on education and a series of five lectures on *The Relation of Scientific Truth to Religious Belief.*

ELDER, William Henry, R.C. bishop, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 22, 1819; son of Basil Spalding and Elizabeth Miles (Snowden) Elder; and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Spalding) Elder. His first American ancestor was his great-grandfather, William Elder. William Henry received his secular education at a private school in his native city and at Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, Md., where upon graduating he remained to pursue a theological course which he completed. He then went to Rome, where he took a course in the College of the Propaganda. He was ordained a priest March 29, 1846, and returned to America where he was professor of theology at Mount St. Mary's college, 1847–57. He was chosen bishop of the diocese of Natchez to suc-

ceed the Rt. Rev. J. O. Van de Velde, who had been transferred from Chicago in 1853, and he was consecrated at Baltimore by Archbishop Kenrick, May 3, 1857. During the civil war he sympathized with the Confederate government, and when the Federal troops occupied his see city he was banished for refusing to make any change in prayers by military authority, whether Federal or Confederate. He appealed to the United States government, claiming that the state had no right to direct the services of religion, and he was reinstated. He passed through several yellow-fever epidemics and was a faithful bishop, pastor and nurse. In 1878 he was named for coadjutor to the Most Rev. J. C. Alemany, archbishop of San Francisco, Cal., but his removal to that see was delayed by the yellow fever and he tarried to reorganize the diocese of Natchez, rendered necessary by the loss of six of the twenty-five priests by the scourge of that year. On Jan. 30, 1880, he was appointed titular bishop of Avara and coadjutor to the archbishop of Cincinnati, with right of succession, and after administrating the affairs of the archdiocese three years, on the death of Archbishop Purcell, July 4, 1883, he succeeded to the see of Cincinnati and was invested with the pallium, Dec. 13, 1883.

ELDRIDGE, Charles A., representative, was born in Bridgeport, Vt., Feb. 27, 1821. He removed to New York city at an early age and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1848 he removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., and practised his profession, serving in the state senate in 1854–55. He was a Democratic representative from Wisconsin, in 38th–43d congresses, 1863–75. He died at Fond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 26, 1896.

ELIOT, Andrew, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1718; son of Andrew and Ruth (Symonds) Eliot and great-grandson of Andrew Eliot, who emigrated from Wales with his father Andrew, about 1663 and settled in Beverly, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard in 1737, and was ordained associate pastor of the new North church, Boston, Mass., April 14, 1742, being made sole pastor in 1750. He was a member of the London society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, and labored to convert the savages to Christianity. He was secretary of the board of overseers of Harvard college, 1758–78, a fellow of the corporation, 1765–78, and in 1778 declined the presidency of that institution. He was married in October, 1742, to Elizabeth Langdon, and had eleven children. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1767. He published a volume of sermons (1774). He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1778.

ELIOT, Charles William, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., March 20, 1834; son of Samuel Atkins and Mary (Lyman) Eliot; grandson of Samuel and Catherine (Atkins), great-grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Marshall), great[2] grandson of Andrew and Mary (Herrick), great[3] grandson of Andrew and Mercy (Shattuck), and great[4] grandson of Andrew and Grace (Woodier) Eliot, who came from England in 1668–70. His preparatory education was acquired at the Boston Latin school, and he was graduated at Harvard college in 1853. He was employed as tutor in mathematics in Harvard from 1854 to 1858, and at the same time pursued the study of chemistry. He was assistant professor of mathematics and chemistry, 1858-63. He visited the universities of Europe and investigated their educational methods while pursuing his scientific studies, 1863–65. He was appointed to the chair of analytical chemistry at the Massachusetts institute of technology, which he occupied, 1865–69. He made a second visit to Europe in 1867–68. In 1869 he succeeded Dr. Thomas Hill as president of Harvard college, after an interregnum of about twelve months, during which time Andrew Preston Peabody had been acting president. He began his official life as head of the university, May 19, 1869. The election of overseers had been taken from the two houses of the state legislature in 1865, and placed in the hands of alumni of the college, and the state officers ceased to form a part of the board. Extensive reforms were introduced, the elective system supplanting the prescribed curriculum. This called for an enlarged list of professors, tutors and instructors, and with this came increase in patronage and in gifts and endowments. On June 27, 1894, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his presidency was commemorated by the alumni, at which time they presented him with a gold medal. In 1896 he reported 366 teachers and 3600 students. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1868–69; was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, a member of the American philosophical society, and of the Massachusetts historical society. He received his master's degree from Harvard in 1856; the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams and from the College of New Jersey in 1869, and from Yale in 1870. With Prof. Francis H. Storer he published: *Manual of Inorganic Chemistry* (1868); and *Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis* (1869).

He also published *American Contributions to Civilization* (1897), and *Educational Reform* (1898). His annual reports as president of Harvard describe the development of the university during a period of considerable progress in American education.

ELIOT, Jared, clergyman, was born in Guilford, Conn., Nov. 7, 1685; son of the Rev. Joseph Eliot, A.M. (Harvard, 1658, died 1694), and grandson of the Rev. John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. He was graduated at Yale in 1706, was a school teacher at Guilford, 1706–07, and succeeded the Rev. Abraham Pierson as rector of Emmanuel church, Killingworth, serving 1707–63. He was also a physician, an agriculturist, a scientist, and an author. He received his degree of A.M. from Yale and from Harvard in 1709, and was a trustee of Yale corporation, 1730–63, and a fellow of the Royal society, London, 1757–63. He gave to Yale by his will the first contribution to a library fund. He published sermons, an essay on field husbandry (1760), and an essay on the art of making the best iron from black sea sand (1762). He died in Killingworth, Conn., April 22, 1763.

ELIOT, John, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., May 31, 1754; son of the Rev. Andrew and Elizabeth (Langdon) Eliot. He was graduated from Harvard in 1772, and was licensed to preach in 1776. He succeeded his father as pastor of the New North church, Boston, Nov. 3, 1779. He was a fellow of Harvard, 1804–13; was an original member of the Massachusetts historical society, and a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He was married to Ann, daughter of Jacob Treadwell, of Portsmouth, Mass. Edinburgh university conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1797. He published a sermon to Free Masons (1782); a charge to Free Masons (1783); a *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Characters in New England* (1809); and many other works. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 14, 1813.

ELIOT, John, pioneer missionary, was born either in Nasing, Essex county, or more probably in Widford, Hertfordshire, England, as his baptism is recorded in that parish on Aug. 5, 1604, as the son of Bennett Eliot, a yeoman. His father made his will Nov. 5, 1621, and bequeathed out of the profits of his land £8 annually to "trusty and well beloved friends" for the maintenance of his son John in the University of Cambridge "where he is a schollar." John was graduated at Jesus college in 1622, with the degree of A.B. He was a teacher in a grammar school at Little Baddow, near Chelmsford, established by the Rev. Thomas Hooker. He probably took holy orders in the Church of England, as his name is given in Neal's list of emigrant clergy. As a non-conformist, he sought refuge in the New World, and landed in Boston, Mass., from the ship *Lyon* in company with Governor Winthrop's wife and children, Nov. 4, 1631, where he ministered to the First church of Boston in the absence of Mr. Wilson who returned on a visit to England. Eliot's three brothers and three sisters were with him in Boston. The church at Roxbury, whose first minister was Mr. Weld, called him Nov. 5, 1632, and he became the "teacher" of the church and maintained the relationship of pastor during his lifetime, most of the time alone, but having as colleagues Mr. Weld, Mr. Danforth and Mr. Walter. He took a lively interest in the secular affairs of the commonwealth, especially with reference to treaties with the Indians, of whose rights he was ever jealous. He was in frequent unpleasant controversy with the civil authorities and some of his published statements were condemned and suppressed by the general court. He took part in the examination of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson in 1637, and he agreed with the court that banished her for her religious opinions. His apostleship to the Indians began as soon as he had learned their language, and on Oct. 28, 1646, with a trio of friends, he held a meeting in the wigwam of Waaubon, on the hill Nonantum, about five miles west of Roxbury. From that time he made missionary visits fortnightly, and in 1660 established at Natick the first Indian church in America, the form of worship being similar to that used in Congregational churches in New England. In this church he baptised the natives and during his lifetime twenty-four of his converts became preachers of the gospel. His knowledge of the language was acquired with difficulty, owing to the various dialects, his only assistant being an Indian boy. He so far succeeded that in 1661 his Indian New Testament was published at Cambridge under the auspices of the London society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. Two years later he issued his translation of the Old Testament with a catechism and the Psalms of David in metre. When King Philip's war occurred in 1675, John Eliot had founded fourteen Indian churches in as many towns in Massachusetts, exclusive of the Plymouth colony and the islands, and the worshippers embraced nearly

eleven hundred converts. His missionary district extended from the Merrimack river to Martha's Vineyard, and from the coast west to the Connecticut river. His visits were violently opposed by the sachems, who were fearful of losing their authority and they threatened him with every evil if he did not desist from his labors. In spite of this opposition he continued his fortnightly pilgrimages and made his long journeys on foot in all conditions of the weather, without neglecting his home parish. In the Indian revolt of 1675 which threatened to exterminate the white settlers, the disciples of Eliot were loyal to their teacher and the religion he taught. The "praying Indians" saved the colonists from extinction, at the expense of their own people and villages. When the war ended ruin stared them in the face, and after Eliot's death they gradually became extinct. When he had reached the age of fourscore years he desired to be liberated from his office as pastor of the church at Roxbury, and he gave his last years to teaching negro servants and Indian youths at his home. He gave by deed in 1689 about seventy-five acres of land for "the maintenance, support and encouragement of a school and schoolmaster at that part of Roxbury commonly called Jamaica, or Pond Plain, for teaching and instructing the children of that end of the town, together with such Indians and negroes as shall or may come to the said school, etc." His practice was to devote most of his salary to the needy Indians. Previous to his leaving England he betrothed himself to Hanna Mumford, sometimes written in the church documents Ann Mountfort, who followed him to New England and their marriage took place at Roxbury, Sept. 4, 1632. Of their six children, five sons and a daughter, only one, the Rev. Joseph Eliot of Guilford, Conn., Harvard, 1658, survived his parents, and from him descended all of John Eliot's posterity. His monuments in the vicinity of Boston in 1899 were: The Eliot school, Jamaica Plain, and the Latin school, Roxbury, both founded by him; the Eliot monument in the Indian burying ground at South Natick, and the Eliot oak, under which he preached at that place; a granite watering trough, at Ponkapoag, Canton, Mass.; a memorial structure on the supposed site of Waaubon's wigwam on Nonantum hill, Newton, Mass.; the grave of John Eliot in Eustis street burying ground, and the First church, Roxbury, on the site of Eliot's church. The first book printed in the British colonies in America was the "Bay Psalm-Book" with the following quaint title: "The Whole Booke of Psalmes Faithfully Translated into English Metre. Whereunto is prefixed a discourse declaring not only the lawfullness, but also the necessity of heavenly Ordinance of singing Scripture psalmes in the churches of God. *Coll. III.* Let the word of God dwell plenteously in you, in all wisdome, teaching and exhorting one another in Psalmes, Himnes and Spiritual Songs, singing to the Lord with Grace in your hearts. *James V.* If any be afflicted let him pray, if any be merry, let him sing psalmes. Imprinted 1640." The book was translated from the Hebrew into metric English by John Eliot, Thomas Weld and Richard Mather. It was reprinted in 1647 and again in 1651, and extensively used in New England and in England and Scotland. A limited edition of fifty-six copies was reprinted in Cambridge in 1862. A copy of the original edition in the Lenox library, New York, was purchased for $1200. His catechism, probably the first book in the Indian language, was printed at Cambridge in 1653 or 1654, and another edition was printed in 1662. The books of Genesis and Matthew were printed in the Indian language in 1665, and a translation of a few of the Psalms in metre in 1658. The New Testament was printed in the Indian language at Cambridge in 1661. There were other portions of both the Old and New Testaments and the Psalms in metre printed about this time and subsequently. His published books in the English language include: *The Christian Commonwealth* (London, 1659); *The Communion of Churches* (Cambridge, 1665); *Indian Dialogues* (Cambridge, 1671); *Indian Logick Primer* (Cambridge, 1672); *The Harmony of the Gospels* (Boston, 1678); *Brief Answer to a Book by John Norcot Against Infant Baptism* (Boston, 1679); *Dying Speeches of Several Indians* (Cambridge, about 1680). Many of these have been reprinted separately in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society and elsewhere. His wife died in 1687, and on May 21, 1690, John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, "calmly fell asleep" in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

ELIOT, Samuel, merchant, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1739; son of Samuel Eliot, a bookseller; grandson of Andrew and Ruth (Symonds) Eliot, and nephew of Andrew Eliot, clergyman. He was a merchant in Boston and acquired a fortune amounting to nearly $1,000,000. For several years he was president of the Massachusetts bank. He was married to Catherine Atkins of Boston. Two of his daughters were married, respectively, to Professors Andrews Norton and George Ticknor of Harvard in 1814. Mr. Eliot presented anonymously to Harvard $20,000 to found a professorship of Greek literature. The name of the donor was not discovered until his death, when the chair was named the Eliot professorship of Greek literature. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1820.

ELIOT, Samuel, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1821; son of William Howard and Margaret (Bradford) Eliot; grandson of Samuel

and Catherine (Atkins) Eliot and of Alden and Margaret (Stevenson) Bradford, and a direct descendant from Andrew Eliot, born at East Coker, England, 1627, who joined the First church of Beverly, Mass., in 1670; and of Gov. William Bradford of Massachusetts Bay colony. His

grandfather Samuel Eliot was founder of the Eliot professorship of Greek literature in Harvard university. He was graduated at Harvard in 1839; was in a Boston counting-room, 1839–40, and in Europe for travel and study, 1841–44. He then engaged in missionary work as an educator of vagrant children and young working men in Boston, where he organized a charity school. He went to Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in 1856, as Brownell professor of history and political science, and was elected president of the institution, serving from Dec. 18, 1860, to Jan. 29, 1864. He was afterward lecturer on constitutional law and political science, 1864–74; was university lecturer at Harvard, 1870–73; head master of the girls' high-school, Boston, 1872–76; superintendent of Boston public schools, 1878–80, president of the American social science association, 1868–72; an overseer of Harvard, 1866–72; a member of the Boston school committee, 1885–88; a fellow of the American academy of sciences; member of the Massachusetts historical society; president of the Boston Athenæum, of the Perkins institute for the blind, and a trustee of various charitable institutions. In 1853 he married Emily Marshall, a daughter of William Foster Otis of Boston, and granddaughter of Harrison Gray Otis. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1842 and from Trinity in 1857, and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1863 and from Harvard in 1880. His published works include: *Passages from the History of Liberty:* Part I., *The Ancient Romans* (1853); and Part II., *The Early Christians* (1853). Part III., *The Papal Ages*, Part IV., *The Monarchical Ages*, and Part V., *The American Republic*, though carefully planned, were never executed. He also published: *Manual of United States History, 1492–1872* (1856, rev., 1873); *Poetry for Children* (1879); *Stories from the Arabian Nights* (1879); *Selections from American Authors* (1879); *Life and Times of Savonarola*; and *Translations from the Spanish of Zorilla*. He died at Beverly Farms, Mass., Sept. 14, 1898.

ELIOT, Samuel Atkins, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1798; the third son of Samuel and Catharine (Atkins) Eliot. His first American ancestor, Andrew Eliot, immigrated from England to America in 1668. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1817 and from the divinity school in 1820. He did not enter the ministry, but gave his time chiefly to various forms of gratuitous public service. He gave to Harvard college in 1823 "Warden's extensive collection of books on American history, consisting of nearly twelve hundred volumes, besides maps, charts and prints at a cost of upwards of five thousand dollars." He was manager, treasurer, vice-president and president of the Prison discipline society, first president of the Boston provident association, and first president of the Boston academy of music, under whose auspices Beethoven symphonies were performed for the first time in the United States. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1834 and a state senator in 1843. He was mayor of Boston, 1837–39; a representative in the 31st congress, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of Robert C. Winthrop appointed U.S. senator, serving from Aug. 22, 1850, to March 4, 1851, and declining to be a candidate for re-election. He organized the first paid fire department for the city of Boston and the first day police. He was treasurer of Harvard college, 1842–53, and a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He was married, June 13, 1826, to Mary, daughter of Theodore Lyman of Boston. He published: *Sketches of the History of Harvard College and Its Present Condition* (1848) and *Sermons of Dr. Francis W. P. Greenwood with a Memoir* (1844). He also wrote a memoir of the Rev. Ephraim Peabody, which was published in a volume of Dr. Peabody's sermons, and printed for his own children and the Sunday school a limited edition of *Observations on the Bible for the Use of Young Persons* (1842). He was a contributor to the *North American Review* and to the *Christian Examiner*. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1862.

ELIOT, Thomas Dawes, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., March 20, 1808; son of William Greenleaf and ——— (Dawes) Eliot; grandson of Judge Thomas Dawes (1757 1825), and brother of the Rev. William Greenleaf Eliot. He was graduated from the Columbian college, D.C., in 1825, and studied law under his uncle, Judge William Cranch (1769–1855). He was admitted to the bar in 1831 and practised in New Bedford, Mass. He served in the state legislature, and in 1854 was elected as a Whig a representative in the 33d congress to fill the unexpired term of Zeno Scudder, serving 1854–55. He was also a representative in the 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th

congresses, 1859–69, declining nomination for the 41st congress. In 1854 he made the first effort for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and in 1864, as chairman of the committee on emancipation, he reported the bill establishing a bureau of Freedmen's affairs, which became a law. He died in New Bedford, Mass., June 12, 1870.

ELIOT, Walter Graeme, sanitary engineer, was born in New York city, Nov. 16, 1857; son of Dr. Augustus Greelé and Elizabeth Antoinette (Proctor) Eliot; grandson of Daniel Eliot (Dartmouth, 1813) and of Col. Amos Proctor of Essex, N.H.; great-grandson of David Eliot and of James Proctor, New England militia officers in the American Revolution, and a direct descendant of Andrew and Grace (Woodier) Eliot, Beverly, Mass., 1665. He was graduated from the School of mines, Columbia college in 1878. He was a teacher of Latin and mathematics for two years and then practised sanitary engineering. He was special agent of the tenth U.S. census to report as expert upon the water-works system of the principal cities, 1880–81, and assistant sanitary engineer on the New York board of health, 1881–87. He was connected with various business corporations until May, 1890, when he took charge of *The University Magazine* as its managing editor. He was prominently mentioned for the presidency of Rutgers college as a successor to President Gates, was appointed a member of the advisory council of the world's fair auxiliary of the Columbian exposition in Chicago, December, 1892, and was chemist of the New York health department, 1895–97. Columbia college conferred on him the degrees of C.E. and Ph.B., 1879, and Ph.D., 1882. He received the degree of LL.D. from St. Francis Xavier college, 1892, the first Protestant so honored by that institution. He was married Feb. 4, 1892, to Maud, youngest daughter of John A. Stoutenburgh of Hyde Park, N.Y. He is the author of *A Sketch of the Eliot Family* (1886); *The Famous Physicians of New York, 1775–1900* (1899) and *College Presidents of America* (1899).

ELIOT, William Greenleaf, educator, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 5, 1811; son of William Greenleaf and ——— Dawes Eliot, and brother of Thomas Dawes Eliot. He was graduated from Columbia college, D.C., in 1831, and from Harvard divinity school in 1834. He was instructor in Hebrew at Harvard, 1833–34, and in 1834 became pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until 1872. He was president of the board of directors of Washington university, St. Louis, from its organization in 1854 until 1872, when he became chancellor of the institution, at the same time holding the chair of civil polity. He was a corresponding member of the Massachusetts historical society. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1854. He published: *Manual of Prayer* (1851); *Discourses on the Doctrines of Christianity* (1852; 22d ed., 1886); *Lectures to Young Men* (1853; 11th ed., 1882); *Lectures to Young Women* (1853; 13th ed., 1880); *The Unity of God* (1854); *Early Religious Education* (1855); *The Discipline of Sorrow* (1855); *The Story of Archer Alexander, from Slavery to Freedom* (1885); and addresses and contributions to periodicals. He died at Pass Christian, Miss., Jan. 23, 1887.

ELKIN, William Lewis, astronomer, was born in New Orleans, La., April 29, 1855; son of Lewis and Jane Magoon (Fitch) Elkin. He attended the Royal polytechnic school at Stuttgart, Germany, and was graduated from the University of Strasburg in 1880. From 1881 to 1883 he was associated with Dr. David Gill in investigating the parallaxes of southern stars, at the Cape of Good Hope observatory. In 1884 he attended Yale, continuing his observations at the Yale observatory. Among the results of his investigations are: Triangulations of the Pleiades and polar stars with the heliometer; parallax determinations of bright and large proper motion stars with the same instrument; measurement of the solar parallax in co-operation with other heliometer observers, and meteor tracks secured by photography. He was elected a foreign associate of the Royal astronomical society of London in 1892, and a member of the National academy of sciences in 1895. Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1893.

ELKINS, Stephen Benton, senator, was born in Perry county, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1841; son of Col. Philip Duncan and ——— (Withers) Elkins. His father was born in Virginia; removed to Perry county, Ohio, in 1827 with his parents; served in the Florida war, 1836–37; removed to Westport, Jackson county, Mo., in 1844, and in 1861 joined the Confederate forces under Gen. Sterling Price, with his son John, a boy of sixteen, continuing in the service during the existence of the Confederacy. He died in 1897. Stephen's grandfather Elkins was a supporter of President Jefferson's plan of emancipation, and removed to Perry county, Ohio, where he purchased a large tract of land in the Hocking valley. Stephen was graduated at the University of Missouri in 1860, and at the outbreak of the civil

S. B. Elkins.

war enlisted in the Union army as captain in the 77th Missouri volunteers. He resigned in 1864, engaged as a cattle driver on the plains, and went to Albuquerque, N.M., where he took part in settling disputes among the ranchmen. He continued the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Santa Fé, where he obtained indictment against the Mexicans who held peons in bondage contrary to the laws of the United States, and his prosecution of these offenders resulted in breaking up this species of slavery in the territory. He is said to have secured the release of at least 10,000 peons, and the government rewards, added to his legal fees, he loaned at the prevailing rates of interest, and thus acquired wealth which he invested in mining property and ranches in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. He was a representative in the legislature of the territory of New Mexico, 1866–67; attorney-general, 1868–69, and U.S. district attorney, 1870–72. He was a delegate to the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77, and while in congress made strenuous efforts to gain the territory admission to statehood. He made a notable speech on the resources of the territory and her treaty claims, but the bill for admission, as prepared in the house, was so amended in the senate as to fail to receive the concurrence of the house. In 1875 he married as his second wife, Hattie, daughter of Henry G. Davis, U.S. senator from West Virginia, and they made their home in New York city where he opened a business office. He sold large interests of his western property and reinvested in West Virginia coal lands. He founded the town of Elkins, W.Va., and with his father-in-law constructed a railroad to their property. He built at Elkins a palatial summer house and removed his family from New York city, making a winter home in Washington, D.C. He was a conspicuous member of the Republican national committee and took an active part in the presidential campaigns of 1884, 1888 and 1892. President Harrison made him secretary of war in his cabinet Dec. 17, 1891, and he served for the remainder of the administration. In February, 1894, the legislature of West Virginia elected him to the U.S. senate for the term ending, March 3, 1901, as successor to Johnson N. Camden, whose term was to expire March 3, 1895. In February, 1896, he announced himself as a candidate for the presidential nomination, and he was supported by the delegates from several states, but when the convention assembled he gave his support to William McKinley. In the senate he was chairman of the select committee on geological survey, and a member of the committees on civil service and retrenchment, commerce, interstate commerce, military affairs, railroads and territories.

ELLERBE, William Haselden, governor of South Carolina, was born in Marion, S.C., April 7, 1862; son of William and Sarah (Haselden) Ellerbe; grandson of John Calhoun and Maria (Wickham) Ellerbe, and a direct descendant from Thomas Elerby, who immigrated from England to Virginia and thence to Pee Dee district, S.C., in 1737. He prepared for college at the Marion academy, entered Wofford college S.C., in 1880 and afterward attended Vanderbilt university, Tenn., until his health failed. He engaged in planting, 1883–89, and in merchandising after 1889. He was elected comptroller-general of South Carolina in 1890; governor in 1896 by a plurality of 54,992 votes and was re-elected in 1898, serving 1897–99. He was married in June, 1887, to Henrietta, daughter of Henry J. Rogers of Marlboro county, S.C. He died at his home in Marion county, S.C., June 2, 1899.

ELLERY, Christopher, senator, was born in Newport, R.I., Nov. 1, 1768. He was graduated at Yale in 1787, and practised law in Newport. He was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Ray Greene who resigned his seat in March, 1801, to accept the position of district judge of Rhode Island, under appointment of President Adams. The official term of Senator Ellery expired March 3, 1805. In 1806 President Jefferson appointed him commissioner of loans. President Monroe appointed him collector of customs at Newport in 1820 and he held the office for fourteen years. He died at Newport, R.I., Dec. 2, 1840.

ELLERY, Frank, naval officer, was born in Newport, R.I., July 23, 1794; son of the Hon. Christopher Ellery, U.S. senator. He joined the navy as midshipman, Jan. 1, 1812, on board the *President*, and while working a gun in the action with the *Belvidere* the gun burst and he was severely wounded. He was with Macdonough in the battle of Lake Champlain and for his services in that engagement received the thanks of congress and a sword. He was on the *Constellation* in 1815 and assisted in the capture of an Algerine frigate and a Turkish flag-ship in the Mediterranean. He was also prominent on the Florida coast in 1817, when McGregor's band of pirates was expelled from Amelia island and one of its craft with her prize was captured. He was promoted lieutenant in 1820, commanded the *Cyane* in the Brazilian squadron in 1827, and was on shore duty at New York and Boston, 1829–37. He commanded the U.S. steamer *Enterprise*, 1840, and on Sept. 13, 1855, was placed on the reserved list, he having reached the age of sixty-one years. He was commissioned commodore, April 4, 1867, and placed on the retired list after fifty-five years service. He died in Castleton, Vt., March 24, 1871.

ELLERY, William, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Newport, R.I., Dec. 22, 1727; son of William Ellery (1702–64), a graduate of Harvard, 1722, a merchant, judge, assistant and deputy governor of the province of Rhode Island; and grandson of Capt. Benjamin Ellery, who removed from Gloucester, Mass., to Newport and was assistant in 1741 under Governor Ward. William was graduated at Harvard in 1747, became a merchant in Newport, naval officer of the colony, one of the incorporators of Rhode Island college in 1764, and clerk of the general assembly, 1769–70. He became a lawyer in 1770, was a member of the committee of safety, 1775–76, of the committee of investigation, of the committee of military defences, and of a committee to bear a memorial to Washington at Cambridge. On the death of Gov. Samuel Ward, delegate to congress, he was chosen to fill the vacancy, and took his seat May 14, 1776, the colleague of Stephen Hopkins. He affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, and remained in the congress until 1781. He was re-elected in 1782 and served his second term, 1783–85. He was a member of the marine committee and subsequently of the board of admiralty. On leaving congress at the end of 1775 he found his home burned by the British soldiers, his treasures destroyed, and his native town, Newport, almost ruined. In April, 1786, he was elected by congress, loan commissioner for the state of Rhode Island, and in June, 1790, was appointed by President Washington collector of U.S. customs at Newport, retaining the later office till his death. He was married in 1750 to Ann, daughter of the Hon. Jonathan Remington of Cambridge, Mass. She died Sept. 7, 1764, aged 39, and his second wife, Abigail, died July 27, 1793, aged 51 years. His daughter Lucy was the mother of Dr. William Ellery Channing. He died in Newport, R.I., Feb. 15, 1820.

ELLET, Alfred W., soldier, was born at Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Pa.; son of Charles Ellet, a prosperous farmer. He worked on the farm, and attended the neighboring schools and Bristol academy where he studied civil engineering. He worked with his brother Charles Ellet, Jr., on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, on the James river and Kanawha canal, on suspension bridges over the Schuylkill, the Niagara and the Ohio rivers, and in laying out the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In 1861 when his brother was sent west by the war department to purchase vessels and convert them into rams, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of engineers and ordered to co-operate with him in this project. When they had completed their fleet at Cincinnati they steamed down the river to Memphis, Tenn., he being in command of the *Monarch* and his brother using the *Queen of the West* as flag-ship. On June 6, 1862, they attacked the Confederate fleet, sinking or disabling eight of the nine Confederate ironclads opposing their progress, the *General Van Dorn* alone escaping. The only one on the Federal fleet injured was Col. Charles Ellet, who received a wound in the knee that proved fatal on June 21, 1862. Before leaving the *Queen of the West* Colonel Charles directed his brother Alfred to assume command of the fleet, which appointment was confirmed by orders from the secretary of war. With the *Monarch*, accompanied by the *Lancaster* in command of his nephew, Charles R. Ellet, he steamed fifty miles up the Yazoo river, and discovered and reported the presence of the *Arkansas*. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 1, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the capture of Memphis. In 1863 he was assigned to the department of the Mississippi and placed in command of the marine brigade. On the night of March 25, 1863, with the steam rams *Lancaster* and *Switzerland* he proceeded to run the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg. He did not reach the city until morning, but nothing daunted he undertook the feat in the daylight and succeeded in passing the batteries with the *Switzerland*, although not without damage. The *Lancaster*, however, received a shot through her boiler and was blown up and her crew captured. The marine brigade which he commanded included seven transports, and General Grant kept him busy moving his troops. He burned Austin, Miss., in retaliation for information given to Gen. James R. Chalmers, C.S.A., by the citizens of that place, which nearly resulted in the capture of one of his transports. He resigned, Dec. 31, 1864, and engaged in the practice of his profession. His son, Lieut.-Col. John A. Ellet, commanded the *Lancaster* in the battle of Mobile Bay, and co-operated with Farragut in the Red River expedition and in the siege of Vicksburg as commander of the *Switzerland*. General Ellet died in Kansas in 1895.

ELLET, Charles, engineer, was born in Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Pa., Jan. 1, 1810; son of Charles Ellet, a farmer. He worked on the farm, attending school winters and in 1826 was sent to Bristol academy where he studied mathematics and civil engineering. He was then an assistant in the engineer corps surveying the Chesapeake

and Ohio canal, was assistant surveyor of Maryland in 1828, and in 1831 studied in the Ecole polytechnique, Paris. He was then employed on various railroads and became chief engineer of the James River and Kanawha canal. In 1841–42 he constructed the wire suspension bridge across the Schuylkill at Fairmount, and in 1847 designed and built the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls and the suspension bridge at Wheeling, W. Va. He was president of theSchuylkill navigation company, 1846–47, and assisted in surveying the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He made a survey of the Northern Pacific coast for the government, 1850–52, and while in Europe in 1854 he first conceived of the availability of the light draft steamer armed with a ram for forcing the blockade of harbors. He submitted his plan to the Czar of Russia as the means for raising the English blockade of Sebastopol, but it was not adopted. He then forwarded his plans to the United States naval department but with as little success. His claim was that swift light-draft steamers would prove more effective than those of heavy draft and tonnage, which was an original idea in naval construction. In 1861 the secretary of war commissioned Mr. Ellet colonel of engineers and directed him to purchase suitable boats and equip a fleet of iron-clad rams. He secured five heavy tow-boats and four side-wheel steamers, and strengthening them with heavy oak, railroad iron and stout timbers, he painted them black and named the steamers the *Queen of the West* flagship, Col. Charles Ellet commanding, the *Monarch*, Lieut.-Col. Alfred W. Ellet, the *Switzerland* and the *Lancaster*, Capt. John A. Ellet. Proceeding down the river from Cincinnati, where they had been refitted, he reached Fort Pillow, after its evacuation, July 4, 1862, and early in the morning of the 5th he accompanied Flag-officer Davis and took possession of the abandoned works, Colonel Ellet hoisting the Stars and Stripes over the fort. On June 6, the fleet reached Memphis, Tenn., and here Colonel Ellet found the Confederate fleet drawn up in line of battle ready to oppose the advance. He at once dashed ahead of the gunboats, making for the fleet. The first antagonist was rammed and sunk, the second disabled, and then the Confederates used the same methods of warfare and turned on their antagonists, but only succeeded in ramming each other. Of the nine gunboats opposing the ram fleet only one escaped destruction. Colonel Ellet was wounded in the knee by a pistol shot, the only casualty on the ram fleet. He refused to have his leg amputated and was carried to the shore, leaving the fleet with the injunction to his brother, Alfred W., who succeeded to the command: "Alfred, stand to your post." He was carried to Cairo, Ill., where he died. He published: *Physical Geography of the Mississippi Valley* (1851); *An Essay on the Laws of Trade* (1839); and *Coast and Harbor Defences, or the Substitution of Steam Battery rams for Ships of War* (1855). He died on board the *Switzerland* near Cairo, Ill., June 21, 1862.

ELLET, Charles Rivers, soldier, was born in Georgetown, D.C., in 1843; son of Col. Charles and ——— (Daniels) Ellett. He was educated partly in Paris and studied medicine in America. When the civil war broke out he was in college, and at once reported to Washington for duty as assistant surgeon and nurse in the army hospital. He joined the ram fleet commanded by his father at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was present at the battle of Memphis which resulted in the death of his father, and he raised the national flag over the city of Memphis, before it had formally surrendered to the U.S. troops. He continued with the fleet under his uncle, Alfred W. Ellet, and commanded the *Lancaster* in the run up the Yazoo river. On Nov. 5, 1862, he was placed in command of the entire fleet with the rank of colonel, his uncle having been promoted brigadier-general in command of the marine brigade. He commanded the transport *Diana* and subsequently the *Queen of the West* in the operations at Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign. In February, 1863, he destroyed three Confederate steamers at the mouth of the Red river, and in a second effort to secure further prizes he ran the *Queen* aground and escaped to the shore on a bale of cotton, the enemy capturing the vessel. He then transferred his flag to the *Switzerland* while his cousin, Lieut.-Col. John A. Ellet, commanded the *Lancaster*. The *Switzerland* was disabled in undertaking to run the gauntlet of the batteries of Vicksburg. His health having become undermined, Colonel Ellet obtained leave of absence, and died at Baker Hill, Ill., Oct. 29, 1863.

ELLET, Elizabeth Fries Lummis, author, was born at Sodus Point, N.Y., in October, 1818; daughter of Dr. William Nixion Lummis. She attended the seminary at Aurora, N.Y., and in 1835 was married to William Henry Ellet, chemist. She contributed frequently to current literature and published many volumes, including: Pellicoe's *Euphemia of Messina*, a translation (1834); *Teresa Contarini* (1835); *Poems* (1835);

Scenes in the Life of Joanne of Sicily (1840); *Characters of Schiller* (1842): *Family Pictures from the Bible* (1849); *Evenings at Woodlawn* (1850); *Domestic History of the American Revolution* (1850); *Watching Spirits* (1851); *Women of the American Revolution* (1851); *Pioneer Women of the West* (1852); *Novelettes of the Musicians* (1852); *Summer Rambles in the West* (1853); *The Practical Housekeeper; a Cyclopædia of Domestic Economy* (1857); *Women Artists in all Ages and Countries* (1861); *Queens of American Society* (1867); and *Court Circles of the Republic* (with Mrs. R. E. Mack, 1869). She died in New York city, June 3, 1877.

ELLET, William Henry, chemist, was born in New York city, Nov. 1, 1806. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1824, and later received the degree of M.D. He was lecturer on elemental chemistry in Columbia, 1830–32, and professor of elemental chemistry, 1832–33. In 1835 he accepted the professorship of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in South Carolina college, which he held until 1848, when he returned to his native city and became consulting chemist of the Manhattan gas company. He was married in 1835, to Elizabeth Fries Lummis. He died in New York city, Jan. 26, 1859.

ELLICOTT, Andrew, engineer, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Jan. 24, 1754. His father and uncle were the founders of Ellicott's Mills, Md., in 1774, and owned large tracts of land on the Patapsco river. He was brought up on this place and devoted his leisure time to the study of mechanics and the natural sciences. As a civil engineer he was commissioner for marking the boundaries of the states of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia, and enjoyed the friendship of Washington, Franklin and Rittenhouse. He removed to Baltimore in 1785, and was a representative in the state legislature. In 1789 he was selected by President Washington to make the survey of Niagara river, and he determined the height of the falls and the descent of the rapids. He surveyed and laid out the city of Washington in 1790, and in 1792 President Washington appointed him surveyor-general of the United States. He built Fort Erie at Presque Isle in 1795 and laid out the towns of Erie, Warren and Franklin, Pa. In 1796 he was appointed to determine the boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions, and completed this service in 1802. He was then appointed secretary of the state land office of Pennsylvania by Governor McKean and he resigned the office in 1808. He was professor of mathematics and engineering at the U.S. military academy, 1812–20, by appointment of President Madison. He was a member of the American philosophical society. He published his *Journal* (1803). He died at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1820.

ELLICOTT, Henry Jackson, sculptor, was born at White Hall, Anne Arundel county, Md., June 23, 1847; son of James P. and Fanny A. (Ince) Ellicott, and grandson of Andrew Ellicott and of George Ince. His great-grandfather, Maj. Andrew Ellicott, was engineer with L'Enfant, the engineer who laid out the city of Washington, D.C., and became his successor in that work when L'Enfant and the commissioners disagreed. Henry was educated at Rock Hill college, Ellicott city, Md.; at Gonzaga college, Washington; at Georgetown medical college and at the New York academy of design, 1867–70. His first commission was a monument in Calvary cemetery in 1870, followed by one in Greenwood cemetery. In 1876 he was employed in modelling decorations for the centennial building at Philadelphia and removed to that city where he became identified with the academy of fine arts. Among his more notable works are the Soldier's monument at Holyoke, Mass., 1874; the group "Commerce, Protection and Mechanism" on the New England life insurance building at Boston, 1875; the portrait statue of Colonel Cameron at Sunbury, Pa., 1879; the statue of the recording angel surmounting the Duncan monument at Pittsburg, Pa., 1880; the bronze statues erected by the 1st and 2d Pennsylvania cavalry on the battlefield of Gettysburg, one in 1887, the other in 1889; the equestrian statue of Gen. George B. McClellan erected on the city hall plaza, Philadelphia, Pa., 1894, and the equestrian statue of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, erected by the U.S. government at Washington, D.C., and unveiled May 12, 1896. He was chief modeler and sculptor for the government under President Harrison's administration. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 11, 1901.

THE HANCOCK STATUE

ELLICOTT, Joseph, engineer, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Nov. 1, 1760. He removed with his father and uncle to Ellicott's Mills, Md., in 1774, and became a surveyor. He assisted his brother Andrew in plotting the city of Washington, D.C., and in the survey of the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. He was employed by the Holland land company of New York in surveying the "Holland purchase," 1797–1800, and laid out Buffalo, N.Y. He joined Governor Clinton in urging the projected Erie canal

but opposed him when he proposed to send to Europe for engineers, and finally converted the governor to his view. He was state canal commissioner for some time and remained with the Holland land company for twenty years, during which time he succeeded in selling most of the vast tract held by the company to actual settlers. He died in Batavia, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1826.

ELLINWOOD, Frank Fields, educator, was born in Clinton, Oneida county, N.Y., June 20, 1826. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1849 and studied theology at Auburn, 1851–52, and at Princeton, 1852–53. He was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman at Belvidere, N.J., June 21, 1853; was pastor at Belvidere, 1853–54, and at Rochester, N.Y., 1854–65. He was secretary of the Presbyterian committee of church erection, 1866–70; of the memorial fund committee, 1870–71; corresponding secretary of the board of foreign missions, 1871–87, and professor of comparative religion in the University of the city of New York from 1887. He was married June 26, 1853, to Rowana Hurd of New York city, and again on April 15, 1867, to Laura Hurd of Fair Haven, Vt. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1865. He published: *The Great Conquest* (1876); *Oriental Religions and Christianity* (1892), and contributed to periodicals.

ELLIOT, Daniel Giraud, naturalist, was born in New York city, March 7, 1835; son of George T. and Rebecca Giraud (Foster) Elliot; and grandson of Clarke and Nancy (Thompson) Eliot and of Andrew and Ann (Giraud) Foster. He was descended on his father's side from Richard Treat, a colonist of Wethersfield, Conn., early in the 17th century; and on his mother's side from the Girauds who emigrated from France with the Huguenots and settled first in New Rochelle and later in New York. He was prepared for Columbia college, but ill-health compelled him to go to warmer climates, where he continued his studies in zoölogy in which he had always been deeply interested. He spent the years 1856–57 in travel and study in Europe and the east, and in 1858 was married to Anna Eliza Henderson of New York city. He afterward confined his study to mammals and birds, and in 1859 published his first scientific paper in *The Ibis*. He continued to write for periodicals, and the value of his contributions to science was repeatedly acknowledged by various European governments and by the leading scientists of the world. He was decorated commander of the royal orders of the crowns of Italy, Spain and Wurtemburg; was made knight of the imperial and royal orders of Francis Joseph of Austria, and of six other royal orders, and received many other equally important honors. He was made a fellow of the royal society of Edinburgh and of the "Zoölogical society of London." He was a founder and became president of the American ornithological union, and was also a founder and vice-president of the Zoölogical society of France, and was elected to numerous offices in the principal scientific societies of America. In 1887 he presented to the American museum of natural history, New York city, a valuable library and a unique collection of humming birds. In 1894 he was appointed curator of zoölogy in the Field Columbian museum of Chicago, Ill., and in March, 1896, commanded an expedition into Central Africa to collect specimens for the museum, securing a large number of very rare animals. During the summer of 1898 he led a scientific expedition for the Field museum into the Olympic mountains, northwest Washington, and was the first naturalist to penetrate into this unknown range, where he obtained over five hundred specimens of the mammals inhabiting it. His published writings include more than one hundred and fifty scientific papers and the following volumes: *A Monograph of the Pittidae or Family of Ant Thrushes* (1863, new ed., 1885); *Monograph of the Grouse* (1865); *Monograph of the Pheasants* (2 vols., 1872); *Monograph of the Birds of Paradise* (1874); *Synopsis and Classification of the Trochididae* (1878); *Monograph of the Hornbills* (1881); *Monograph of the Cats* (1881); *New and Heretofore Unfigured Birds of North America* (2 vols., 1869); *North American Shore Birds* (1895); *Gallinaceous Game Birds of North America* (1897); *Wild Fowl of the United States and British Possessions* (1898); *Wild Animals* (Wolf's).

ELLIOT, George Henry, military engineer, was born in Lowell, Mass., March 31, 1831; son of George Perkins and Elizabeth (Tidd) Elliot, and a descendant of John Tidd, a member of Captain Parker's company of "minute men" at the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and of John Elliot, a soldier of Colonel Stark's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy, July 1, 1855, and was assigned to the 1st artillery with the rank of 2d lieutenant. He served in garrison at Fort Columbus, N.Y., 1855, on frontier duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, 1856–57, and in the former year was engaged in scouting against the Lipan Indians. He was transferred to the corps of engineers, Jan. 26, 1857; was in garrison at Fort

McHenry, Maryland, 1856–57, and was assistant engineer in the construction of the defences of San Francisco harbor, Cal., 1857–61. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, superintended the construction of fortifications at Fort Point and Alcatraz Island, San Francisco harbor, Cal., in 1861, and was engineer on other defences of the Pacific coast, 1861–70, during which time he constructed the fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia river. He was promoted captain, March 3, 1863, brevetted major for meritorious service during the civil war, March 13, 1865, and promoted major, March 7, 1867. He was engineer secretary of the lighthouse board, 1870–74, and from April 28 to Sept. 11, 1873, was engaged in inspecting the lighthouse systems of Europe. From May 21, 1874, to Oct. 26, 1882, he was assistant to the chief of engineers at Washington, D.C., and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 8, 1882. He was in charge of various works of defence on the coasts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and of river and harbor improvements in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, from Nov. 1, 1882, to April 7, 1887. He was a member of the advisory council of Rhode Island state board of harbor commissioners from Feb. 27, 1884, to April 1, 1887. He was on sick-leave of absence in Europe from April 1, 1887, to July 1, 1889. He was a member of the lighthouse board at Washington, D.C., from Feb. 19, 1892, to June 2, 1893. He was in charge of the Washington aqueduct; of increasing the water supply of Washington, D.C., and of the erection of fishways at the Great Falls of the Potomac from July 17, 1889, to March 31, 1895. He was promoted colonel, May 18, 1893, and was retired from active service by operation of law, March 31, 1895. By special authority of congress, however, he continued after his retirement from active service in charge of the improvement of the Dalecælia reservoir of the Washington aqueduct system which he had planned and commenced, until its completion, Nov. 15, 1895. He became a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Association of graduates of the U.S. military academy. He is the author of: *Lighthouse Systems in Europe* (1874); *The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.* (1874). He died in Washington, D.C., March 23, 1900.

ELLIOTT, Aaron Marshall, educator, was born in Wilmington, N.C., Jan. 24, 1846; son of Aaron and Rhoda (Mendenhall) Elliott. He was graduated from Haverford college in 1866, and from Harvard in 1868. He then travelled in Europe and entered the Collège de France, where he pursued a special course of study for two years. From there he went to Florence, Italy, and entered the Institute of Superior Studies. In 1872 he entered the University of Madrid, Spain, and during the next year travelled extensively through Spain and Portugal. He visited Greece and the Orient in 1873, spending a winter at the University of Athens. In 1874 he entered the University of Munich, where he remained until called to the Johns Hopkins university as Associate in Romance languages. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1877; that of M.A. from Haverford in 1878, and that of LL.D. from Wake Forest college, North Carolina, in 1891. He was chosen editor-in-chief of *Modern Language Notes*, secretary of the Modern Language association of America; president of the Harvard club of Baltimore, member of the Dante society of Boston, Mass., the Archæological society of America, and the American philological association, and honorary member of the Elisha Mitchell society of North Carolina. He spent the summers regularly after returning to America in 1876 in the manuscript departments of the British Museum, London, and of the National library of Paris, engaged in literary work. In the autumn of 1891 he became professor of Romance languages at the Johns Hopkins university.

ELLIOTT, Charles, clergyman, was born in Greenconway, county Donegal, Ireland, May 16, 1792. He acquired a classical education under private teachers and in 1815 removed to the United States where he entered the Methodist ministry in Ohio. In 1822 he became superintendent of the Indian mission at Upper Sandusky, Ohio; was presiding elder of the Ohio district, 1823–27, and held the chair of languages in Madison college, Uniontown, Pa., 1827–31. He was then placed in charge of a church in Pittsburg, Pa., of which district he was later appointed presiding elder. He was editor of the *Pittsburg Conference Journal*, 1834–36, and of the *Western Christian Advocate*, 1836–48 and 1852–56. He held the chair of Biblical literature in Iowa Wesleyan university, 1857–58, and was president of that institution, 1858–60 and 1864–67; and during the civil war, 1860–64, was editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*. He received the degree of D.D. from Wesleyan in 1840 and that of LL.D. from Allegheny in 1858. His published works include: *Treatise on Baptism* (1834); *Delineation of Roman Catholicism* (2 vols., 1851); *Life of Bishop Roberts* (1853); *History of the Great Secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1855); and *Political Romanticism* (1859). He died at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Jan. 6, 1869.

ELLIOTT, Charles, educator, was born at Roxburghshire, Scotland, March 18, 1815. He removed to the United States at an early age; entered Lafayette college as a preparatory student in 1834, and was graduated in 1840, serving

as master of the preparatory model school, 1839–41. He was graduated from Princeton theological seminary in 1841. He was principal of an academy at Xenia, Ohio, 1843–45; treasurer and professor in the Western university of Pennsylvania, 1845–49; professor of Greek literature and logic at Miami university, 1849–63; professor of Biblical literature and exegesis at McCormick theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1863–82; and professor of Hebrew and cognate languages at Lafayette college, 1882–92. He was a member of the American oriental society; of the Victoria institute, Great Britain, and of the Society of Biblical literature and exegesis. Ohio university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1861, and Hamilton the degree of LL.D. in 1891. He published: *Treatise on Sabbath; Part of Minor Prophets; Treatise on Inspiration* (1878); *Bible Hermeneutics* (1882); *Mosaic Authorship of Pentateuch* (1885); *Old Testament Prophecy* (1889); and occasional contributions in periodicals and reviews. He died at Easton, Pa., Feb. 15, 1892.

ELLIOTT, Charles Burke, jurist, was born near Chester Hill, Morgan county, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1861; son of Edward Elliott; grandson of Resha Elliott, and a descendant of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. He attended Marietta college, and the law department of the State university of Iowa, and was graduated Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota. He was engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis, Minn., from 1885 to January, 1891, when he was appointed judge of the municipal court of Minneapolis. He served until January, 1894, when he was appointed judge of the district court of Minnesota. He was afterward presiding judge of the fourth district. In 1889 he became a lecturer on constitutional history, and the law of corporation and insurance in the college of law of the University of Minnesota, and in 1898 was lecturer on international law. He was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by Iowa state university in 1895. He is the author of numerous contributions to American and foreign reviews and magazines, chiefly on questions connected with jurisprudence and public international law, and published: *The United States and the Northeastern Fisheries. A History of the Fishery Question* (1887); *The Law of Private Corporations* (1897); *The Law of Insurance* (1898); and *The Law of Public Corporations* (1898). To the *American and English Encyclopædia of Law* he contributed the articles on *Bonds* and *Municipal Securities*. Among his more important contributions to magazines are: The "Behring Sea Question," *Atlantic Monthly*, (1890); "The Legislatures and the Courts," *Political Science Quarterly* (1890); "The Treaty Making Power Under the Constitution," *Revue Générale de Droit International Public* (Paris, 1898); "Judicial Control over Legislative Power in the United States of America," *Journal du Droit International et Public*, St. Petersburg (1897); and Review of Legislation in the United States for 1896, *Jahrbuch der Internationaler vereinigurg für vergleichende Rechtswissenscraft und volswirtschafslehre zu Berlin.*

ELLIOTT, Charles Loring, painter, was born in Scipio, N.Y., in December, 1812. His father was an architect. He attended the district school and employed all his leisure in drawing and painting. At the age of ten he decided to become an artist, but was opposed by his father who wished him to enter mercantile business. In 1827 he removed to Syracuse, N.Y., and there became a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store. He was discharged for inattention and was sent to an academy in Onondaga Hollow. His father became satisfied that the boy cared for nothing but art, and sent him to a school where he acquired some knowledge of drawing, especially as pertaining to architecture. Young Elliott made a profound study of architecture and was soon able to assist his father. In 1834 he went to New York and there studied first under Trumbull and later under Quidor. Three pictures painted while studying with Quidor, attracted favorable comment: "The Battle of Christina"; "The Bold Dragoon"; and an illustration of Paulding's "Dutchman's Fireside." He then spent ten years in central New York, occupying his time in painting portraits. Returning to New York he opened a studio and in 1845 won his first great success by painting a portrait of Colonel Ericsson. He was elected in that year an associate national academician, and in 1846 an academician. Contemporary critics declared him to be the greatest American portrait painter of his time. Among his principal works which include over seven hundred portraits of famous persons, are: James E. Freeman; Lewis Gaylord Clark; J. Fenimore Cooper; Matthew Vassar; W. W. Corcoran; Fitz-Greene Halleck; Erastus Corning; Horatio Stone; Horatio Seymour; and Washington Hunt. He died in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1868.

ELLIOTT, Charles Wyllys, author, was born in Guilford, Conn., May 27, 1817; a descendant in the fifth generation from John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. He removed to New York city and for several years was engaged in business. In 1838 he went to Newburg, N.Y., and studied

landscape gardening and horticulture for two years. In 1840 he removed to Cincinnati and engaged in landscape gardening until 1848 when he returned to New York city and entered into partnership with his brother Henry in the iron business. In 1853 he helped to found the Children's aid society, of which he was elected a trustee, and in 1857 was a member of the commission appointed to lay out Central Park, New York city. He afterward removed to Cambridge, Mass., and later returned to Guilford, Conn., where he remained until his death. His published works include: *Cottages and Cottage Life* (1848); *Mysteries; or Glimpses of the Supernatural* (1852); *St. Domingo, Its Revolution and Its Hero, Toussaint l'Ouverture* (1855); *The New England History* (1857); *Remarkable Characters and Places in the Holy Land* (1867); *Wind and Whirlwind* (1868); *The Book of American Interiors* (1876); and *Pottery and Porcelain, from Early Times to the Philadelphia Exhibition* (1877). He died in Guilford, Conn., Aug. 23, 1883.

ELLIOTT, David, educator, was born in Sherman's Valley, Pa., Feb. 6, 1787. He was graduated from Dickinson college in 1808 and was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman in 1811. He was pastor at Mercersburg, Pa., 1812–30, and pastor, professor of moral philosophy and principal *pro tempore* of Washington college, Pa., 1830–31. He declined the presidency of the college, and also in 1835 the chair of ecclesiastical history and church government in the Western theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., but held that of polemic and historic theology, 1836–70, and was elected professor emeritus in 1870. He died in Allegheny, Pa., March 18, 1874.

ELLIOTT, Ezekiel Brown, statistician, was born in Sweden, N.Y., July 16, 1823; son of Dr. John B. Elliott. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1844 with special honors in mathematics, physics and astronomy. He was a school teacher in Michigan, New York and Maine and a telegrapher in New York, becoming in 1849 superintendent and part owner of lines between New York, Albany and Boston, and the inventor of insulators, for which he received a medal. In 1855 he became a life insurance actuary in Boston, Mass. When the U.S. sanitary commission was organized in 1861 he connected himself with it as statistician and in 1862 as actuary, and when the organization was discontinued in 1865 he was employed by the United States government as secretary of the revenue commission. In 1871 he was made chief clerk of the bureau of statistics, treasury department, and in 1879 secretary of the U.S. civil service commission. In 1881 he was appointed government actuary of the treasury department, continuing in office till his death. In 1862 he was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences; in 1863 was a delegate to the International statistical congress at Berlin, and in 1883 was a vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, presiding over the section of economic science and statistics. He published papers on mathematical physics, and statistical reports on coinage weights and measures in the reports published in the volumes on *Vital Statistics*, U.S. census report. He died in Washington, D.C., May 24, 1888.

ELLIOTT, Henry Wood, artist and author, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1841; son of Reuben Franklin and Sophia A. (Hopkins) Elliott: and a direct descendant in the ninth generation from John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. His father (born in 1817, died in 1878) was the author of "American Fruit-Growers' Guide" (1854–76); "Popular Deciduous and Evergreen Trees" (1868); "Hand-Book for Fruit Growers" (1876) and "Practical Landscape Gardening" (1877). Henry was educated in the private and public schools of Cleveland; was private secretary to Prof. Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, 1862–78; artist to the U.S. geological survey, 1869–71; and special commissioner under special act of congress to investigate the seal industry of Alaska, 1872–74, and again in 1890. He was married at St. Paul's Island, Alaska, July 22, 1872, to Alexandria Melovidov, daughter of the Russian agent in charge of Seal Islands, 1820–68. He is the author of *Monograph of the Seal Islands of Alaska* (1881); *Our Arctic Province* (1886); besides papers on seal and bird life, and scientific articles for current periodicals, together with many treatises on the growing of small fruits and the planting of vineyards.

ELLIOTT, James, representative, was born in Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 18, 1775. He removed to Guilford, Vt., in 1790 and became a clerk in a store. In 1793 he enlisted at Springfield, Mass., as the first non-commissioned officer in the second U.S. sub-legion, and was in the service against the insurgents in Pennsylvania and the Indians in Ohio, 1793–96. He was admitted to the bar in 1803 and in the same year took his seat as a representative in the 8th congress. He was re-elected to the 9th and 10th congresses, serving 1803–09. On his retirement from congress he published a paper in Philadelphia, Pa., and in the war of 1812 he served in the army for a brief period. He then practised law in Brattleboro, Vt., and was a representative in the state legislature, 1818–19. He later removed to Newfane, Vt., and again served in the state legislature, 1837–38. He held several minor political offices, and died at Newfane, Vt., Nov. 10, 1839.

ELLIOTT, James Habersham, clergyman, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Nov. 11, 1819; son of Prof. Stephen and Esther (Habersham) Elliott. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1839;

practised law in Charleston; studied for the ministry in the P.E. church, was ordained deacon and priest at Beaufort, S.C., and was rector of Holy Trinity, Grahamville, S.C., Redeemer, Greensboro, Ga., and St. Paul's, Brookline, Mass. He was editor of the *Christian Witness*, Boston, Mass., 1867–71, and rector of St. Philip's church, Charleston, S.C., 1871–76. He was a candidate for bishop of South Carolina as successor to Bishop Davis in 1871 and received a large vote. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1871. He died in Charleston, S.C., June 11, 1877.

ELLIOTT, Jared Leigh, chaplain, was born in Washington, D.C., June 24, 1807; son of Richard and Anne Agnes (Gregory) Elliott. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1831, and took the junior and middle years' course at the Auburn theological seminary, 1831–33, and the senior year course at the Princeton theological seminary, 1833–34. He was ordained pastor of the Mariners' church, Philadelphia, by the presbytery of Philadelphia in September, 1835; was stated supply at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1834–35, and at Washington, D.C., and Frederick, Md., 1836–37; chaplain in the U.S. navy, 1838–42; agent of the American seamen's friend society, 1843; chaplain in the U.S. army, 1844–49; acting master in the U.S. navy, 1861, and again chaplain in the army, 1863–81. He made long sea voyages as chaplain in the navy and was attached to the South Arctic exploring expedition in 1840. He died at Washington, D.C., April 16, 1881.

ELLIOTT, Jesse Duncan, naval officer, was born in Maryland, July 14, 1785; son of Robert Elliott of Franklin county, Pa., a Revolutionary patriot, who was killed by the Indians in 1794 while conducting supplies to the army under General Wayne. Jesse studied at Carlisle, Pa., and pursued a course of law. He was given a warrant as midshipman on the frigate *Essex* in 1804 and saw his first service under Preble with the Mediterranean squadron. On his return to the United States in 1807 he was assigned to the frigate *Chesapeake* and was acting lieutenant on the schooner *Enterprise* in 1809, engaged in enforcing the embargo laws. In 1810 he was promoted to a lieutenancy and was the bearer of important messages to William Pinkney, U.S. minister at the court of St. James. On his return from England he was ordered to the frigate *John Adams*, and was subsequently transferred to the *Argus*. While on leave of absence to be married to a daughter of William Vaughn of Norfolk, Va., war was declared with Great Britain and the *Argus* was ordered to sea. He hastened to New York but arrived after his vessel had sailed, and thereupon he joined Commodore Chauncey at Sacket Harbor. He was ordered to the Upper lakes to superintend the construction of a fleet to meet the necessities of defence. On his arrival off Fort Erie he found the British ships *Detroit* and *Caledonia* anchored under the guns of the fort and with a small body of sailors in two open boats he captured the vessels. Finding it impossible to navigate the *Detroit* he removed the armament and provisions, held her crew as prisoners and burned the vessel. He secured the *Caledonia* with a cargo valued at $200,000, safely bringing her to the American shore. For this action he was voted a sword and the thanks of the nation by congress. He was then ordered to join Commodore Chauncey's fleet, commanded the *Madison* at the capture of York, April 27, 1813, was promoted in July to the rank of master, and commanded the *Niagara* in the battle of Lake Erie, being second in command of the naval forces engaged. The official report of Captain Perry gave him eulogistic praise for his action in this engagement, and congress voted him a gold medal. He afterward heard of insinuations reflecting on his action in this engagement and asked for a court-martial to investigate the matter. The court pronounced him "a brave and skilful officer." In October, 1813, he succeeded Perry in the command of the fleet and finding no active enemy to oppose he asked to be transferred to the squadron of Decatur operating against Algiers, where in 1815 he commanded the sloop-of-war *Ontario*. Upon his return he was promoted captain in 1818 and engaged in the coast service till 1825, when he commanded the *Cyane* in the South Atlantic squadron. In 1829–32 he commanded the West Indian squadron and in 1833 was commandant at the Charlestown navy yard, Boston harbor. Subsequently on board the *Constitution* as flag-ship he commanded the Mediterranean squadron and visited in that historic ship the most important ports of the old world. Returning in 1840 he was court-martialed and suspended from active service for four years. In September, 1843, President Tyler remitted part of the sentence, and he had charge of the Philadelphia navy yard, where he died Dec. 18, 1846.

ELLIOTT, John, senator, was born in Georgia about 1774. He was graduated from Yale A.B., 1794, A.M., 1797; and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He practised law in Sunbury, Liberty county, Ga., and held several local offices. He was elected to the United States senate and served in the 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1819–25. He died at Sunbury, Ga., Aug. 9, 1827.

ELLIOTT, Maud Howe, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1855; daughter of Dr. Samuel Gridley and Julia (Ward) Howe. Her education was acquired by private instruction and by foreign travel and study. She was married in 1887 to John Elliott, an English artist, and they made their home for some time in Chicago, Ill., and subsequently with Mrs. Elliott's mother,

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in Boston. Her first published writing was a biographical sketch of her mother in *Our Famous Women*. Her first story was *A Newport Aquarelle* (1883). Her other books include: *The San Rosario Ranche* (1884); *Atalanta in the South* (1886); *Mammon* (1888); *Phillida* (1891); and *Honor* (1893).

ELLIOTT, Mortimer F., representative, was born near Wellsboro. Pa., Sept. 24, 1841; son of Nathaniel A. and Elmira (Hart) Elliott; and grandson of Levi Elliott. His great-grandfather migrated from Maine to the wilderness of Tioga county, Pa., about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Mortimer was prepared for college at the Wellsboro academy and entered Alfred university, Alleghany county, N.Y., but left a year before the completion of his course. He was admitted to the bar in 1864 and practised in the courts of nearly all of the northern counties of Pennsylvania. He was a Democratic representative-at-large in the 48th congress, 1883–85, retiring at the close of his term to the practice of his profession at Wellsboro, Pa.

ELLIOTT, Robert Brown, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1842, of African descent. He was prepared for college at High Holborn academy, London, England, and was graduated from Eton in 1859. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, afterward returning to the United States and practising in Columbia, S.C. He was elected a member of the state constitutional convention of 1868. He served in the state legislature, 1868–70, and was assistant adjutant-general, 1869–71. He was a Republican representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75. In 1874 he was elected sheriff and in 1875 was a representative in the state legislature, being speaker of the house. He removed to New Orleans, La., in 1877, and practised law until his death, which occurred in that city in 1884.

ELLIOTT, Robert Woodward Barnwell, first bishop of western Texas and 106th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Aug. 16, 1840; son of the Rt. Rev. Stephen and Charlotte Bull (Barnwell) Elliott; and grandson of Stephen and Esther (Habersham) Elliott. He was graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1861, joined the Confederate army and gained the rank of major. After the war he settled in Rome, Ga., where he took deacon's orders in 1868 and preached at various missions through middle Georgia. He entered the General theological seminary of the P.E. church, New York city, in the class of 1873, officiating as assistant minister during his studies. He did not graduate, being ordained a priest in 1871 at Savannah, Ga., and becoming rector of St. Philip's church. He was elected missionary bishop of western Texas and was consecrated, Nov. 15, 1874. He made San Antonio his see city and labored in his extensive and sparsely peopled field for thirteen years. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1873. He died at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Aug. 26, 1887.

ELLIOTT, Stephen, naturalist, was born in Beaufort, S.C. ,Nov. 11, 1771; son of William and Mary Gibbes (Barnwell) Elliott; and grandson of William Elliott (1695-1731) and of Nathaniel and Mary (Gibbes) Barnwell. He was graduated at Yale in 1791 and upon leaving college settled upon his estate where he engaged in planting and in prosecuting his scientific studies. He was a member of the lower house of the South Carolina legislature, 1793–1812. When the state bank was organized in 1812 he was elected its president and held the office during the remainder of his life. His researches in botany extended through the states of South Carolina and Georgia and he gave numerous gratuitous lectures on the subject. He founded and was for a time editor of the *Southern Review* and in 1825 was largely instrumental in the founding of the Literary and philosophical society and the Medical society of South Carolina, both in 1813. He was elected president of the Literary and philosophical society, a fellow of the American academy of sciences, and was professor of natural history and botany in the Medical college 1825–30. He received the degree of LL.D., from Yale in 1819, from Harvard in 1822, and from Columbia in 1825. He accumulated a large natural history collection, and published *The Botany of South Carolina and Georgia* (2 vols., 1821–24) which he prepared in collaboration with Dr. James McBride. He was married in 1795 to Esther, daughter of the Hon. James Habersham, Jr., of Savannah, Ga. He died in Charleston, S.C., March 28, 1830.

ELLIOTT, Stephen, clergyman, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Nov. 13, 1804; son of William and Phœbe (Waight) Elliott; and grandson of William and Mary Gibbes (Barnwell) Elliott, and of William Waight. He was graduated at Harvard in 1824; engaged in planting; studied for the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church; was ordained deacon Feb. 15, 1835, and priest, May 25, 1836, at Charleston, S.C.; and was rector of St. Peter's parish, of Prince William's parish and of St. Bartholomew's parish, S.C. He was married to Ann Hutson, daughter of John and Ann (Barnwell) Habersham. In 1846, although a wealthy planter, he determined to devote himself to missionary work among the negroes, and built for them near the Combahee river a commodious church called Christ chapel. Supporting his family from his private means, he ministered to these people gratuitously until the outbreak of the civil war, training many of them to take part in

the services of the Episcopal church and conducting, with the assistance of his family, a large Sunday school which was attended by the children of both races. He died at Beaufort, S.C., March 13, 1866.

ELLIOTT, Stephen, first bishop of Georgia and 37th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Aug. 31, 1806; son of Prof. Stephen and Esther (Habersham) Elliott. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827. He was a lawyer in Charleston and Beaufort, S.C., 1827–33. He then became a candidate for holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal church and was ordained a deacon in 1835 and a priest in 1836. He was professor of sacred literature and revealed religion in South Carolina college, 1835–41. In 1840 he was elected the first bishop of Georgia and was consecrated Feb. 28, 1841. The diocese at its formation in 1823 included the entire state, and the three hundred communicants were ministered to by seven clergymen. Bishop Elliott added to his duties the rectorship of St. John's church, Savannah. In 1845 he resigned the rectorship to take charge of the Female institute at Montpelier, Ga. He assumed the management and with it a large debt, and resided in Montpelier, 1845–53. In 1844 he was made provincial bishop of Florida, being succeeded in 1851 by Bishop Rutledge, the first bishop of the diocese. He assumed the rectorship of Christ church, Savannah, in 1853, and was one of the projectors in 1856 of the University of the South to be placed under charge of the Protestant Episcopal church. With Bishop Polk of Louisiana he canvassed the southern states in its interest, which resulted in securing a subscription of $500,000 and a charter from the state of Tennessee with a gift of 10,000 acres of land. He laid the corner stone of the institution at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1861, but the civil war put an end to the subscription. He was also a prime mover in the organization of the general council of the church in the southern states, signing with Bishop Polk the letter summoning the southern diocese to meet by their deputies, and at the meeting of the bureau guiding their deliberations. He succeeded Bishop Meade as the senior bishop of the general council in 1862 and in 1865 took an active part in bringing about the reunion of the two branches of the church severed by the war. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia and Trinity in 1840 and that of D.D. from the University of Georgia in 1841. He was married Nov. 18, 1828, to his cousin, Mary Gibbes, daughter of Col. Robert W. Barnwell, LL.D., and after her decease, to his cousin, Charlotte Bull, daughter of John G. Barnwell and granddaughter of Gen. John Barnwell and of Gen. Stephen Bull, both of the Revolutionary army. He died in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 21, 1866.

ELLIOTT, Stephen, soldier, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Oct. 26, 1830; son of the Rev. Stephen and Ann Hutson (Habersham) Elliott; grandson of William and Phœbe (Waight) Elliott, and of John and Ann (Barnwell) Habersham; and great-grandson of William and Mary Gibbes (Barnwell) Elliott. He went to Harvard in 1846 and thence to the South Carolina college, from which he was graduated in 1850. He engaged in planting with marked success. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as captain of artillery; was in command of Fort Beauregard at the battle of Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861; was actively engaged in service on the coast of South Carolina; commanded the attack on Pinckney's Island in August, 1862, capturing many prisoners; commanded the Confederate artillery at the fight at Pocataligo, Oct. 22, 1862; and was promoted to the rank of major. He was selected by General Beauregard to hold Fort Sumter which had been battered into a mass of almost shapeless ruin, and was the first to demonstrate that the fort could still be held. Entering upon his command on the night of Sept. 4, 1863, he repulsed the naval attack on the night of Sept. 7, taking one hundred and thirty prisoners, many of whom became his firm friends after the war. He was rapidly promoted through the several grades to that of brigadier-general; was in command in 1864 of that part of the Confederate line at Petersburg that was blown up by the explosion of the mine, and while rallying his men to the bloody repulse which followed he was shot through the body and his left arm was paralyzed. He was afterward in command of James Island, S.C., and commanded a brigade in the battle of Bentonville, in which he was severely injured. At the close of the war he returned to his home to find it in the possession of the Federal army. He took up his residence with his family in a small building on the seashore which had formerly found use as a rough shelter in his fishing expeditions, and for a time earned his living as a fisherman. After the war, at his own request, he was pardoned by President Johnson, and in 1865 he was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress, his opponent being ex-Governor Aiken. He removed to Aiken, S.C., where he died Feb. 21, 1866.

ELLIOTT, Washington Lafayette, soldier, was born in Carlisle, Pa., March 31, 1821; son of Capt. Jesse Duncan Elliott, U.S.N. He was on board his father's flag-ship, cruising in the West Indies, 1831–32, and was with him on the *Constitution* during his service on the Mediterranean, 1836–40. He matriculated at Dickinson college with the class of 1843, but left college in 1841 to accept appointment as cadet at the U.S. military academy. He was graduated in 1846 and commissioned 2d lieutenant of mounted rifles. He served in the Mexican war, was promoted 1st lieutenant July 20, 1847, and captain in July, 1854. He commanded a company of U.S. troops in an engagement with the Navajos in New Mexico, September, 1858, in which he distinguished himself. He was stationed in Missouri at the outbreak of the civil war and took part in the engagements at Springfield, and at Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861. He was appointed colonel of the 2d Iowa cavalry in September and promoted major in the regular service, Nov. 5, 1861. For his action at New Madrid, Mo., in March, at Island No. 10 in April, and at Corinth in May, 1862, he was severally brevetted. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in June, 1862, and became chief of cavalry, army of Virginia, in August following. At the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, he was severely wounded. He was transferred to the command of the department of the northwest early in 1863, and in the summer of that year joined the army of the Potomac as commander of a division. He was transferred to the army of the Cumberland and commanded the Federal troops at the battle of Mossy Creek, Tenn. He was promoted chief of cavalry and was conspicuous in the Atlanta campaign and in the pursuit of Hood. He was commander of a division in the 4th army corps in the battles about Nashville, Tenn., in November and December, 1864, and received for services in that campaign brevets of major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general in the regular army. For gallant and meritorious services during the civil war he was brevetted major-general in the regular army. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the regular army in August, 1866, colonel in 1878, and was retired at his own request March 20, 1879. He died in San Francisco, Cal., June 29, 1888.

ELLIOTT, William, patriot, was born in Beaufort, S.C., July 9, 1761; son of William and Mary Gibbes (Barnwell) Elliott; grandson of William (1695–1731) and —— (Emms) Elliott; and of Nathaniel and Mary (Gibbes) Barnwell; and great-grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Elliott, of John and Ann (Berners) Barnwell, and of Dr. Ralph Emms. He joined the patriot army in 1780 and was with General Lincoln's forces on John's Island when surprised, captured and confined in the prison-ship in Charleston harbor. He lost heavily by the depredation of the British troops, but on being released succeeded in restoring the damage and in acquiring large wealth which he used to promote educational and charitable institutions and to advance public improvements. He was married to Phœbe, daughter of William Waight. He served in both branches of the state legislature and died in Beaufort, S.C., May 7, 1808.

ELLIOTT, William, author, was born in Beaufort, S.C., April 27, 1788; son of William and Phœbe (Waight) Elliott, and grandson of William and Mary Gibbes (Barnwell) Elliott, and cousin of the Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, first P.E. bishop of Georgia. He entered Harvard in the class of 1810, but ill health compelled him to return home before he completed his course, notwithstanding which he received his A.B. degree in 1809 and his A.M. in 1815. He devoted himself to agriculture and was a member of the state senate in 1830, when he refused to vote to nullify the tariff law and resigned his seat. He published essays on naval economy, political science and economics, and under the pen-names "Venator" and "Piscator" contributed sporting sketches to current periodicals. He published *Carolina Sports by Land and Water* (1836), *Friesco*, a tragedy (1850), and under the pen-name "Agricola" a series of letters in the *Southern Review* in 1851 against secession. He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 8, 1863.

ELLIOTT, William, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1821; son of William Elliott. He entered the service of the public schools of Baltimore in 1850 as vice-president of the East female high school. In 1851 he was transferred to the Central high school, afterward the City college, as assistant in mathematics and teacher of English, and subsequently became senior professor of mathematics in the City college, from which position he was promoted to the presidency, Aug. 26, 1873, and held the office during the remainder of his life. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dickinson in 1857. He died in Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1890.

ELLIOTT, William, representative, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Sept. 3, 1838; son of the Rev. Stephen and Ann Hutson (Habersham) Elliott, grandson of William and Phœbe (Waight) Elliott, and of John and Ann (Barnwell) Habersham, and a descendant of Thomas Elliott. He attended Beaufort college, Harvard college and the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in Charleston, S.C., in 1861, and at once entered the Confederate army, serving throughout the civil war, and being at the surrender assistant adjutant-general of Gen. Stephen D. Lee's corps. He was engaged in the capture of Fort Sumter, first battle of Manassas, the battles of Williamsburg, Ellerson's Mill, Cold Harbor, and White Oak Swamp, the fight at Waterloo Bridge, and the

battles of second Manassas, Sharpsburg, first Fredericksburg, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Harrisonburg, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, Kinston and Bentonville. He returned to South Carolina to find his property destroyed through the ravages of war, and the slaves freedmen with no just conception of what freedom meant. He set about to recuperate the fortune of his native state by taking part in the elections and standing for office when so many remained inactive. He served in the state legislature in 1866, was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1876 and 1888, was a presidential elector for the state at large in 1880, and a representative in the 50th, 51st, 52d, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1887–93, 1895–1903.

ELLIS, Edward Sylvester, author, was born in Geneva, Ohio, April 11, 1840; son of Sylvester and Mary (Alberty) Ellis; grandson of John and Mary (Gager) Ellis; and great-grandson of John Ellis, born in England in 1730, settled in Catskill, N.Y., and was a soldier in the French and Indian war. Edward was graduated at the State normal school, Trenton, N.J., where he was subsequently a member of the faculty for some years. He was principal, trustee and superintendent of public schools in Trenton, N.J., 1875–86. He was editor of the daily *Public Opinion*, Trenton, 1874–75, and of the *Golden Days*, Philadelphia, Pa., 1878–81.

He was married Dec. 25, 1862, to Anna M. Deane, and their only son, Wilmbt Edward Ellis, was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1889, was assigned to the artillery, and was appointed instructor of philosophy at the academy in September, 1898. Edward S. Ellis received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1887 for his historical works. He is the author of: *Eclectic Primary History of the United States* (1886); *Youth's History of the United States* (1887); *Standard, Introductory and Complete Arithmetics* (1887); *School History of the United States* (1892); *Our Country* (1898); *Peoples' Standard History of the United States* (1898); *School History of the State of New York* (1899) and stories for boys under series titles of *Young Pioneer, Log Cabin, Deerfoot* and others of which more than thirty volumes were published, 1884–99. He is also the author of regular contributions of stories for boys to newspapers and magazines in Europe and America. For pen-names he used: "Col. H. R. Gordon," "Lieut. R. H. Jayne," and "Capt. R M. Hawthorne."

ELLIS, Ezekiel John, representative, was born in Covington, La., Oct. 15, 1840; son of Judge Ezekiel Park and Tabitha Emily (Warner) Ellis. He attended Centenary college, Jackson, La., 1856–58, and was admitted to the Louisiana bar in 1861, the same year entering the Confederate army as captain. At Missionary Ridge, Tenn., he was taken prisoner and confined at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, until the close of the war. He practised law in New Orleans, La., 1869–75; was a representative in the 44th–48th congresses, 1875–85; and practised law in Washington, D.C., 1885–89. On Jan. 29, 1867, he was married to Josephine, daughter of Harvey and Juliaette (McKeen) Chamberlin of Natchez, Miss. He died in Washington, D.C., April 25, 1889.

ELLIS, George Edward, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1814; son of David and Sarah (Rogers) Ellis. His father, a Boston merchant and shipowner trading with Sweden, was twice married: by his first wife, Theda Lewis, he had nine children, all but one, Francis George, dying young. His second wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Jeremiah Dummer Rogers, a commissary in the British army at the time of the siege of Boston; and a descendant of the Rev. John Rogers of Ipswich, president of Harvard college, 1682–84. George Edward Ellis attended the Boston Latin school, Round Hill of Northampton, Mass., and Well's school, Cambridge. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1833 and from Harvard divinity school in 1836. He went abroad in 1838 and spent one year in study and travel. He was in London during the coronation of Victoria and visited the pope at Rome. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Harvard Unitarian church, Charlestown, Mass., March 11, 1840. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1850–54, and secretary of the board of overseers, 1853–54. In 1857 he accepted the chair of systematic theology in Harvard, which he conducted in addition to his pastoral duties, and resigned in 1863. He delivered three courses of lectures before the Lowell institute of Boston: "Evidences of Christianity" (1864), "The Provincial History of Massachusetts" (1871), and "The Red Man and the White Man in North America" (1882). He resigned his pastorate

in 1869 to devote his entire attention to literary work and to historical research. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts historical society, Oct. 28, 1841; was its vice-president, 1877–85, and its president, 1885–94. He was a member of the American antiquarian society. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1857 and LL.D. in 1883. His published works include: contributions to Sparks's *American Biography; Half Century of the Unitarian Controversy* (1857); *Memoir of Dr. Luther V. Bell* (1863); *The Aims and Purposes of the Founders of Massachusetts* (1869); *Memoir of Jared Sparks* (1869); *Life of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford* (1871); *History of the Massachusetts General Hospital* (1872); *History of the Battle of Bunker Hill* (1875); *Memoir of Charles W. Upham* (1877); *Memoir of Jacob Bigelow* (1880); *Memoir of Nathaniel Thayer* (1885); *The Puritan Age and Rule in the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1629–1685* (1888); and many contributions to periodicals and historical compilations. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1894.

ELLIS, Job Bicknell, botanist, was born at Potsdam, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1829; son of Freeman and Sarah (Bicknell) Ellis; and grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Chase) Ellis. He was graduated from Union in 1851 and devoted himself to the study of botany. He was an associate editor of the *Journal of Mycology*, 1885–88, and published many articles on North American fungi. He became editor and publisher of: *North American Fungi*, Centuries I.–XV. (1878–85); and associated with Mr. Benjamin M. Everhart of West Chester, Pa., of *North American Fungi*, Second Series, Centuries XVI.–XXXVI. (1886–98); and of *Fungi Columbiani*, Centuries I.–XIII. (1893–98); also joint author with Mr. Everhart, of *The North American Pyrenomycetes.*

ELLIS, John Millot, educator, was born in Keene, N.H., July 14, 1793; son of Millot and Rebekah (Ransted) Ellis; and grandson of Col. Timothy Ellis. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1822; and at Andover theological seminary in 1825. He was ordained at Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1825, and was pastor at Kankakee, Ill., 1825–28; and at Jacksonville, Ill., 1828–31. He was agent of the American educational society, 1831–35; pastor at Grass Lake, Mich., 1836–40; at East Hanover, N.H., 1840–42; and agent for Dartmouth college, 1843–44; and for Western college society, 1844–55. He established a seminary for young women at Kankakee, Ill., and while secretary of the Indiana educational society, 1832–35, helped to found Wabash college, Crawfordville, Ind. He died at Nashua, N.H., Aug. 6, 1855.

ELLIS, John Millott, educator, was born in Jaffrey, N.H., March 27, 1831; son of Seth Brittian and Lucy (Jocelyn) Ellis; grandson of Millot and Rebekah (Ransted) Ellis; and a descendant of Col. Timothy Ellis of Keene, N.H. In 1840 he removed with his parents to Oberlin, Ohio, where he worked in his father's planing mill and earned the money for a college course. He was graduated from Oberlin in 1851, was professor of languages in Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss., 1852–55, and was graduated from the Oberlin theological seminary in 1857. He was professor of Greek language and literature in Oberlin, 1858–66; intellectual and moral philosophy, 1866–82; of rhetoric, 1866–94; and of intellectual philosophy, 1882–94. He was mayor of Oberlin, 1861–62, and after his ordination in 1865, acted as associate pastor of the Second Congregational church there from 1867 to 1874. In 1891 he was sent abroad as a commissioner for the World's Columbian exposition and visited the capitals of all the greater European powers, securing valuable exhibits of art and manufacture. In 1893 he received from Oberlin the first honorary degree of D.D. conferred by that college. He died in Chicago, Ill., March 29, 1894.

ELLIS, John William, educator, was born at Carthage, Ill., Dec. 29, 1839; son of Timothy and Olivia (Evans) Ellis; grandson of John and Mary Ellis; great-grandson of John and Sarah (Parish) Ellis; and a lineal descendant from David Ellis, who came from England in the 17th century and settled on Peters Creek, Va. He attended the village school at Ghent, Ky., and was graduated from Georgetown college, Ky., A.B., 1860, A.M. 1863. He founded Warsaw college, Ky., in 1863. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar, practised law in St. Louis, Mo., 1869–80, and was elected president of Plattsburg (Mo.) college in 1880. He was married Dec. 29, 1863, to Sarah, daughter of Oliver Hazard Perry Breckinridge of Kentucky; their son, Perry Canby, became a journalist in St. Louis, Mo., and another son, John Breckinridge, was an author and teacher. President Ellis received the degree of Ph.D. from Chautauqua university in 1888 and that of LL.D. from Chicago university in 1889.

ELLIS, John Willis, governor of North Carolina, was born in Rowan (afterward Davidson) county, N.C., Nov. 23, 1820; son of Anderson and Judith (Bailey) Ellis. He attended the schools of Salisbury, N.C.; an academy at Beattie's Ford, N.C., and Randolph-Macon college for one term; and was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1841. He studied law under Chief Justice Richmond Pearson of North Carolina and

was admitted to the bar in 1842, practising in Salisbury, N.C. He was a member of the state house of representatives, 1844, 1846 and 1848; and a judge of the superior court of the state, 1848–58. In 1858 he was elected governor of North Carolina and was re-elected in 1860, serving 1859–62. He was married Aug. 25, 1844, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Philo White, U.S. minister to Ecuador; and second, Aug. 11, 1858, to Mary McKinlay, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth (Graham) Daves of Newbern, N.C. By his second wife he had two daughters: Mary, born June 9, 1859, was married to William H. Knowles of Pensacola, Fla.; and Jane Graham (born Oct. 8, 1860, died May 25, 1897) was married to Maj. William Trent Russell, U.S.A. Governor Ellis died at Red Sulphur Springs, Va., July 7, 1861.

John W. Ellis.

ELLIS, Powhatan, senator, was born in Virginia about 1794. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1813, and settled at Winchester, Mississippi Territory, as a lawyer. In 1818 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of the new state, and in 1825 resigned, having been appointed by Governor Brandon to the seat in the U.S. senate made vacant by the resignation of Senator David Holmes, elected governor of Mississippi. He served three months, when he was succeeded by Thomas B. Reed, elected to fill the vacancy by the state legislature. At the expiration of the term, March 3, 1827, Judge Ellis was elected for a full senatorial term. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1832, having been appointed U.S. district judge for Mississippi by President Jackson. On Jan. 5, 1836, President Jackson appointed him *chargé d'affaires* in Mexico and he closed the American legation, Dec. 28, 1836, and returned to the United States. On Feb. 15, 1839, President Van Buren appointed him U.S. minister to Mexico. He returned in April, 1842, and died in Richmond, Va., in 1844.

ELLIS, Theodore Grenville, civil engineer, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1829. He was chief engineer of the Sacket Harbor & Saratoga railroad, 1854–56, of silver mines in Mexico, 1856–58, and of the dike in the Connecticut river at Hartford, Conn, 1859–61. He joined the Union army as adjutant of the 14th Connecticut volunteers and was promoted major in April, 1863. He commanded the regiment at Chancellorsville and also at Gettysburg, where it captured five battle flags. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, September, 1863, colonel in October, and on June 8, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general. He was surveyor-general of Connecticut, 1867–74; was vice-president of the American society of civil engineers, 1873–77; conducted hydraulic experiments in Holyoke, Mass., 1874, and at the time of his death was in charge of the government work in improving the channel of the Connecticut river. He died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 8, 1883.

ELLIS, William R., representative, was born near Waveland, Ind., April 23, 1850. He removed with his parents to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1855, attended the district school, worked on his father's farm, was a student at the Iowa state agricultural college, taught school, and was graduated from the law department of the Iowa state university in 1874. He practised law and engaged in journalism at Hamburg, Iowa. He served as city attorney two years and as mayor one term. He removed to Oregon in 1883 and in 1884 settled at Heppner. He served one term as county superintendent of schools, three terms as district attorney, and was a Republican representative in the 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1893–1901.

ELLIS, William T., representative, was born near Knottsville, Ky., July 24, 1845. He attended the public school, worked on a farm, and in 1861 enlisted in the 1st Kentucky Confederate cavalry, serving with his regiment till April 21, 1865. He attended Pleasant Valley seminary, in Daviess county, for a few months in 1865–66, and was principal of Mount Etna academy, in Ohio county, 1866–67. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1868, attended Harvard law school in 1869, and in 1870 settled as a lawyer at Owensborough, Ky. He was county attorney, 1871–79; presidential elector in 1876; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 50th congress in 1886; and a representative from the second district of Kentucky in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889–95. He published *One Hundred Days in Europe.*

ELLISON William H., educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 4, 1805; son of John and Susan Ellison. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1825 and was licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1826. He was married to Anna Capers of Charleston, S.C. In 1833 he was transferred to the Georgia conference and was professor of mathematics at La Grange female college, 1833–36, resigning because of illness. After two years spent on a farm he accepted the chair of mathematics in the Wesleyan female college at Macon, Ga., and in 1840 was elected president of the institution, serving as such until July, 1851, when he removed to Alabama.

He received the degree of D.D. from South Carolina college. He died in Clayton, Ala., Dec. 26, 1884.

ELLMAKER, Amos, jurist, was born in New Holland, Pa., Feb. 2, 1787. He was educated at Yale college, but left before graduating to study in the Litchfield, Conn., law school. He continued his course in law in Harrisburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1808. He was deputy attorney-general of Dauphin county, 1809–12, and representative in the state legislature, 1812–14. He was a volunteer aid to General Forster in 1814, president judge of his district, 1815–16, and attorney-general of the state, 1816–19. He practised law in Lancaster, Pa., 1821–51, and was the anti-masonic candidate for vice-president of the United States in 1832, with William Wirt for President, receiving seven electoral votes He died in Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 28, 1851.

ELLSWORTH, Charles Clinton, representative, was born in Berkshire, Vt., Jan. 29, 1824; son of Dr. William C. and Bethania (Johnson) Ellsworth. He was admitted to the bar and practised law in Michigan. He was appointed by Governor Barry prosecuting attorney of Livingston county, Mich., in 1850, and in 1851 removed to Greenville, Montcalm county. He was a member of the state legislature in 1852 and 1854 and was prosecuting attorney of Montcalm county, 1854–56. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a paymaster in the Union army, and served until the close of the war. In 1876 he was elected a Republican representative in the 45th congress.

ELLSWORTH, Ephraim Elmer, soldier, was born in Saratoga county, N.Y., April 23, 1837. He attended the public schools of Mechanicsville, N.Y., and when a mere lad went to New York city and thence to Chicago, where in 1859, he was a lawyer's clerk and student, receiving a salary hardly sufficient to supply him with food, while sleeping on the floor of the office. At this time he took command of a company of cadets which was about to fall to pieces from neglect and inattention, and brought it to a high standard of discipline. He soon attracted the attention of the citizens of Chicago to the cadet zouaves and had immense crowds at every public drill. He made a tour of the United States with the company and gave competitive drills with both regular and militia companies in several cities. On his return to Illinois in 1860 he met Abraham Lincoln and entered his law office at Springfield as a law student, but devoted his time principally to the Presidential campaign of that year. After the election of Mr. Lincoln he accompanied the President to Washington and was commissioned a lieutenant in the regular army. He resigned from the army in April, 1861, went to New York city and recruited a regiment from the volunteer firemen, uniformed them after the French zouaves and persistently drilled them in the manual peculiar to his cadet company. He transported his regiment to the national capital early in May, 1861, and effectively used them in putting out a fire in Willard's hotel. On May 23 he was assigned to the occupation of Alexandria, on the extreme left of the Union lines advancing into Virginia. He took possession of the telegraph office, and seeing a Confederate flag floating from the flagstaff of the Marshall house, he, accompanied by four soldiers and several civilians, mounted the stairs, gained the roof and with his own hands tore down the flag. Bearing it in his arms he descended from the roof. On the stairs he was met by the proprietor of the hotel, who shot him dead. A private of his command, Frank E. Brownell, at the same moment killed the assassin. Colonel Ellsworth was buried from the East room of the White House by special order of the President who mourned him as a son. He died at Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861.

E. E. Ellsworth

ELLSWORTH, Henry Leavitt, lawyer, was born in Windsor, Conn., Nov. 10, 1791; son of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth. He was graduated at Yale A.B., 1810, A.M., 1813. He studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and settled in Windsor as a lawyer, removing to Hartford, where he practised for several years. He was Indian agent in the southwest by appointment of President Jackson, serving 1828–36, and U.S. commissioner of patents by appointment of President Van Buren, 1836–48. He was land agent in Lafayette, Ind., till 1857, when he returned to Connecticut. He published: *Digests of Patents, 1770–1839* (1840). He died at Fair Haven, Conn., Dec. 27, 1858.

ELLSWORTH, Oliver, chief-justice, was born in Windsor, Conn., April 29, 1745; son of David and Jemimah (Leavitt) Ellsworth; grandson of John Ellsworth of Ellington, Conn., and great-grandson of Josiah Ellsworth, who came probably from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Windsor, Conn., about the year 1650, and died there in 1689. Oliver was brought up on his father's farm, was prepared for college by Dr. Bellamy, attended Yale, 1762–63, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1766 with honors

and the degree of A.M. He studied theology one year with Dr. Smalley and then devoted himself to the law, studying under Governor Griswold and Judge Root of Coventry. He was admitted to the bar in 1771, and in 1772 was married to Abigail, daughter of William Wolcott of East Windsor. He alternated farming with the practice of law at Windsor, 1771-75, and in 1775 removed to Hartford, was appointed state's attorney and acquired the most extensive private practice in Connecticut. He was a Whig in politics and was representative from Windsor in the general assembly in 1775 and one of the committee of military accounts of the colony. He was one of the seven delegates from Connecticut to the Continental congress and served irregularly, 1778–84, taking his seat in October, 1778. He was on the marine, army supplies, and appeals committees, and on the committee that waited on the president of Pennsylvania to urge him to suppress the mutiny of the troops. He was a member of Governor Trumbull's council, 1780–84, and a judge of the supreme court of the state, 1784–89. He was a member of the Federal convention of 1787, and on his motion the words, "the Government of the United States," were substituted for "National Government" in the wording of the constitution. He declined to favor a provision for the restriction of slavery on the ground that the question of the morality of the institution as well as of the importation of slaves should be left to the states. He also favored equal state representation in the senate. He was called home on domestic demands before the constitution had been drafted for signatures, and in 1788 he secured its ratification by the Connecticut convention, of which he was a member, against powerful opposition. He was a U.S. senator from Connecticut in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th congresses, 1789–96, was the leader of the Federalist party in the senate, and was chairman of the committee that organized the judiciary of the United States; he supported the Jay treaty and secured its approval in the senate. He supported the policy of the general government, assuming the state debts as proposed by Hamilton, but differed from that financier on some of the details. He favored a national bank and a tax on ardent spirits. He resigned his seat in the senate,

March 4, 1796, to accept the chief justiceship of the United States at the hands of President Washington, to succeed Chief-Justice Rutledge, whose appointment had not been confirmed by the senate. In 1799 President Adams, responding to the recommendation of the senate, appointed him one of the three envoys extraordinary to France to secure pacific relations with that government. He reluctantly consented to serve, doubting the wisdom of the government in sending envoys at that time, and sailed for France, Nov. 3, 1799, in the frigate *United States*. After the successful termination of the negotiations he spent two winters in England and returned to the United States in the spring of 1801. He thereupon retired from the supreme bench. He was elected a member of Governor Trumbull's council in 1802, which council was, by virtue of the constitution, the supreme court of errors — the final court of appeals of the state. In May, 1807, on the reorganization of the judiciary, he was appointed chief-justice of the supreme court of the state, but the condition of his health forbade his acceptance. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College. He married, in 1773, Abigail, daughter of William and Abigail (Abbot) Walcott. He died in Windsor, Conn., Nov. 26, 1807.

ELLSWORTH, William Wolcott, governor of Connecticut, was born in Windsor, Conn., Nov. 10, 1791; son of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth. He was graduated at Yale in 1810, studied law in Litchfield, was admitted to the bar in 1813, established himself in practice in Hartford and was professor of law in Trinity college, 1827–68. He was a representative in the 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, 1829–34, resigning his seat in 1834 to return to the practice of his profession. He prepared and reported the copyright law adopted in 1836, helped to carry into effect President Jackson's proclamation against nullification, and was one of the committee to investigate the United States bank at Philadelphia. He was governor of Connecticut, 1838–34, and during the time twice declined an election to the U.S. senate. In 1847 he was elected judge of the supreme court and of the court of errors of the state, his term expiring by limitation in 1861. He was married in 1813 to Emily, eldest daughter of Noah Webster. The University of the city of New York conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1838. He died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 15, 1868.

ELMENDORF, Joachim, clergyman, was born in Rochester, Ulster county, N.Y., March 26, 1827; son of Levi and Salise (De Puy) Elmendorf; grandson of Martin and Rachel (Roosa) Elmendorf; and a direct descendant from Jacobus Van Elmendorf, who emigrated from Rynborch, near Leyden, Holland, and settled in New York.

He was prepared for college at Waterloo academy, N.Y., was graduated at Rutgers college in 1850, and from the Theological seminary at New Brunswick, N.J., in 1853. He was pastor of Reformed churches, in Ithaca, 1853–55; Saugerties, 1855–61; Syracuse, 1861–65; Albany, 1865–72; Poughkeepsie, 1872–86; and New York city from 1886. He was president of the General synod of the Reformed church in America in 1872, vice-president of the Board of education of the Reformed church; and manager of the American Sabbath union and of the American evangelical alliance. In 1869 he was elected a trustee of Rutgers college, and in 1882 of Vassar college. He was made a member of the Holland society of New York in 1887, and of the Quill club in 1890, and was president of the latter, 1892–93. He was married, Oct. 5, 1854, to Sarah, daughter of Julius and Harriet (Woodruff) Bull. Union college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1865.

Joachim Elmendorf

ELMENDORF, John Jay, educator, was born in New York city, June 17, 1827; son of Hymen R. and Mary A. (Lowe) Elmendorf; grandson of James B. and Catharine (Kenon) Lowe; and a descendant from Col. Peter Kenon. He was graduated at Columbia A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848, and was instructor of mathematics in the college in 1848. He was graduated from the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York city, in 1849, and was rector of Holy Innocent's church, New York city, 1853–67. He was made professor of mathematics and *belles-lettres* in Racine (Wis.) college in 1868, and was professor and lecturer in the Western theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1887–96. Columbia gave him the degree S.T.D. in 1866. He is the author of *Manual of Rites and Ritual* (1867); *A History of Philosophy* (1876); *Outlines of Logic* (1884); *Elements of Moral Theology* (1892); and *The Word and the Book* (published posthumously 1896). He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 16, 1896.

ELMENDORF, Lucas, representative, was born at Kingston, N.Y., in 1758. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1782 and was admitted to the bar in 1785. He was a representative in the 5th, 6th and 7th congresses, 1797–1803; was a member of the state assembly, 1804–05, and of the state senate, 1814–17. He died at Kingston, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1843.

ELMER, Ebenezer, representative, was born in Cedarville, N.J., in 1752; son of the Hon. Theophilus Elmer. He became a physician in his native place and practised until the Revolutionary war. He joined the army in 1776 as ensign, and the following year was appointed surgeon of the 2d New Jersey regiment. After the war he removed to Bridgeton, N.J., and practised medicine until 1789, when he was elected to the state legislature. He served in the lower house until 1795, being speaker for several sessions. He was a representative in the 7th, 8th and 9th congresses, 1801–07, was collector of customs for Bridgeton, N.J., 1808, vice-president of the state council, 1807–15, and was commander of a brigade of militia in the war of 1812. He was vice-president of Burlington college, 1807–27, and was a charter member and president of the New Jersey state society of the Cincinnati. He died at Bridgeton, N.J., Oct. 18, 1843.

ELMER, Horace, naval officer, was born in Cumberland county, N.J., Oct. 23, 1846; son of John and Elizabeth (Nixon) Elmer; grandson of John and Abigail (Howell) Elmer, and a descendant of Edward Elmer, who came from England on the *Lion* in 1632, was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Conn., and was killed in King Philip's war in 1676. Edward's grandson, the Rev. Daniel Elmer, was one of the three graduates of Yale college in 1713, and settled in New Jersey in 1727. Horace Elmer entered the Naval academy Sept. 27, 1861, and was graduated in November, 1864. He served on the *Hartford*, flag-ship of the East India squadron, 1865–68. He was promoted ensign, Nov. 1, 1866; master, Dec. 1, 1866; lieutenant, March 12, 1868, and lieutenant-commander, April 27, 1869. He was executive of the *Terror*, 1870–71: of the *Vandalia*, 1871–72; navigator of the *Ossipee*, 1872; of the *Colorado*, 1873, and of the *Congress*, 1874–76; and executive of the *Worcester* and of the *Franklin*, 1877. He was on duty at the Torpedo station, 1877 and 1878, and was executive officer of the *Kearsarge*, 1879–82, and of the *Constellation*, 1883. He was head of the department of seamanship at the naval academy, 1883–86; was promoted commander March 2, 1885, and commanded the *Jamestown* in 1886; was lighthouse inspector on the lakes, 1886–89; and commanded the *Kearsarge*, 1889–92, after which he was ordnance officer at the New York yard for three years. In

Horace Elmer

1895 he was inspector of steel at the Carnegie works, and was afterward on duty at the War college. In 1896 he was commandant of the New London naval station. In 1897 he was in command of the *Marblehead*, after which he was on duty at Cramp's ship-yard, where U.S. battle-ships were under process of construction. Within a few days after the destruction of the *Maine*, in February, 1898, he applied for an immediate assignment afloat, and being number one on the list of commanders, asked for a captain's command. On March 14, 1898, he passed his examination for promotion, which would have come May 11, and was promised the command of the *New Orleans* on her arrival from England, but on March 24 he was selected to organize and command the Mosquito fleet and the inner coast defense of the Atlantic and Gulf states in the war between the United States and Spain, a duty of the greatest importance and of the heaviest responsibility, and a commodore's command. According to the plan as then devised by Commander Elmer, and approved by the department, the Mosquito fleet was to consist of one hundred and fifty small vessels, manned by five thousand men, with a swift yacht as flag-ship, but events subsequent to Commander Elmer's death, chiefly the shutting up of the Spanish fleet in Santiago, changed the scope of the work and it was not carried out on the scale first intended. Commander Elmer contracted a severe cold in April, which developed into pneumonia. In consequence of his illness he was detached from his command on the morning of April 26, 1898, and died the same day in Brooklyn, N.Y.

ELMER, Jonathan, senator, was born in Fairfield, N.J., Nov. 29, 1745; son of the Hon. Theophilus Elmer; grandson of the Rev. David Elmer; and brother of the Hon. Ebenezer Elmer. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1771 and practised in his native state. He served as a delegate in the Continental congress in 1776–78, 1781–84, and 1787–88, and on the formation of the government he was elected a U.S. senator, resigning his seat at the close of the 1st congress. He was a member of the state legislature in 1780 and 1784, and was surrogate of Cumberland county, 1784–1802. Soon after that he was chosen presiding judge of the county court of common pleas, resigning in 1804. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1772, and president of the New Jersey medical society in 1787. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1782-95. He died in Burlington, N.J., Sept. 3, 1807.

ELMER, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, representative, was born in Bridgeton, N.J., Feb. 3, 1793; son of Ebenezer Elmer, an officer of the American Revolution, a charter member of the New Jersey society of the Cincinnati, and its president at the time of his death in 1843. His son, Lucius, acquired his education in his native state and in Philadelphia, Pa. He served during the war of 1812 as lieutenant in a military company, later gaining promotion to the rank of brigade-major and inspector. He was admitted to the bar in 1815 and practised in Bridgeton. He served in the state assembly, 1820–23, and in 1824 was made prosecutor of pleas for Cumberland county, and United States attorney for New Jersey. In 1842 he was elected, as a Democrat, a representative in the 28th congress. He was attorney-general of the state, 1850–52, and was appointed a justice of the New Jersey supreme court in 1852 and 1859, retiring from the bench in 1870 on account of advanced age. He was president of the New Jersey society of the Cincinnati at the time of his death. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1824 and that of LL.D. in 1865, and he was a trustee of the college, 1829–64. His published works include: *Elmer's Digest of the Laws of New Jersey* (1838, 4th ed., 1868); *Elmer's Book of Law Forms; Genealogical and Biographical account of the Elmer Family* (1860); *Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey; History of Cumberland county* (1869); *History of the Constitution and Government of New Jersey with Biographical Sketches of the Governors from 1776 till 1845* (1882); and *Eulogium on Garrett D. Wall, delivered before the Bench and Bar of New Jersey* (1872). He died in Bridgeton, N J., March 11, 1883.

ELMORE, Franklin Harper, senator, was born in Laurens, S.C., Jan. 16, 1799; son of Gen. John Archer and ——— (Saxon) Elmore. His father was a native of Virginia, a member of the South Carolina legislature, and removed in 1819 to Alabama, where he died in 1834. His brother, Benjamin Franklin, was treasurer of South Carolina; and another brother, Rush, was a soldier in the Mexican war and a justice of the U.S. district court of Kansas, 1854–61. Franklin was graduated at South Carolina college in 1819 and became a lawyer in 1821. He was solicitor of the southern circuit of the state, 1822–36, and an aid on the staff of Gov. Richard J Manning, 1824–26, ranking as colonel. He was married to Harriet, second daughter of President Zachary and Margaret (Smith) Taylor. He was a representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39, elected by the state rights Democratic party. In 1838 he was elected by the congressional delegation to obtain authentic information concerning the anti-slavery movement, resulting in the "Elmore correspondence," held with James G. Birney. He was president of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, 1839–50, and U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John C. Calhoun. He took his seat in the U.S. senate, May 6, 1850, and died in Washington, D.C., May 29, 1850.

ELROD, Morton John, educator, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa.. April 27, 1863; son of John Morton and Mary (Eliot) Elrod, and grandson of Johnson Elrod and of Samuel Eliot. He removed to Iowa with his parents, attended the public schools of Monroe and was graduated from Simpson college, Iowa, in 1887. He was principal of the high school in Corydon, Iowa, 1887–88; assistant teacher in the science department of Wesleyan university, Ill., 1888–89; assistant professor of natural science there, 1889–91, and professor of biology and physics, 1891–97. He was instructor for eight sessions of the Des Moines summer school of methods, 1890–97, and during the summers of 1894 and 1895 organized exploring parties, composed chiefly of students, into the Rocky mountains and Yellowstone park. He became professor of biology in the University of Montana, 1897. He was an associate member of the American ornithologists' union and the American geographical society, and a member of the Biological society of Washington and of the American association of conchologists. In 1899 he organized the Montana biological station, and was appointed director, by the state board of education. During the same year he was appointed by the governor a member of the State board of game and fish commissioners, and was chosen chairman of the board. In 1888 he was married to Emma Aurora, daughter of William and Mary Hartshorn, both natives of London. He received the degree M.S. from Simpson college in 1898. He was one of the editors of the *Iowa School Journal*, 1887–94, and editor of the first volume of the *Wesleyan Magazine*, Ill., 1896.

ELSON, Louis Charles, musical editor, was born in Boston, Mass., April 17, 1848; son of Julius and Rosalie Elson. He studied music with August Kreissmann, Carl Gloggner, Castelli and other eminent European musicians. He became professor and lecturer at the New England conservatory of music in 1880, and musical editor of the *Vox Humana*, the *Musical Herald* and the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. He was married in 1873 to Bertha Lissner. He published: *Curiosities of Music; German Songs and Song Writers; History of German Songs; Theory of Music; Realm of Music; European Reminiscences; The Great Composers* (1898); *Our National Music and its Sources* (1899); and contributed to the Boston *Transcript*, *Courier*, New York *Tribune*, *St. Nicholas* and other periodicals.

ELTON, Romeo, educator, was born in Burlington, Conn., in 1790; son of William Elton. He was graduated from Brown in 1813, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry, June 11, 1817. He was pastor at Newport, R.I., 1817–22, and at Windsor, Vt., 1824–25. He then accepted the chair of Greek and Latin languages at Brown, spending the years 1825–27 in European study. He resigned his professorship in 1843, resided in Connecticut, 1843–45, and then removed to Exeter, England, where he lived until 1867. From 1867 to 1869 he made his home in Bath, England, then returning to his native country. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1820–51, and in his will left $20,000 to that institution to endow a chair of natural philosophy. He also left a generous bequest to the Columbian college, D.C., for a chair of intellectual and moral philosophy. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1820 and that of D.D. from Nashville (Tenn.) in 1842. His published writings include: *Life of Roger Williams* (1852); *Literary Remains of the Rev. Jonathan Maxcy* (edited, 1844); and John Callender's *Historical Discourse* (edited, 1838). He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1870.

ELWELL, Frank Edwin, sculptor, was born at Concord, Mass., June 15, 1858; son of John Wesley and Clara (Farrar) Elwell; grandson of David Elwell and of Elisha Jones Farrar: and great-grandson of Ephraim Farrar, who was at the first battle of the Revolution at Concord, Mass. Col. John Farrar, a great-granduncle, fought at Bunker Hill; and another was the owner of the "Wright's Tavern" at Concord, Mass., during the Revolution. He first studied art with May Alcott at Concord, and was a close friend of Louisa M. Alcott, who, with Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, assisted him to begin the study of sculpture in Paris. Levi P. Morton of New York assisted him to enter the École des Beaux Arts in 1881, where he was under Jean Alexander Falguière, member of the Institute of France. While under M. Falguière he took the "Concours des Places" in a competition with eighty pupils. In the same year he exhibited a bust of Hippolyte Le Roy, the sculptor, in the Salon. In 1882 he exhibited a bronze statue, "The Water Carrier," at the salon, Paris, the Royal academy, and the Royal exhibition at Brussels. In 1884 he was awarded a medal for proficiency in architecture at the Royal school of art at Ghent. He returned to America in 1885 and was for a time professor of sculpture in the National academy of design and the New York art league, New York city. In 1886 he executed a statue of "The Death of Strength," for Edam, Holland, the first

statue to be erected in Europe, the work of an American-born sculptor. In 1891 he began the statue of "Dickens and Little Nell," owned by the Fairmount Park art association of Philadelphia. This statue was given the gold medal of the Art club of Philadelphia, and the place of honor and medal at the Chicago exposition in 1893. Among his other achievements to be noted are: the equestrian statue of Gen. W. S. Hancock at Gettysburg (1896); the bust of Vice-President Levi P. Morton in the senate chamber at Washington (1890); "Diana and Lion" (1893), "Memorial to Edwin Booth," Mount Auburn, Cambridge (1896); gallery of modern masters, Chicago art institute; "Aqua Viva," Metropolitan museum of art, New York city; bust of Mr. S. B. Chittenden, for the Chittenden memorial library at Yale; bust of Louisa M. Alcott, Concord library; memorial to Andrew McMillan, library, Utica, New York; bas-relief of "Song," for the house of George Alfred Townsend; bust of ex-Lord Provost, Peter Esselmont, Esq., for Aberdeen, Scotland; statue of "Orchid"; statue of "Immortality," and statue of "Egypt Awaking," owned by Gabriel Goupillat, Paris, France, bought out of the salon of 1896. He was made a member of the Art's club of Hanover square, and the St. James of Piccadilly, London, in 1892; of the Society of American artists, 1886; and was one of the original members of the Sculptors' society, of New York city. He received the gold medal from the Art club of Philadelphia the second time for his "Awaking of Egypt" (1897). He was art editor of *Kosmos*, from May, 1898.

ELWYN, Alfred William Langdon, philanthropist, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., July 9, 1804. He was a grandson of Gov. John Langdon of Portsmouth. He was graduated at Harvard in 1823, receiving his A.M. degree in course and receiving his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1831, after studying in Europe, 1824-29. He was the founder of the first farm school organized by the Pennsylvania agricultural society in 1853, which resulted in the Pennsylvania state college. He was also interested in the state institution for the instruction of the blind; for training the feeble-minded; and for the prevention of cruelty to animals. He was a member of the American philosophical society and corresponding member of the Massachusetts historical society. He was married to Mary Middleton Mease, and their son, Alfred Langdon Elwyn (born Dec. 24, 1832; University of Pennsylvania, 1852) was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, secretary of various church organizations and member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania. Alfred William Langdon Elwyn is the author of: *Bonaparte*, a poem (1848); *Glossary of Supposed Americanisms* (1860); *Letters to the Hon. John Langdon during and after the Revolution* (1880): *Melancholy and its Musings* (1881). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1884.

ELY, Alfred, representative, was born in Lyme, Conn., Feb. 18, 1815. He removed to Rochester, N.Y., in 1835, was appointed clerk of the recorder's court in 1840, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was a Republican representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63. As a civilian he was present at the first battle of Bull Run, and was captured on July 21, 1861, during the confusion of the retreat. He was confined in Libby prison for six months and was exchanged for the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, former United States minister to France, then confined in Fort Warren, Boston harbor. His diary, kept while in prison, was edited by Charles Lanman and entitled. *Journal of Alfred Ely, a Prisoner of War in Richmond* (1862). After the war he resumed practice in Rochester, N.Y., where he died, May 18, 1892.

ELY, Ezra Stiles, clergyman, was born in Lebanon, Conn., June 13, 1786; son of the Rev. Zebulon Ely. He was graduated from Yale in 1804 and was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman in 1806, his first pastorate being in Colchester, Conn. He afterward removed to New York city and became chaplain of the City hospital. He then accepted a call to the Pine street church, Philadelphia, Pa., and remained its pastor until 1844. He was pastor of the Northern Liberties church, Philadelphia, 1844–51, when illness compelled him to resign. He was one of the founders of Jefferson medical college, upon which he bestowed large sums of money. Marion college, Mo., was also the object of his generosity. Washington college, Tenn., conferred upon him the degree of D.D. His published writings include a memoir of his father; *Ely's Journal; The Science of the Human Mind* (1819); *Contrast between Calvinism and Hopkinsianism* (1811); *Endless Punishment* (1835); and, with William McCorkle and the Rev. Gregory Bedell, *A Collateral Bible, or Key to the Holy Scriptures* (edited; 3 vols., 1826–31). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1861.

ELY, John, philanthropist, was born at Lyme, Conn., in 1737. His first American ancestor emigrated from England to Connecticut about 1650. He devoted himself to the practice of medicine, was particularly successful in the treatment of small pox, which at that time was considered generally fatal, and he erected several small hospitals on an island near Lyme, for its treatment. Early in 1775 he mustered a company of militia and marched at its head to Roxbury, Mass., and in 1776 he was detailed for duty at Fort Trumbull, New London, as major, also officiating as physician and surgeon. In July of that year he visited the Northern army and employed his skill in arresting the small-pox epidemic, which was then raging in

the camp. A year later he was the commandant of Fort Trumbull, with the rank of colonel, from his own resources supplying many of the men with arms and uniforms. On Dec. 9, 1777, he was captured by the British and was for some months a prisoner of war. When he was paroled at Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y., where several hundred American officers were prisoners, he refused to accept his parole and instead devoted himself to the care of those officers among whom a distressing sickness prevailed, his liberal purse still providing medicine for the sick. His son, Capt. Worthington Ely, with several friends, fitted out an expedition to capture a British force, so that an exchange of Colonel Ely could be effected. The expedition was successful, but Colonel Ely still refused to leave the sick, having been urged to remain not only by the officers in the prison, but by such officers as had been exchanged. This service in the enemy's camp lasted more than three years. On returning to his family, early in 1781, Colonel Ely found himself broken in health and constitution, his lands run to waste and his property dissipated. He applied to congress for pay for his extraordinary services, but although the claim was favorably reported by Gen. Henry Knox, the secretary of war, and General Washington himself vouched for it, yet it was rejected in the senate, through the opposition of Senator Oliver Ellsworth. The failure of the government to recognize his services hastened his death. In 1833 congress allowed to Colonel Ely's descend ants a small portion of the original claim. He died at Lyme, Conn., in October, 1800.

ELY, Richard Theodore, political economist, was born at Ripley, Chautauqua county, N.Y., April 13, 1854; son of Ezra Sterling and Harriet (Mason) Ely; grandson of Rev. Judah and Irene (Stetson) Ely; and a descendant of Richard Ely of Lyme, Conn.; also of the Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford, Conn.; Elder William Brewster, "the Pilgrim" of Plymouth, Mass., and the Rev. John Wilson, first minister of the First church of Boston, Mass. He attended the state normal school at Fredonia, N.Y., spent one year at Dartmouth, and was graduated from Columbia in 1876. As a fellow of letters of Columbia college he continued his studies at the German universities, and at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Heidelberg in 1879. He also studied at the Royal statistical bureau in Berlin, and returned to the United States in 1880. In 1881 he was appointed lecturer on political economy at Johns Hopkins university, and was subsequently advanced to the professorship, holding the chair until 1892. He was one of the founders of the American economic association, and its secretary, 1885–92; a member of the Baltimore tax commission, 1885–86; and a member of the Maryland tax commission, 1886–88. In 1892 he became professor of political economy, and director of the school of economics, political science and history, in the University of Wisconsin. Hobart college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1892. Besides contributing numerous articles on political economy to the leading American magazines, and editing Crowell's *Library of Economics and Politics*, he published: *French and German Socialism in Modern Times* (1883); *Past and Present of Political Economy* (1884); *The Labor Movement in America* (1886); *Taxation in American States and Cities* (1888); *Problems of Today* (1888); *Social Aspects of Christianity* (1889); *An Introduction to Political Economy* (1891); *Outlines of Economics* (1893); *Socialism and Social Reform* (1894); *Monopolies and Trusts* (1899). Several of his books were translated into Japanese, and in 1898 *An Introduction to Political Economy* was translated into Dutch under the auspices of Professor M. W. Treub of the University of Amsterdam, Holland.

ELY, Smith, representative, was born at Hanover, N.J., April 17, 1825; son of Epaphras C. and Julia (Kitchell) Ely; and grandson of Moses Ely and of Judge Aaron Kitchell, both of whom served in the Revolutionary war. He was graduated from the law department of the University of the city of New York in 1859 and practised law in New York city. He was a state senator, 1857–58; a county supervisor, 1861–69; a Democratic representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75; mayor of New York city, 1876–79; presidential elector in 1880; and subsequently declined a congressional nomination. He was also for several years commissioner of public instruction, and was commissioner of parks in New York city, 1897–98.

ELZY, Arnold, soldier, was born at Elmwood, Md., Dec. 18, 1816; son of Arnold Elzy and Annie Wilson (Jackson) Jones; and a descendant of John Elzy who received a commission from Governor Calvert in 1661 to form a settlement on the eastern shore of Maryland. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1837 and served in the Florida war, 1837–38, and on the northern frontier during the Canadian disturbances, 1838–39. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1839; was in garrison in various posts in

New York state and at Fort Adams, R.I., 1840–45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845–46; and served in the war with Mexico, 1846–48, engaging in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the capture of San Antonio, the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He served as adjutant, 2d artillery, 1847–48; in garrison in Virginia and North Carolina, 1848–49, and in the Florida war with the Seminoles, 1849–50. He was promoted captain, Feb. 14, 1849, and served in garrison and on frontier duty until 1861. He resigned, April 25, 1861, and joined the Confederate army with the rank of colonel, gaining promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1852, by permission of the legislature, he adopted the surname Elzy in compliance with the wish of his father, as the family name had become extinct with the marriage of his paternal grandmother. After the close of the war he engaged in planting near Jessup's Cut, Anne Arundel county, Md. He was married in 1845 to Ellen, daughter of Henry Irwin of Huntington county, Pa. He died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 21, 1871.

EMBRY, James Crawford, A.M.E. bishop, was born in Knox county, Ind., Nov. 2, 1834. He served early in the civil war as a hand on a U.S. supply boat in Grant's army in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was ordained a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal church in August, 1863, and held various charges till 1876 when he was made secretary of education by the general conference and two years later became financial secretary and treasurer. He was a delegate to the Ecumenical conference in London, England, 1881, and to the Centennial conference, Baltimore, Md., in 1884. He became general manager of the publishing department of the A.M.E. church in 1884, and in May, 1897, was elected bishop and assigned to the South Carolina district. He wrote and published: *Condition and Prospects of the Colored American.* He served on the examining board of Wilberforce university, Xenia, Ohio, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from that institution. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11, 1897.

EMBURY, Philip, pioneer Methodist, was born in Ballygaran, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1729; son of German emigrants from the Palatinate. He was a carpenter with a fair education. Under the preaching of Wesley he was influenced to embrace the Methodist faith in 1752, and he became a local preacher in 1758. In 1760 he immigrated to America and worked as a carpenter in New York city. In 1766, after hearing Barbara Heck preach, his religious ardor revived and he held services in his house on Barrack street and in a rigging loft on the east side of the city in William street. His congregation is claimed to have been the first assembly of Methodists in America. He built the first Methodist church, on John street in 1768, and preached there one year. He removed to Camden, Washington county, N.Y., in 1769, where he worked as a carpenter and preached every Sunday. At Ash Grove, near his house, he organized the first Methodist society in northern New York, afterward in the Troy conference. A monument was erected in 1873 over the spot in Woodland cemetery, Cambridge, N.Y., to which his remains had been removed in 1866. He died in Camden, N.Y., in August, 1775.

EMERSON, Alfred, archæologist, was born in Greencastle, Pa., Feb. 25, 1859; son of Prof. Edwin and Mary L. (Ingham) Emerson; and grandson of James and Ann J. Emerson, and of the Hon. Samuel D. and Deborah K. (Hall) Ingham. He studied at a school in Paris, France, 1862–67; at a German school in Dresden, Saxony, 1867–72; at the gymnasial school of the Brüdergemeine of Neuwied on the Rhine, 1872–74; at the Polytechnic, Munich, Bavaria, 1874; in Greece with Professor Sterret, 1875–77, where he pursued a course in modern Greek and archæology; in the University of Munich as a student of classical philo ogy, 1877–81, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1881; as a post-graduate at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, 1881–82; and as a fellow at Johns Hopkins university, 1882–86, where he aided in founding the *American Journal of Archæology.* He was professor of Latin at Miami university, Ohio, 1887–88; professor of Greek at Lake Forest university, Ill., 1889; professor of classical archæology at Cornell university, N.Y., 1891–97; and professor of classical studies at the American school at Athens, Greece, 1897–99. He was married, July 28, 1887, to Alice Edwards of Auburndale, Mass. He is the author of *A Short History of Classical Archæology in the Last Ten Years* (1891) and numerous contributions to the *American Journal of Archæology,* and other periodicals.

EMERSON, Benjamin Dudley, philanthropist, was born in Hampstead, N.H., in 1781. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1805 and became a school teacher, first in Newburyport and later as principal of the Adams grammar school in Boston, Mass. With his brother Frederick (born 1788; died in 1857) he prepared school books adapted to the elementary branches, which were generally used throughout the country. In his will he left a sum of money for the establishing of a high school in Hampstead. He also bequeathed $100,000 to Dartmouth college. He died in Jamaica Plain, Mass., Oct. 2, 1872.

EMERSON, Benjamin Kendall, geologist, was born in Nashua, N.H., Dec. 20, 1843; son of Benjamin Frothingham and Elizabeth (Kendall) Emerson. He was graduated at Amherst in 1865; studied in Berlin, and at Göttingen where he took the degree of Ph.D. in 1869, and was assistant in the German geological survey in 1869. He made geological studies in Switzerland, Saxony, Bohemia and Norway; was instructor in geology and zoölogy at Amherst, 1870–72, professor of those branches, 1872–88, and professor of mineralogy and geology from 1888. He was elected a member of the German geological society; the Appalachian club; the American philosophical society; the American academy of arts and sciences; the Society of naturalists of eastern United States; and the National geographical society. He was a vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1896; vice-president of the geological congress at St. Petersburg in 1897; and president of the geological society of America in 1899. He was made assistant geologist of the U.S. geological survey in 1887. He was married, April 2, 1873, to Mary Annette, daughter of the Rev. Erastus and Charlotte Frelinghuysen (Allen) Hopkins. Her great[2] grandmother was Esther, sister of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards; her maternal grandfather was the Rev. William Allen, president of Bowdoin college, and among her maternal ancestors were Eleazar Wheelock, founder of Dartmouth college, the Rev. Thomas Allen of Pittsfield, known as the "fighting parson," and William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth colony. Mrs. Emerson died at Amherst, Mass., July 31, 1897. Of their children, Charlotte Frelinghuysen was graduated A.B., Smith, 1895; Benjamin Kendall was graduated A.B., Amherst, 1897, and M.D., Harvard, 1898; and Edward Hopkins was graduated A.B., Amherst, 1899. Professor Emerson is the author of monographs including: *Geology of Old Hampshire County; A Mineral Lexicon of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties in Massachusetts; The Geology of Southwest Berkshire*; and *Geological Maps and Descriptions of Eastern Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden and Worcester Counties, Mass.*, besides furnishing valuable contributions to geological knowledge to both European and American scientific journals.

B. K. Emerson

EMERSON, Charles Franklin, educator, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Sept. 28, 1843; son of Owen and Louisa (Butterfield) Emerson; and grandson of Owen and Mary Emerson and of Capt. John Butterfield. He worked on a farm, attended school winters and taught school to earn his way through college. He prepared for college at Westford, Mass., academy, and at Appleton academy, New Ipswich, N.H., and was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1871. He was instructor in mathematics in the New Hampshire college of agriculture and mechanic arts, 1868–74; tutor in mathematics and instructor in gymnastics at Dartmouth, 1868–72; associate professor of natural philosophy and mathematics, 1872–78; Appleton professor of natural philosophy and instructor in astronomy, 1878–92; Appleton professor of physics from 1892, and dean of the faculty from 1893. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science in 1873 and a fellow in 1874. He was married, Jan. 20, 1875, to Caroline, daughter of Timothy Flagg of North Chelmsford, Mass. His contributions to agricultural and scientific literature, continued irregularly for over thirty years.

EMERSON, Edward Waldo, author, was born in Concord, Mass., July 10, 1844; son of Ralph Waldo and Lydia (Jackson) Emerson. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1866, M.D., 1874; practised medicine in Concord, 1875–85, and in 1886 became the instructor in art anatomy at the School of drawing and painting, Museum of fine arts, Boston. He also achieved success as a lecturer and painter. He published: *Emerson in Concord. A Memoir* (1888) and *A Correspondence between John Sterling and Ralph Waldo Emerson, With a Sketch of the Life of Sterling* (1897).

EMERSON, Ellen Russell, author, was born in New Sharon, Maine, Jan. 16, 1837; daughter of Dr. Leonard White and Fanny Fisk (Lovejoy) Russell. She was educated under the tutorship of Dr. Robert Cushman, principal of the Mount Vernon seminary, Boston, Mass. She was married in 1863 to Edwin R. Emerson of Portland, Maine. She travelled in Europe from 1886 to 1889, and in 1887 studied Egyptology in Paris under the direction of M. Gaston Maspero. In 1888 she was elected an honorary member of the Société des Americanistes de France. In 1893 she received a medal from the Junta Directiva, Columbian historical exposition, Madrid, Spain. She published: *Indian Myths: or Legends, Traditions and Symbols of the Aborigines of America, compared with those of Other Countries, including Hindoostan, Egypt, Persia, Assyria, and China* (1884); and *Masks, Heads and Faces. With some consideration respecting the Rise and Development of Art* (1891).

EMERSON, George Barrell, educator, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, Sept. 12, 1797; son of Dr. Samuel Emerson. His father was graduated at Harvard in 1785 and received the honorary degree of M.D. in 1824; and his mother was a daughter of Nathaniel Barrell of New York city. He was prepared for college by his father and by twelve weeks of study at Dummer academy, and was graduated from Harvard in 1871. He taught school every winter during his college course. In 1818 he was principal of an academy in Lancaster, Mass., and in 1819–21 was tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard. He then declined the chair of mathematics and became principal of the Boston English classical school, the earliest free school of that kind and grade in the world. He resigned the position in 1823 to conduct a select school for girls, which he continued until 1855. He was chairman of the committee of the American institute of instruction; a member of the first board of education, which he memorialized the legislature to establish; an active founder of the state normal schools, of the Boston natural history society, of which he was for several years president, and of the Arnold arboretum, established at his suggestion by a bequest from his father-in-law, James Arnold. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1859. He published: *Report on the Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts* (1846; 2d ed., 1875); *Manual of Agriculture* (1861); and *Reminiscences of an Old Teacher* (1878). He died in Newton, Mass., March 14, 1881.

EMERSON, Henry Pendexter, educator, was born in Lynnfield, Mass., Jan. 12, 1847; son of Oliver and Eliza (Weston) Emerson; grandson of Daniel and Lucy (Pratt) Emerson; and a descendant of the Rev. Joseph Emerson, the first minister of Mendon, Mass., who was also the ancestor of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the poet and philosopher. He was educated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from the University of Rochester, N.Y., A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874. He was teacher of Latin and Greek in the Buffalo high school, 1874–83, and was principal of the school, 1883–93. He was made superintendent of education in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1893, and was president of the council of school superintendents of New York state in 1899. He is the author of *Latin in the High School; A Summer in Europe*, and many occasional lectures and papers.

EMERSON, Luther Orlando, composer, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, Aug. 8, 1820; son of Luther and Elizabeth Usher (Parsons) Emerson; grandson of Joseph and Lydia (Durde) Emerson and of Thomas and Lucy (Bradbury) Parsons; and a descendant of Thomas Emerson who came from Durham, England, about 1635 and settled in Ipswich, Mass. Luther was educated at the common schools and the Parsonsfield seminary and Effingham academy. He then entered Dracut academy near Lowell, Mass., intending to qualify for the medical profession, but finally decided to devote his whole time to music. He studied in Boston and in 1845 began to teach music in Salem, Mass., where he also took charge of a church choir. He composed much of the music sung by the choir and in 1853 published "The Romberg Collection" of church music. The book was not a financial success, but one of the tunes contained in it, "Sessions," became very popular. He was organist at the Bulfinch street church, Boston, 1853–57; director of music in the Second Congregational church, Greenfield, Mass., 1857–65, and in Powers' institute, Bernardston, Mass., 1858–65. During his musical career he conducted over 350 musical festivals in the United States and Canada, the first being in Keene, N.H., in 1862. For several years he was associated with Conductor Carl Zerrahn at the famous Worcester festivals, and in 1866 he declined to become the associate of Dr. Lowell Mason. His first successful church music book, "The Harp of Judah," was published in 1863, and 30,000 copies were sold in the first three months. "The Golden Wreath" (1856) was the initial volume in a long and successful series issued by Oliver Ditson & Company, with which firm he formed a connection in 1857, all of his works with one exception being published by them. He was married, March 4, 1847, to Mary J., daughter of John and Mary (Burgess) Gove, of Boston, Mass. He received the degree of Mus. Doc. from Findlay college in 1892. Besides his separate compositions he published nearly seventy works, including church music books, singing-school books, glee books and instruction books.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo, philosopher and poet, was born in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1803; son of the Rev. William and Ruth (Haskins) Emerson. He received his primary instruction at home from his mother and from his aunt, Miss Mary Moody Emerson, a woman of remarkable scholarship and literary ability. He entered the public grammar school at the age of eight and soon after was received into the Latin school. During his childhood he was fond of writing verses and at the age of eleven produced an excellent poetic version of a part of the fifth bucolic of Virgil. He entered Harvard in his fourteenth year, and during his college course excelled especially in Greek, history, declamation and composition, winning several prizes in the last two subjects. He was class poet on class day in 1821 and had one of the twenty-nine parts

on commencement day. His mother had removed to Cambridge in his sophomore year, and his brother William, who had graduated from Harvard in 1818, opened a preparatory school in their home, where he was assisted by Waldo. In 1821 William opened a school for young ladies on Federal street, Boston, and Waldo again became his assistant. In 1823 he began the study of theology, attending many of the lectures at Harvard divinity school, but not pursuing the regular course. He accepted the theology of Channing, under whose direction he studied, and in 1826 was approbated to preach by the Middlesex association of ministers, but his health failing he was obliged to spend the following winter in the south. He returned in the spring of 1827 and supplied for brief periods various pulpits until Jan. 11, 1829, when he was invited to become the colleague of the Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., pastor of the Second church (Unitarian) in Boston. He was ordained March 11, and almost immediately Mr. Ware was forced to go to Europe for the benefit of his health. After eighteen months' absence Mr. Ware returned only to resign his pastorate, and Mr. Emerson succeeded to the pulpit. He was interested in all public affairs, serving on the school committee and as chaplain of the state senate. His church was open to all reformers, and in 1831 and 1832 several anti-slavery agitators spoke from his pulpit. In September, 1829, he was married to Ellen Louisa Tucker, who died in February, 1832. In September, 1832, he resigned his position as a minister in the Unitarian church after announcing to the society his conscientious scruples against administering the communion as provided in the offices of the church. Soon after this his health failed and he was obliged to seek a change of climate and in the spring of 1833 he sailed for Europe, visiting Sicily, Italy, France and England. He visited Walter Savage Landor in Italy, and Coleridge, Wordsworth and Carlyle in England. From this time dated his life-long friendship with Carlyle. He preached in London and elsewhere and on his return to Boston several months later his health was fully restored. During the winter of 1833–34 he delivered lectures in Boston upon the subjects: "Water," "The Relation of Man to the Globe," and "Travels in Europe." Early in 1834 he was invited to become pastor of the Unitarian church in New Bedford, Mass., but his opinions regarding the communion service prevented his accepting. In the summer of 1834 he removed to Concord, Mass., and made his home in the "Old Manse" with the Rev. Dr. Ezra Ripley who in 1780 had married the widow of Emerson's grandfather, William Emerson. In February, 1835, he began a course of biographical lectures in Boston, choosing as his subjects Luther, Milton, Burke, Michael Angelo and George Fox. In August, 1835, he delivered before the American institute of instruction a lecture entitled "The Means of Inspiring a Taste for English Literature." In September, 1835, he was married to Lydia, daughter of Charles Jackson, sister of Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson, the discoverer of anæsthetics, and a descendant of the Rev. John Cotton. He continued to lecture in Boston during several successive winters: in 1835 on English literature; in 1836 on the Philosopy of History; and in 1837 on Human Culture. In 1838 he was called to the Unitarian church at East Lexington, but though he continued to preach there for several months he declined a formal settlement, saying, "My pulpit is the lyceum platform." His course of lectures in the winter of 1838–39 was on "The Resources of the Present Ages," and in 1839–40 on "Human Life." On June 15, 1838, he delivered the address before the graduating class of Harvard divinity school in which he made his first explicit statement of his faith. Much controversy was aroused, with the result that he was entirely separated from the Unitarians. Meanwhile the movement known as transcendentalism was forming in Boston and in 1839 an organization known as the Transcendental club was started by Dr. Channing, including among its members, Margaret Fuller, A. Bronson Alcott, George Ripley, Theodore Parker and William Henry Channing. In July, 1840, the organ of the club, a quarterly journal called *The Dial* was established under the editorship of Margaret Fuller, assisted by Emerson and George Ripley. In 1842 Emerson became sole editor of *The Dial* and remained as such until April, 1844, when its publication was discontinued. In 1841 the Brook Farm experiment was organized, and while Emerson did not sympathize fully with its purposes he made frequent visits to the farm, whose founders and leaders were among his intimate friends. In 1841 his first volume of essays was published and in the same year it was republished in England. These essays won for him a wide reputation as a philosopher, especially in England, and his second series published in 1844 was received with enthusiasm. In October, 1847, he lectured before a series of mechanics' institutes in England. He gave in many places a course of lectures on

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"Representative Men," and in London delivered before the Portman Square literary and scientific institution a special course on "The Mind and Manners of the Nineteenth Century." He also lectured in Scotland where the halls were always crowded. At his lecture on Montaigne in London his hearers numbered a thousand. During this visit he met personally all the principal men of letters in England, visiting Carlyle at his home and being also a guest of Wordsworth and of Harriet Martineau. On his return to America he lectured on the characteristics of the English people. In November, 1857, *The Atlantic Monthly* was established in Boston and Emerson contributed to its columns, in all twenty-eight articles in prose and verse. At about the same time a literary organization known as the Saturday club was formed, of which Emerson was a member from the first, and which included Longfellow, Agassiz, Hawthorne, Motley, Dana, Lowell, Sumner, John A. Andrew and others. Though his books were still persistently condemned by many critics the circle of his admirers rapidly widened, and two days after the publication of "The Conduct of Life" (1860), twenty-five thousand copies were sold. At this time the subject of slavery was under warm discussion. From the outset of Emerson's career he had openly advocated its abolition and now on the eve of civil war he made vigorous use of his tongue and pen in that direction. In January, 1861, he took a prominent part in the annual meeting of the Massachusetts anti-slavery society, and in February, 1862, gave an anti-slavery lecture in the Smithsonian institution building in Washington, his subject being "American Civilization." President Lincoln and his cabinet were among the listeners, and on the following day Lincoln requested an introduction to the lecturer and they had a long conference on the subject of slavery. He continued to lecture frequently on abolition and other subjects throughout the war and always to large audiences. In 1866 he lectured on "Philosophy for the People," and in 1868, 1869 and 1870 he delivered a series of lectures at Harvard on "The Natural History of the Intellect." In July, 1872, a fire in his house destroyed many valuable papers including his father's sermons. Through the dampness and exposure incidental to this accident Mr. Emerson contracted a severe cold and received a shock to his system from which he never quite recovered. His friends by unsolicited contribution raised a sum more than sufficient to rebuild his house which was finished in May, 1873, Emerson meanwhile making his home in the "Old Manse." In 1874 he received the nomination of the independent party among the students of Glasgow university for the office of Lord-Rector, and received five hundred votes against seven hundred for Disraeli, who was elected. On April 19, 1875, the one hundredth anniversary of the Concord fight was observed, and Daniel C. French's statue of the minute man was unveiled, Emerson delivering the address. This was the last address he

ever wrote. In 1879 he lectured on "Memory" before the Concord school of philosophy, and in 1880 gave his one hundredth lecture before the Concord Lyceum on "New England Life and Letters." Though his mind remained clear he suffered greatly from loss of memory, from the time of the burning of his house. In 1878 he retired gradually into literary inactivity, writing little or nothing, but reading occasional papers from old manuscripts up to the year before his death. He was an overseer of Harvard college, 1867–79; a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, a member of the American philosophical society and of the Massachusetts historical society. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1866. His published books are: *Essays, First Series* (1841); *Essays, Second Series* (1844); *Poems* (1846); *Representative Men* (1850); *Memoir of Margaret Fuller Ossoli* (with William Henry Channing and James Freeman Clarke (1852); *English Traits* (1856); *The Conduct of Life* (1860); *May Day and other Pieces* (1867); *Society and Solitude* (1870); *Parnassus* (1874); *Letters and Social Aims* (1874); *Lectures and Biographical Sketches* (1884); and *Miscellanies* (1884). His name was placed in the Hall of Fame, New York university, October, 1900. See his life by Oliver Wendell Holmes (1885) and *Emerson in Concord* (1888) by his son, Edward Waldo. He died in Concord, Mass., April 27, 1882.

EMERSON, William, clergyman, was born in Concord, Mass., May 6, 1769; son of the Rev. William and Phebe (Bliss), grandson of Joseph and Mary (Moody), great-grandson of Edward and Rebecca (Waldo), great^2 grandson of the Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Bulkeley), and great^3 grandson of Thomas Emerson of Ipswich, England, who immigrated to America about 1635. His great^2 grandmother, Elizabeth Bulkeley Emerson, was a daughter of the Rev. Edward

Bulkeley, who succeeded his father, the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, as pastor of the church at Concord, Mass. William Emerson's father, William, born in 1743, was graduated at Harvard in 1761, and became pastor of the Concord church, succeeding his father-in-law, Daniel Bliss, whose predecessors, John Whiting and Joseph Estabrook, carried the succession of pastors back to Edward Bulkeley. William Emerson was graduated from Harvard in 1789; taught in Roxbury for two years; studied theology for a few months, and on May 23, 1792, was ordained to the ministry at Harvard, Mass. He was married, Oct. 25, 1796, to Ruth Haskins of Boston, and had five sons, William, Ralph Waldo, Edward Bliss, Peter Bulkeley, and Charles Chauncy. William, the eldest, was graduated from Harvard in 1818 and after teaching a private school for a time went to Germany to study theology, but becoming skeptical on several essential points, abandoned the ministry and became a lawyer. Edward Bliss was graduated from Harvard in 1824, began the study of law with Daniel Webster, but died in 1834 in the West Indies, where he had gone for his health. Charles Chauncy was graduated from Harvard in 1828, studied law with Samuel Hoar of Concord, practised with success, and died of consumption, May 9, 1836. In 1799 William Emerson delivered the artillery election sermon in Boston, and on October 16 of the same year was installed pastor of the First church in that city. He was editor of *The Monthly Anthology* from May, 1804, to October, 1805. On Oct. 3, 1805, the Anthology club was formed and he was elected its vice-president. On his motion the club established a library of periodical literature, which grew into the Boston Athenæum. He nearly completed a history of the First church, which was published after his death with two of his sermons. His other published works are sermons. He died in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1811.

EMERTON, Ephraim, historian, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 18, 1851. He attended the public schools of Salem and was graduated at Harvard in 1871. He studied law and wrote for the newspapers, 1871–73, and studied at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, 1873–76. He was instructor of history at Harvard, 1878–82, and was elected Winn professor of ecclesiastical history in 1882. He became a member of the American academy of arts and sciences. The University of Leipzig conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. for work in history in 1876. He published: *Synopsis of the History of Continental Europe*; *The Study of Church History*; *Sir William Temple und die tripleallianz von jahre 1668*; *The Practical Methods of Teaching History* (1885); *An Introduction to the Study of Mediæval History* (1888–93); *Heroes of the Reformation.*

EMERY, Charles Edward, consulting engineer, was born at Aurora, N.Y., March 29, 1838; son of Moses Little and Minerva (Prentiss) Emery; and a direct descendant of one of the original proprietors of the plantation of Contoocook, Mass. His immediate ancestor settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1775. He was educated at the Canandaigua academy, studied mechanical engineering at the local railroad shops, and also studied law with a view to becoming a patent lawyer. In June, 1861, he entered the U.S. navy as 3d assistant engineer of the *Richmond* and took part in blockading duty with the gulf squadron and in various engagements at Pensacola with the forts St. Philip and Jackson, and in the capture of New Orleans, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. He was promoted in June, 1863, and took part in the blockade off Charleston, S.C., on the *Nipsic*, and in June, 1864, was ordered on duty at the Novelty iron works, N.Y., on the U.S. navy steam expansion experiments. In 1869 he retired from the navy and conducted a series of experiments for the Novelty iron works on stationary steam engines, the results of which were subsequently published in book form by Prof. W. P. Trowbridge, under the title, "Condensing and Non-condensing Engines." He was superintendent of the American institute fair in New York in 1869 and was consulting engineer and chairman of the examining board of the U.S. coast survey and U.S. revenue marine, 1869–91. In 1874, as a member of a joint board of engineers, Charles H. Loring representing the navy and Mr. Emery the treasury, he conducted a series of experiments to determine the relative value of compound and non-compound engines, the results of which were, at the time, the only reliable data extant and were published in technical literature and text-books throughout the scientific world. He was one of the judges of the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876 on engines, pumps and mechanical appliances, and associate to the committee on musical instruments, electrical and other scientific apparatus. The Centennial commission awarded him a medal and in 1879 the University of the city of New York conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D. In 1879 he became chief engineer and manager of the New York

steam heating and power company. He was retained by the Edison electric light company, the Pneumatic dynamite gun company, and the city of Fall River as consulting engineer, and on his report the mill owners of Fall River and the city entered into a novel compromise whereby the city received water from the Watuppa ponds in consideration of the abatement of taxes on water power. In 1886 he was appointed non-resident professor of engineering at Sibley college, Cornell university. In 1887 he opened an office in New York as a consulting engineer and engineering expert and became connected with a large number of important patent litigations as expert. In 1888 he became consulting engineer for the New York and Brooklyn bridge. In 1889 the Institution of civil engineers of Great Britain awarded him the Watt medal and Tilford premium for an approved paper. In 1892 he was appointed one of the commissioners in the matter of the purchase of the Long Island water supply company by the city of Brooklyn, and of the Skaneateles, N.Y., and of the Newark, N.J., water condemnation cases. He then took up the subject of electricity and in 1893 was appointed one of the judges of dynamos and motors at the World's fair at Chicago, Ill. In 1895 he was elected chairman of the committee to revise the code for steam boiler trials, adopted in 1884 by a committee of which he was also a member. At the time of his death he was engaged upon the final revision of the code, upon the Bound Brook, N.J., flood cases, the Holyoke, Mass., water-power assessment cases, and the city of Worcester, Mass., water condemnation cases. He was a member of all the American engineering societies, the British institution, fellow of the American Association for the advancement of science and of the Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences. He was also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was married, Aug. 6, 1868, to Susan S., daughter of the Hon. Essex Ridley Livingston. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 1, 1898.

EMERY, Lucilius Alonzo, jurist, was born at Carmel, Maine, July 27, 1840; son of James S. and Eliza (Wing) Emery; grandson of James Emery; and a descendant of Anthony Emery. He prepared for college at Hampden academy and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1861. He began the practice of the law in Ellsworth, Maine, in 1863, and was married, Nov. 9, 1864, to Annie S. Crosby. He was chosen state's attorney for Hancock county in 1867 and was elected state senator from the same county in 1874, 1875 and 1881. He was law partner of Eugene Hale, 1869–83; attorney-general of Maine, 1876–79, and justice of the supreme judicial court of that state from 1883. In 1874 he was appointed an overseer of Bowdoin college and in 1889 he was elected professor of medical jurisprudence in the same institution. He was made a member of the Maine historical society, and vice-president for Maine of the American Medico-Legal society. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin college in 1898.

EMERY, Samuel Hopkins, historian, was born in Boxford, Mass., Aug. 22, 1815; son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Welch) Emery; grandson of Col. Joseph Welch of Plaistow, N.H., a commander of New Hampshire troops during the Revolution; and a descendant of John Emery of Newbury, Mass., who came with his brother Anthony from Romsey, England, in 1635. Samuel's father, Joshua, was steward of Andover theological seminary, 1824–49. Samuel was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy and was graduated from Amherst with honors in 1834. He declined a professorship in the State institution for deaf mutes, New York city, and entered Andover theological seminary where he was graduated in 1837. He was pastor of the newly formed Congregational church at Taunton, Mass., 1837–40; pastor at Bedford, Mass., 1840–46; again pastor at Taunton, 1846–55; at Quincy, Ill., 1855–69, meanwhile acting as registrar of the State association of churches for ten years and during the civil war serving as hospital chaplain in six hospitals in Quincy; pastor at Providence, R.I., 1869–71; North Bridgeport, Conn., 1871–74; and North Middleborough, Mass., 1874–76. In October, 1876, he became superintendent of the Union city mission of Taunton, afterward known as the Associated Charities of Taunton. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1890–91; chaplain of the G.A.R.; a member of the Old Colony commission to select and mark historic places, and pastor emeritus of the Winslow church, Taunton, of which he had been twice pastor. He was married, March 7, 1838, to Julia, daughter of Deacon William Reed of Taunton, and had four sons, of whom Samuel Hopkins, Jr., became a lawyer in Boston and a lecturer in the Concord school of philosophy, and subsequently a business man in Quincy, Ill. Francis Wolcott Reed served in the Union army during the civil war, afterward engaged in agriculture in Dakota, later became a resident of Taunton, Mass., and was the inventor of the Emery process for preserving old records; and Joseph Welch became a member of the firm of Channon & Emery, stove manufacturers, Quincy, Ill. Mr. Emery was a charter member, first vice-president and for many years president of the Old Colony historical society, a corresponding member of the Chicago, and other historical societies, and a resident member of the New

England historic, genealogical society. Amherst college gave him the degree of D.D. in 1891. He is the author of: *History of the Ministry of Taunton* (2 vols., 1853); *History of the Congregational Church of North Middleborough* (1875); and *History of Taunton* (1893). He died in Taunton, Mass., April 3, 1901.

EMMERTON, James Arthur, genealogist, was born in Salem, Mass., Aug. 28, 1834; son of Ephraim and Mary Ann (Sage) Emmerton; and grandson of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Newhall) Emmerton and of Daniel and Deborah (Silsbee) Sage. He prepared for college at the Salem high school and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1855, M.D., 1858. He spent six months of 1858–59 abroad as resident student at the Rotunda Lying-in hospital and attending surgeon at Wildes's eye and ear cliniques, at Dublin. He enlisted in Company F, 23d Massachusetts volunteer infantry, Oct. 1, 1861, and served as corporal in the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, N.C.; was detailed as acting assistant surgeon in April, 1862; as assistant surgeon, July 31, 1862; was appointed post surgeon at Roanoke Island, Aug. 24, 1862, at the Foster U.S. general hospital, Newbern, in January, 1863; rejoined his regiment at Newport News, Va., Oct. 22, 1863; served on the James river expedition against Petersburg, in April, 1864; on the Peninsula in May, and at Cold Harbor in June, 1864. He was made surgeon 2d Massachusetts heavy artillery, May 26, 1864, joined his regiment at Newbern, N.C., June 27, 1864, and with five companies of the regiment opened communications with General Sherman's army, March 3, 1865. He was in charge of Post hospital at Newbern, from May to Sept. 3, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. He was assistant physician in the New York state lunatic asylum at Utica, 1866–67, and in the latter year resigned his position, gave up the practice of medicine and devoted his time to genealogical and historical studies. He left a fund, the income to be appropriated for printing old records and historical materials. He published *Deacon Richard Prince of Salem, Mass., and Some of his Descendants* (1877); *Genealogical Account of Henry Silsbee* (1880); *Materials toward a Genealogy of the Emmerton Family* (1881); *Eighteenth Century Baptisms in Salem, Mass.* (1886); and *Record of the 23d Massachusetts Regiment* (1886), besides numerous papers contributed to the Essex Institute historical collection. He died in Salem, Mass., Dec. 31, 1888.

EMMET, John Patten, educator, was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 8, 1797; son of Thomas Addis Emmet, the celebrated Irish patriot. He came to America after his father had taken refuge there and was educated in New York city and at the U.S. military academy, 1814–17. He was a medical student with Dr. William J. Nevins, 1818–21, and was graduated from the college of physicians and surgeons in 1822. He practised medicine in Charleston, S.C., 1822–24, and gave popular lectures on chemistry in simple words with the use of novel illustrations. These lectures induced the trustees of the University of Virginia to secure and retain his services as professor of chemistry and natural history, 1824–40. He was married in 1827 to Mary Byrd Tucker, a native of Bermuda. He published in "Silliman's Journal," *Iodide of Potassium as a Test for Arsenic* (1830); *Solidification of Gypsum* (1833); *Electro Magnetic Currents* (1835); and *Formic Acid* (1837). He died in New York city, Aug. 13, 1842.

EMMET, Joseph Kline, actor, was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 13, 1841. In his boyhood he was first a drummer in military bands, then a photographer, and later a sign-painter. He afterward attended a military school where he was leader of the band. His first appearance on the stage was in a variety theatre in 1866, where he performed a solo on the snare drum. He later made a success as a singer and dancer in St. Louis and cities further west. His first regular engagement was with Morris and Wilson's minstrel troupe, and in 1868 he joined Bryant's minstrels. He was particularly successful at imitating German dialect. This attracted the attention of Charles Gayler, who wrote a play for him entitled, "Fritz, our Cousin German." The actor and playwright entered into a five years' contract, the latter acting as manager. The play was produced first in Buffalo, N.Y., in November, 1869, and was immediately successful. Other plays followed, including "Carl, the Fiddler," "Fritz in Ireland," and "Uncle Joe, or, Fritz in a Madhouse," but none of them attained as great popularity and Mr. Emmet continued to produce his first success until his death. His fortune, earned wholly by his acting, amounted to about $500,000. About 1875 he purchased the Van Rensselaer estate on the Hudson river, between Albany and Troy. He was married in 1861 to Libbie Webber of St. Louis, Mo., and had one son, Joseph Kline, who became his manager. He died in Cornwall, N.Y., June 15, 1891.

EMMET, Rosina, artist, was born in New York city, Dec. 13, 1854; daughter of William J. and Julia (Pierson) Emmet; granddaughter of

Robert Emmet, justice of the New York superior court; and great-granddaughter of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot. She was educated at the Pelham Priory, N.Y., and studied art in New York city under Willam M. Chase, 1879–80, and in Paris, 1885–86. In 1878 she received a first prize medal in London for heads painted on china and in 1879 the first prize in Prang's Christmas card competition. She received the silver medal, 2d class, at the Paris exposition in 1889 for painting, and a medal from the art department at the World's fair in Chicago in 1893. She painted one of the decorations of the Woman's building at Chicago. She was elected a member of the American water color society, of the New York water color club, and of the Society of American artists. She illustrated *Pretty Peggy* (1880) and Mrs. Burton Harrison's *Old Fashioned Tales* (1884).

EMMET, Thomas Addis, lawyer, was born in Cork, Ireland, April 24, 1764; son of Dr. Robert Emmett, who was for many years state physician in Ireland. He was an elder brother of Robert Emmett, the Irish patriot, executed in Dublin in 1803. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, studied medicine in Edinburgh, and gained his M.D. degree in 1784. He gave up his medical practice in 1789 on the death of his elder brother, Christopher Temple Emmet, who had become a distinguished member of the Irish bar, and after studying two years at the Temple and attending the courts of Westminster, London, he returned to Dublin where he was admitted to practice in 1791 and soon attained distinction as a barrister. In 1795 he joined the society of United Irishmen and in a short time became a leader. He was arrested as a conspirator and confined in Kilmainham jail, Dublin, March 12, 1798. After several months' imprisonment he was summoned before a committee of the Irish house of commons, where he stated that an alliance had been proposed between the society and the French government, but without implicating his fellows. The object of the movement was stated and his aid with other leaders was sought by the government to influence certain bands of the insurgents to surrender under the promise of a general amnesty. The British government pledged that the leaders held as state prisoners should then be permitted to emigrate to the United States, but instead of doing so the government violated its pledge and they were imprisoned in Fort George, Scotland. On their release in 1802, after the treaty of Amiens, Mr. Emmet spent two years in Brussels and Paris, and in 1804, with his wife, Jane Patten, who had shared his imprisonment, and with his elder children, he sailed for New York, reaching that port, Nov. 11, 1804. Shortly after his arrival he

was, through the influence of George and DeWitt Clinton, Daniel E. Tompkins and others, admitted to the bar by a special act and gained a large clientage. He was a Democrat and was attorney-general of the state in 1812. He wrote sketches of Irish history while imprisoned in Scotland, which were published in 1807. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1822 and from Columbia in 1824. His eldest son, Robert (1792–1873), was a justice of the New York superior court and a noted lawyer; John Patten (1797–1842) was professor of chemistry and natural history in the university of Virginia; Thomas Addis (1798–1863) was master in Chancery and his younger son, William Colville, born in New York, was admitted to the bar, but did not practice. Mr. Emmet was attacked with apoplexy while in attendance at court and died at his home in New York city, Nov. 14, 1827.

EMMET, Thomas Addis, physician, was born in Charlottesville, Va., May 29, 1828; son of Prof. John Patten and Mary Byrd (Tucker) Emmet; and grandson of Thomas Addis and Jane (Patten) Emmet. He took a partial course in the University of Virginia and was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1850. He was appointed in the autumn of 1850 a resident physician in the Emigrant refuge hospital, Ward's Island, N.Y., and after fifteen months became a visiting physician, serving in this position until the autumn of 1855. He began the practice of medicine in New York city in 1852. He was married in 1853 to Catherine Rebecca Duncan of Montgomery, Ala. After his service at Ward's Island, New York, he was assistant surgeon to the Women's hospital, 1855–62, and surgeon-in-chief, 1862–72. On enlarging the Women's hospital and increasing the staff, Dr. Emmet became visiting surgeon in 1872. After 1859 he made a specialty of the diseases of women and contributed numerous papers relating to that specialty to various American and foreign medical journals. Upon the inception of the Irish national federation in Ireland for gaining Home Rule by constitutional measures, Dr. Emmet was chosen the president of that organization in America. He is the author of a number of papers on medical sub-

jects. He published: *Vesico-Vaginal Fistulae* (1868); and *The Principles and Practice of Gynecology* (1879, 3d ed., 1884), which latter was translated into German and French. In 1898 he privately printed an extensive work—*The Emmet Family with Some Incidents Relating to Irish History, etc.* He is also the author of *The Indictment of 1898; or why Ireland has never Prospered under English Rule.*

EMMONS, Ebenezer, geologist, was born at Middlefield, Mass., May 16, 1799; son of Ebenezer and Mary (Mack) Emmons; and nephew of the Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, theologian. He was graduated from Williams in 1818 and from the Rensselaer school, Troy, N.Y., in 1826. He attended the Berkshire medical school, Pittsfield, Mass., and in 1828 removed to Williamstown, Mass., where he practised medicine. He was also lecturer on chemistry at Williams, 1828–33, and junior professor in the Rensselaer school, 1830–39. In 1836 he was appointed upon the geological survey of New York, and in 1838 accepted the chair of chemistry in the Albany medical college, removing to that city in the latter year. He was afterward transferred to the chair of obstretrics and remained on the faculty of the medical school until 1852. He was professor of natural history at Williams, 1833–59, and of mineralogy and geology, 1859–68. In surveying New York he was assigned to the northern district, much of which was unexplored territory. He discovered a group of rocks constituting as he supposed a distinct system underlying the Silurian and not recognized in the ordinary classification. He believed the rocks to be the equivalents of the Cambrian rocks of England and applied to them the term Taconic system. His discovery was not received seriously by contemporary geologists and subjected him to ostracism. Later discoveries in the Canada survey and by Barrandi in Bohemia, corroborated his views which before his death were generally accepted by American geologists. Subsequent investigations, however, showed that Dr. Emmons misread the geological structure of the region studied by him and his arrangement was therefore set aside. In 1853 he was placed in charge of the geological survey of North Carolina, and in this field made several important contributions to the advance of American geology. He was married in 1818 to Maria Cone of Williamstown, Mass. Berkshire medical school conferred upon him the degree of M.D. in 1830. He published: *Manual of Mineralogy and Geology* (1826); *Report on the Second Geological District of New York* (1842); *The Agriculture of New York* (4 vols., 1846–49–51 and 54); *The Geology of the Midland Counties of North Carolina* (1856); *The Agriculture of the Eastern Counties of North Carolina* (1858); *The Swamp Lands of North Carolina* (1860), and *A Text-book of Geology* (1860). He died in Brunswick county, N.C., Oct. 1, 1863.

EMMONS, George Foster, naval officer, was born in Clarendon, Vt., Aug. 23, 1811. He entered the U.S. navy, April 1, 1828, as midshipman, and studied at the Brooklyn naval school, being promoted passed midshipman in July, 1834. He accompanied Capt. Charles Wilkes on his exploring expedition around the world, 1838–42. He was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1841, and in the following July lost his vessel, the *Peacock*, which sunk at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon. He was then placed in command of a surveying expedition in Oregon and California, and in 1843 was on recruiting duty in Baltimore, Md. He served in the Brazilian squadron, 1843–46, and during the Mexican war rendered efficient service on the frigate *Ohio*. He was promoted commander, Jan. 28, 1856, and in 1861 was assigned to the vessel *Hatteras* in which he captured Cedar Keys, Fla., and Pass Christian, Miss., together with nearly twenty prizes. He was commissioned captain, Feb. 7, 1863, serving under Admiral Dahlgren, and in 1864–65 he commanded the *Lackawanna* in the Gulf of Mexico, rendering valuable service in destroying the Confederate ram *Webb* at New Orleans. He commanded the *Ossipee* which conveyed the United States commissioners to Alaska, 1866–68, being the first to hoist the American flag over the territory. He was promoted commodore, Sept. 20, 1868; rear-admiral, Nov. 25, 1873, and was retired Aug. 23, 1873. He served on the ordnance board in 1869 and as chief of the hydrographic office in 1873. He is the author of: *The Navy of the United States from 1775 to 1853* (1853). He died in Princeton, N.J., July 2, 1884.

EMMONS, Halmer Hull, jurist, was born in Glens Falls, N.Y., in 1815. He was a cousin of George Foster Emmons, naval officer. He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and practised with his father in Detroit, Mich., until 1853, when illness compelled him to abandon the active practice of his profession. He was appointed by President Grant, judge for the sixth circuit of the United States. He died in Detroit, Mich., May 14, 1877.

EMMONS, Nathanael, theologian, was born in East Haddam, Conn., April 20, 1745. He was graduated from Yale in 1767, studied divinity, was licensed Oct. 3, 1769, and preached for four years in New York state and New Hampshire. He became pastor of the Wrentham (afterward Franklin), Mass., church, April 21, 1773, and remained there until 1827, when he retired from active pastoral work. He trained many young men for the ministry, and devoted much time to literary work, contributing frequently to the

Massachusetts Missionary Magazine, the *Connecticut Evangelical Magazine*, and other periodicals. He received from Dartmouth the degree of A.M. in 1786, and that of D.D. in 1798. He published six volumes of sermons, 1800–26, and a seventh volume was issued in 1850. His collected works were published in six volumes in 1842, with a memoir by his son-in-law, Dr. Jacob Ide. See also a memoir by Edwards A. Park (1861). He died in Franklin, Mass., Sept. 23, 1840.

EMMONS, Samuel Franklin, geologist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 29, 1841; son of Nathaniel Henry and Elizabeth Ware (Wales) Emmons; great-grandson of Samuel Franklin who was a cousin of Benjamin Franklin, and a descendant of Thomas Emmons, who came to Boston in 1640. He was graduated from Harvard in 1861 and went to Paris, France, where he pursued a course of study in the École des Mines, from which he was graduated in 1864. He attended the Bergakademie, Freiberg, Saxony, in 1865, and returned to America in 1866. From 1867 to 1877 he was geologist on the United States geological exploration of the fortieth parallel. In 1870 he surveyed Mount Rainier, the highest peak in the Rocky mountains, and in 1872 investigated and exposed the Arizona diamond field swindle. He was placed in charge of the Rocky Mountain division of the U.S. geological survey in 1879. In 1880, in association with G. F. Becker, he had charge of the statistics of the precious metals of the U.S. for the tenth census. He was married Feb. 14, 1889, to Sophie Dallas Markoe, who died June 19, 1896. He was elected an honorary member of the American philosophical society and a member of the National academy of sciences, and other scientific societies. He is the author of numerous contributions to geological literature, especially in the field of economic geology, the best known of which is the *Geology and Mining Industry of Leadville, Colorado* (1886).

EMORY, John, M.E. bishop, was born in Queen Anne county, Md., April 11, 1789. He attended Washington college, Chestertown, Md., and in 1808 was admitted to the bar. He abandoned his profession in 1810, to enter the Methodist Episcopal ministry. He was elected to the general conference in 1816 and was a delegate to each succeeding general conference, with one exception, for sixteen years. In 1820 he was sent as a delegate to the British Wesleyan conference and in 1824 became Methodist book agent and editor of the *Christian Advocate* in New York city. He was founder and for some time editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. In 1832 he was elected and ordained a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. He published: *The Divinity of Christ Vindicated*, and *Defence of Our Fathers*. He died in Reistertown, Md., Dec. 17, 1835.

EMORY, Robert, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1814; son of the Rev. John Emory, afterward M.E. bishop. He was graduated from Columbia in 1831 and for two years studied law. He held the chair of ancient languages in Dickinson college, 1834–39, resigning in the latter year to become a Methodist Episcopal minister. In 1842 he returned to his professorship at Dickinson, and was also president of the college *pro tempore*. After the resignation of President Durbin in 1845 he was elected president and held the office 1845–48. Columbia conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1846. He published: *Life of Bishop Emery* (1841); and *History of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1843). He died in Baltimore, Md., May 18, 1848.

EMORY, William Hemsley, soldier, was born in Poplar Grove, Queen Anne county, Md., Sept. 9, 1811. He was a first cousin of Bishop John Emory. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1831, and was appointed to the 4th artillery as lieutenant. He was on garrison duty in Charleston, S.C., during the nullification excitement and resigned in 1836 to engage as a civil engineer. He was reappointed to the army as 1st lieutenant, in July, 1837, and was assigned to the topographical engineer service. He was engaged on the Delaware breakwater and in the survey of the northwestern boundary, 1837-46. He accompanied General Kearny from Bent's Fort, Ark., through Santa Fé, San Pasquel, across the plains of Mesa to San Francis, 1846–47, was brevetted captain for his action at San Pasquel, Dec. 6, 1846, and major for San Gabriel, Jan. 9, 1847. He served on Kearny's staff as captain and brevet major when that officer was in command of Vera Cruz in 1847 and of the city of Mexico in 1848. He was on topographical duty on the Mexican boundary line, 1848–53, and for this service was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He was transferred to Kansas as major of the 2d cavalry in 1854, and to Utah in 1858. He captured a body of Confederate troops from Texas at Fort Arbuckle in 1861 and with his own command carried them to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the first prisoners of war taken by Federal troops in the war of the rebellion. On reaching Wash-

ington he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 6th U.S. cavalry on May 14, 1861, and took part in the Peninsular campaign under McClellan. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, March 17, 1862, organized the Banks expedition to operate in the southwest and on its arrival at New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1862, he was assigned to the command of the 19th corps. He cooperated with Farragut's fleet in its operations against Port Huron, and in 1864 was with the Red River expedition. He was afterward transferred to the army operating in Virginia, where he defeated Early at Opequan creek, Sept. 19, 1864, and fought in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek in September and October of that year. He commanded the department of West Virginia in 1865, and in January, 1866, was mustered out of the volunteer service. He commanded the department of Washington, D.C., 1866–71, and the department of the Gulf, 1871–75. He was president of the retiring board, Washington, D.C., till July 1, 1876, when he was retired with the rank of brigadier-general. He received brevets: colonel in the regular army in 1862 for services at Yorktown, Williamsburg and Hanover Court House; major-general of volunteers, July 23, 1864; brigadier-general in the regular service for the Shenandoah campaign, and major-general, U.S. army, October, 1864. He was made full major-general of volunteers, Sept. 25, 1865. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, 1887.

EMOTT, James, representative, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., March 14, 1771. He was admitted to the bar in 1792, practising at Ballston Centre, N.Y., and was land commissioner to settle disputes of titles to military reservations in Onondaga county in 1797. He removed to Albany, N.Y., in 1800, and was a member of the assembly in 1804. He represented his district as a Federalist in the 11th and 12th congresses, 1809–13, and his city in the state assembly, 1814–16, and was speaker in 1814. He was the first judge of the court of common pleas of Dutchess county, 1817–23, and judge of the New York superior court, second circuit, 1827–31. He resigned in 1831 on reaching his sixtieth year. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union college in 1800 and that of LL.D. from Columbia in 1833. He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., April 7, 1850.

EMOTT, James, jurist, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., April 23, 1823; son of James Emott. He received his primary education in Poughkeepsie and was graduated at Columbia in 1841. He studied law in Poughkeepsie and began practice in 1844. He was elected the first mayor of Poughkeepsie under its charter, April, 1854, and resigned in January, 1855, to accept a seat on the bench of the New York supreme court, second judicial district. In 1861 he helped to organize the first volunteer regiment sent out from Dutchess county, and in 1862 was made president of the Merchant's bank, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. In 1862 he was made presiding judge of the second judicial district and in 1863 a judge of the New York court of appeals. In 1870 he removed to New York city, where he was a member of the committee of seventy to prosecute the Tweed ring; vice-president of the Union League club and a founder of the New York bar association. He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1884.

EMPIE, Adam, educator, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1785; son of John Empie. He was graduated from Union college in 1807 and was ordained a Protestant Episcopal clergyman in 1809. He was assistant rector at Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., 1809–11; rector at Wilmington, N.C., 1811–14; chaplain and professor at West Point, N.Y., 1814–16, and rector at Wilmington, N.C., 1816–27. In 1827 he was elected president of William and Mary college, and held that office until 1836, when he resigned to become rector of St. James church, Richmond, Va. In 1853 he returned to Wilmington, N.C. He was married to Ann Eliza, daughter of Judge Joshua Wright of Wilmington, N.C. He received the degree of D.D. from William and Mary college. He died in Wilmington, N.C., March 6, 1860.

ENDICOTT, John, colonial governor, was born in Dorchester, England, in 1558. He was sent to America in 1628 to take charge of the plantation of the colony at Plymouth, being one of the six patentees of the Dorchester company, which had purchased the rights and privileges of the company in 1627. He brought with him to the colony his family and numerous settlers, and located at Naumkeag, where he founded the first permanent town in Massachusetts, afterward known as Salem. He exercised chief authority till April, 1630, when John Winthrop arrived and took charge under the charter of the New England company. He was then made a member of the court of assistants, but in 1634 was reprimanded, removed from office and disfranchised for one year for having publicly cut the red cross of St. George from the king's colors hanging before the governor's gate. He gave as his reason for the act, that the cross savored of popery. The sentiment spread and soon the cross was omitted on the flag used by the militia of the colony. With Capt. John Underhill he conducted an inhuman warfare against the Block Island and Pequot Indians in 1636, which resulted in the Pequot war. He was deputy governor six years and governor, 1644, 1649 and 1651–64, with the exception of the year 1654. He was sergeant major-general in 1645 and president of the Colonial commissions, 1685. He showed no mercy toward Roman Cath-

olics, Episcopalians or Quakers; four of the latter were executed in Boston during his administration. He died in Boston, Mass., March 15, 1665.

ENDICOTT, William Crowninshield, cabinet officer, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 26, 1826; son of William Putnam and Mary (Crowninshield) Endicott; grandson of the Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, M.C., and a lineal descendant from Gov. John Endicott. He prepared for college at the Salem Latin school; was graduated from Harvard in 1847, studied for a time in Harvard law school, and was admitted to the Essex bar in 1850. He practised in Salem, Mass., and in 1852 was elected a member and president of the common council of the city. In 1853 he formed a partnership with Jairus W. Perry, author of "Perry on Trusts." He was city solicitor of Salem, 1857–64 and in 1870 was Democratic candidate for representative in congress but was defeated. He was also unsuccessful candidate for attorney-general of Massachusetts in 1871, 1872 and 1873. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Mr. Perry to accept the appointment as associate justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts to succeed Horace Gray who was elevated to the chief justiceship. He resigned the office in 1882. He was president of the Salem bank, 1857–73, and of the Essex bar association, 1878–83. In 1884 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He was secretary of war in President Cleveland's cabinet, 1885–89; president of the Peabody academy of sciences, Salem, 1867–96; overseer of Harvard corporation, 1884–93 and trustee of the Peabody education fund, 1889–1900. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1882, and was a member of the Massachusetts historical society and of other learned societies. He was married, Dec. 13, 1859, to Ellen, daughter of George Peabody of Salem, Mass. He died in Boston, Mass., May 6, 1900.

Wm. C. Endicott

ENDRESS, Christian Frederick Lewis, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1775; son of John Zachary and Anna Maria (Henrica) Endress. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1790, and became a Lutheran clergyman. He was tutor in the University of Pennsylvania, 1792–95, and was principal of the Congregational school of Zion at St. Michael, Philadelphia, 1785–1801. He was pastor of the Lutheran church at Easton, Pa., 1801–15, and at Lancaster, Pa., 1815–27. He was married to Margaretha, daughter of Jacob Fries of Friesburg, N.J. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He was a contributor to Lutheran journals, and published in German: *The Kingdom of Christ not Susceptible of Union with Temporal Monarchy and Aristocracy* (1791); and left in manuscript *Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans.* He died in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30, 1827.

ENGEL, Peter, abbot, was born at St. Nicholas, Ozaukee county, Wis., Feb. 2, 1856. He received his early education at St. Michael, Minn., and was graduated from St. John's university, Collegeville, Wis., in 1874. He joined the order of St. Benedict, professing at St. John's abbey, Stearns county, Minn., July 19, 1875. He was ordained by Bishop Seidenbush at St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 15, 1878, and was blessed abbot by Bishop Marty, at St. John's abbey, Collegeville, Minn., on July 11, 1895, of which institution he had been elected abbot.

ENGELHARDT, Francis Ernest, chemist, was born in Gieboldehausen, Hannover, June 23, 1835. His education was acquired chiefly in the University of Göttingen, where he studied, 1854–57, and in 1856–57 he was assistant in the chemical laboratories in Göttingen. In 1857 he removed to the United States and for one year was assistant in chemistry at Amherst college. In 1860 he was an assistant at Columbia and in 1861 accepted the chair of chemistry in the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, which he held until 1867. He was professor of materia medica, New York college of pharmacy, 1868–69; chemist to the Onondaga salt reservation and the Onondaga salt companies, 1869–86, and superintendent of the Genesee salt company, 1887–88. He was appointed an expert by the New York state board of health, in 1881 and again in 1885, for liquors, wines and beers. He was married, Sept. 8, 1870, to Anna M. Miller, Syracuse, N.Y. St. Francis Xavier conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1864. He is the author of numerous contributions to scientific periodicals.

ENGELMANN, George, botanist, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Feb. 2, 1809; son of Julius Bernhardt and Julie Antoinette (May) Engelmann. His father was one of the Engelmanns who for generations had been ministers of the Reformed church at Bacharach-on-the-Rhine, and his mother was the only daughter of Antoinette André May, descended from the Andrés, Huguenot émigrés, from the vicinity of Amiens, who fled from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. George was educated at the gymnasium of Frankfort; at the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Wurzburg, and

was graduated M.D. from the last named in 1831. He was associated with Schimper, Braun and Agassiz in Paris in 1832; the same year he came to the United States and resided in St. Clair county, Ill., 1832–35, settling in St. Louis, Mo., in 1835. Besides practising his profession he took an active interest in all his surroundings. He founded *Das Westland*, a German periodical, which circulated largely in the old world. Every leisure moment was given to botany. His first publication, his inaugural thesis, *De Antholysi Prodromus* (Frankfort, 1832), commanded the attention of scientific men. It was commented on by Goethe, in one of his last letters, and, says an authority, "is still held to be one of the most philosophical of such works." He studied the cacti, dodders, pines, rushes, sponges and other little-known groups. Coulter's *Botanical Gazette* for May, 1884, contains the titles of one hundred of his botanical papers. He published "The Grape Vines of Missouri" in 1860. He was a charter member of the National academy of sciences, founder and for many years president of the St. Louis academy of sciences, and member of over thirty of the great scientific and botanical societies of America and of Europe. His writings were edited by Asa Gray and published by Henry Shaw of St. Louis. His botanical library, his correspondence, and his herbarium containing the original specimens from which so many western plants were named, are preserved in Shaw's (now the Missouri) botanical garden. The Engelmann professorship in botany was established by Mr Shaw, in his memory, in the Henry Shaw school of botany, a department of Washington university, St. Louis, in 1885. He was married in 1840 to Dora, daughter of Philip and Sophie Horstman of Bacharach-on-the-Rhine. Dr. Engelmann died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4, 1884.

ENGELMANN, George Julius, physician, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 2, 1847; son of Dr. George and Dora (Hortsman) Engelmann. He was graduated with honors at Washington university, St. Louis, in 1867. He pursued his medical studies abroad, 1867–73, at the Universities of Berlin, Tübingen and Vienna, serving as assistant surgeon during the Franco-Prussian war, 1870–71, and was graduated M.D. at Berlin in 1871, and master in obstetrics at Vienna in 1872. He practised his profession in St. Louis, 1873–94, and after 1895 in Boston, Mass. He was professor of diseases of women and operative midwifery in the St. Louis polyclinic and post-graduate school and in the Missouri medical college; founded the St. Louis school for midwives and the St. Louis lying-in hospital; was one of the founders and president of the St. Louis obstetrical and gynecological society; president of the Southern surgical and gynecological association; founder and vice-president of the American gynecological society and of the International congress of gynecology, and an honorary fellow of the Medical society of the state of New York and of the University archæological association of Philadelphia. He was also one of the trustees of the Missouri botanical garden, and member of the advisory committee of the Henry Shaw school of botany, St. Louis. He made extensive researches in archæological science, and the largest part of his extensive collection he gave to the Peabody museum at Cambridge, Mass., while many of his specimens are to be found in the museums at Berlin, Vienna and Washington, D.C. Prominent among his contributions to gynecological literature are his papers on *the Uterine Mucosa*, *Labor among Primitive Peoples*, and *Electricity in Gynecology*.

ENGLAND, John, R.C. bishop, was born in Cork, Ireland, Sept. 23, 1786. He was the son of well-to-do Catholic parents who were persecuted on account of their religion. His education was interrupted by continued persecutions and he gave himself to the study of the law, but after two years decided to fit himself for the priesthood. He thereupon entered the theological college at Carlow. His progress was so rapid that in his second year he was assigned to give catechetical instruction to children, and his classes attracted a large attendance of adults. He also instructed the Cork militia then stationed at Carlow, and established an asylum for unprotected women and a school for the free education of poor boys. He was assigned by the bishop of Carlow to deliver a course of moral lectures in the cathedral during Lent. Before he had received his formal degree of licentiate he was recalled in 1808 by the bishop of Cork and made president of the theological seminary of his diocese. The bishop also applied for a dispensation by which he was elected to the priesthood before he had attained the canonical age. He was thereupon ordained deacon, Oct. 10, 1808, and priest the following day. He was made lecturer in the cathedral and chaplain of the Cork jails. He purchased and edited the Cork *Mercantile Chronicle*, through the columns of which he defended the Irish priests from the measures of the English government calculated to subsidize them, and defeated the obnoxious law. He advocated Catholic emancipation in Ireland with all the vigor of his able pen, and persistently refused Episcopal honors in any country subject to British rule. He was nominated the first bishop of the newly created see of Charleston, S.C., and accepted the trust, but refused to take the oath required of bishops who were subjects of England. He was consecrated in Cork Sept. 21, 1820, and reached Charleston, December 30, the same year. His

diocese included North and South Carolina and Georgia. There were only two churches and two priests in the entire diocese, and the attendants were Irish immigrants, servants, and refugees from San Domingo. His duties were largely missionary and he worked zealously among the negroes. He opened a theological school in Charleston and personally supervised the education of candidates for the priesthood. He formed an anti-duelling association and gained a membership which included many influential citizens. He was made a member of the Philosophical literary society of Charleston, and was the first Roman Catholic clergyman ever invited to speak to congress in the Hall of representatives, Washington, D.C. He established in Charleston the *United States Catholic Miscellany* to which he frequently contributed sermons and controversial writings. He was twice apostolic delegate to Hayti, and four times visited Rome. He established the Ursuline schools in Charleston and founded and placed under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, orphan asylums, free schools and schools for the higher education of young women. He endeared himself to the people of Charleston by his care and wise direction during several epidemics of yellow fever in that city. He established fifteen new churches in his diocese, supplying them with capable clergymen. His influence extended far beyond the confines of his diocese and persons of his own creed. He lectured in the principal cities of the United States and although his lectures were dogmatic, citizens of all creeds flocked to hear him. He is known as "the Author of Provincial councils" and "the Light of the American hierarchy." Returning from Europe in 1841 malignant dysentery broke out on shipboard; he nursed the sick till himself stricken with the disease and after reaching Charleston was not able to regain his health. Upon his death the bells of all the churches in Charleston, Catholic and Protestant, tolled, and the flags on public buildings and in the harbor were at half mast. He published: *Discourse before the Hibernian Society of Savannah* (1824); *Explanation of the Construction, Furniture and Ornaments of a Church; Letters on Slavery; Addresses against Duelling;* and after his death his *Works* were edited by Bishop Reynolds in five volumes (1849). He died in Charleston, S.C April 11, 1842.

ENGLE, Frederick, naval officer, was born in Delaware county, Pa., in 1799. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy Nov. 30, 1814, and was commissioned lieutenant Jan. 18, 1825. He thereafter received regular promotion, reaching the rank of captain in 1855; commodore in 1861, and rear admiral on the retired list July 25, 1866. He served in the Atlantic and Mediterranean squadrons, and in the war with Mexico was in command of the *Princeton* on blockading duty. When the civil war broke out Secretary Welles sent him to China to bring home the U.S. sloop-of-war *Hartford,* and after the arrival of that vessel he was given command of the Philadelphia navy yard then fitting out vessels for the war. After the war he was made governor of the U.S. naval asylum, Philadelphia. His daughter Emily was married to Alonzo Potter Douglass, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1867, private secretary to Commodore Engle, and later a lawyer in Philadelphia. Rear Admiral Engle died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1868.

ENGLES, William Morrison, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 12, 1797; son of Silas and Annie (Patterson) Engles. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1815, and was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman in 1818. He engaged in missionary work in Wyoming, 1818–19, and was pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, Pa., 1820–34. On his resignation in that year he became editor of the *Presbyterian* and continued as such during the rest of his life. He was editor of the board of publishing of the Presbyterian church, 1838–63, and president of the board, 1863–67. He was married to Charlotte, daughter of James Schott of Philadelphia, Pa. Lafayette college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1838. His published writings include: *Records of the Presbyterian Church* (1840); *English Martyrology* (1843); *Sick-Room Devotion* (1846); *Bible Dictionary* (1850); *Sailor's Companion* (1857); *Soldier's Pocket-Book* (1861). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1867.

ENGLISH, Earl, naval officer, was born in Croswicks, N.J., Feb. 18, 1824. He received a classical education in Trenton, N.J., and was admitted to the U.S. navy as midshipman Feb. 25, 1840. He was on the *Columbus* until December, 1840, when he was transferred to the *Constellation* and in her made the tour of the world, reaching home May 8, 1844. He was attached to the *Princeton* on gun practice, 1844–45, studied in the naval academy and was graduated July 11, 1846, as passed midshipman. He was on the *Independence* in the Pacific squadron, 1846–48, in the capture of Mazatlan, and in other naval operations against Mexico. He then cruised a year on the *Vixen* in the West Indies and for two years on the *Southampton* in the Pacific. In April, 1853, he joined the *Dolphin* in deep sea soundings between Newfoundland and Ireland preparatory to laying the Atlantic cable in 1855. His next service was on the *Crawford* and *Varian,* 1855–56, on coast survey duty. On board the *Levant* he joined the East India squadron and was seriously wounded in the affair with the barrier forts near Canton, China. Returning to America he was on the *Wyoming* in the Pacific, and in 1861 returned

to New York, where he commanded the *Somerset* and afterward the *Sagamore* in the East Gulf squadron, where he intercepted blockade runners and captured and destroyed Confederate salt works on the Florida coast. He afterward commanded the *Wyalusing* on the sounds of North Carolina, assisting in the capture of Plymouth and other towns on the sounds, and in the destruction of the ram *Albemarle*. After the war he was on ordnance duty at Brooklyn navy yard, 1865–66. He joined the East India squadron as commandant of the *Iroquois*, and while in Japanese waters the Tycoon and his suit took refuge from the army under Satsuma, on board the *Iroquois*, Commander English receiving for his kindness the official thanks of the Tycoon. He commanded the *Congress* in the European squadron, 1874–76, and for a wise and amicable settlement of a difficulty between the Pasha of Tripoli and the U.S. consul he personally received the thanks of President Grant on returning to the United States in 1866. He was senior naval commander in the parade, opening day of the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, 1876; commanded the Portsmouth, N.H., naval station, 1876–78; was chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting naval department, Washington, D.C., 1878–84; commanded the European station, 1844–86; and was retired, Feb. 25, 1886. His successive promotions were: master, March 1, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, July 25, 1866; captain, Sept. 28, 1871; commodore, March 25, 1880, and rear-admiral, Sept. 4, 1884. He died in Washington, D.C., July 16, 1898.

ENGLISH, George Bethune, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., March 7, 1787. He was graduated at Harvard in 1807, receiving his A.M. degree in 1811. He studied law and subsequently theology and was licensed to preach. His study of Hebrew led him to renounce Christianity in favor of Judaism, and his book, "The Grounds of Christianity Examined" (1813) was replied to by Edward Everett and others. This controversy led him to publish "Five Smooth Stones Out of the Brook" (1815). He also published replies to William E. Channing's two sermons on infidelity (1813), edited a country newspaper, and subsequently joined the U.S. navy as lieutenant of marines, sailing to the Mediterranean. He resigned his commission on reaching Egypt, joined the army of Ismail Pacha in 1820 and was assigned to the artillery. He was U.S. agent in the Levant for some time prior to 1827, when he returned to America. He published *Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Sennaar* (1822). He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 20, 1828.

ENGLISH, James Edward, governor of Connecticut, was born in New Haven, Conn., March 13, 1812. He received an elementary education and worked as a carpenter, becoming a master builder and proprietor of a lumber business. He then engaged in manufacturing, banking and the express business, gradually acquiring considerable wealth. He was a member of the common council of New Haven in 1848, a representative in the state legislature in 1855, and a state senator, 1856–58. He was elected as a war democrat a representative in the 37th and 38th congresses, serving 1861–65. In 1866 he was a delegate to the National union convention at Philadelphia and was governor of Connecticut, 1867–69 and in 1870–71. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Ingersoll to fill the vacancy in the U.S. senate caused by the death of Orris S. Ferry, Nov. 21, 1875, and he served until January, 1876, when the legislature elected William H. Barnum to fill the unexpired term. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of the state in 1869 and again in 1880. He was married to Anna R., daughter of Letitia G. Morris of New York, who died March 19, 1898. Governor English died in New Haven, Conn., March 2, 1890.

ENGLISH, Thomas Dunn, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1819; a descendant from an Irish Quaker, who came to America in 1688 and received from William Penn a grant of land in New Jersey. Thomas was educated in a private academy and at Friends academy, Burlington, N.J., and served for a short time on the geological survey of Pennsylvania. In 1839 he received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and becoming interested in forensic medicine he studied law first under Benjamin Brewster and later under William A. Stoker, meanwhile supporting himself by writing for periodicals. He was admitted to the bar in 1842 and practised both medicine and law. In 1843 he wrote the poem "Ben Bolt," which was adapted to a German air, and attained great popularity through English speaking countries. This song had the singular fortune of being revived fifty years later by George Du Maurier, who made it a part of an effective scene in "Trilby," and the words and music commanded in 1896 a season of popularity even greater than at its first appearance two generations before. In 1844 he removed to New York city, where he was employed for nearly a year editing a daily journal, and in 1845 published the *Aristidian* in Philadelphia,

Thos. Dunn English

which lived but one year. In 1847 he spent six months in Washington, D.C., and then returned to Philadelphia, where he continued his literary work. In 1852 he removed to western Virginia, where he took a prominent part in state politics. He removed to New York city in 1857, and in 1858 made his home in Newark, N.J., where he practised medicine and wrote poems, essays, dramas, magazine articles and tales. He served in the New Jersey assembly, 1863–64; was a representative in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95, and was defeated for the 54th congress in 1894. He received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary college, Virginia, in 1876. His published volumes include: *Walter Woolfe* (1842); *MDCCCXLIV.*, or, *the Power of the S.F.* (1845); *Poems* (1855); *Ambrose Fecit;* or *the Peer and the Painter* (1869); *American Ballads* (1882); *Book of Battle Lyrics* (1886); *Jacob Schuyler's Millions* (1886), and *The Ballad of Brave Bill Anthony* (1898). He died in Newark, N.J., April 1, 1902.

ENGLISH, William Hayden, representative, was born at Lexington, Scott county, Ind., Aug. 27, 1822; son of Elisha G. English His father was a pioneer of the state, and his maternal grandfather, Philip Eastin, was an officer in the Revolutionary war. He was descended, also on his mother's side, from Jost Hite, who was the head of the German colony which first settled the valley of Virginia in 1732. William entered Hanover college in the class of 1839, but was not graduated. He was a delegate from his county to the Democratic state convention of 1840, and was secretary of the state convention of 1843, which nominated James Whitcomb, the successful candidate for governor. He was licensed to practice law before he was twenty-one years old, and three years later he was admitted to practice in the Indiana and United States supreme courts. He served as deputy clerk of Scott county and as postmaster of Lexington before reaching his majority. In 1843–44 he was clerk of the Indiana house of representatives. He was secretary of the convention of 1850 that framed the constitution of Indiana, and was a state representative and speaker of the house in 1851. He was clerk in the U.S. treasury department, Washington, 1845–49, and was a clerk in the U.S. senate in 1850. He was a representative from Indiana in the 33d, 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, 1853–61. In congress he was the author of the compromise measure known as the "English bill," relating to the admission of Kansas as a state, which became a law. He was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian institution in 1853. He declined re-election to congress in 1860 and engaged in banking in Indianapolis. In 1863 he established the First national bank of Indianapolis and was its president, 1863–77. He was also president of the Indianapolis clearing house from its organization until 1877. In 1880 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, for vice-president of the United States, with Winfield S. Hancock for President. He was president of the Indiana historical society, devoted the last ten years of his life to a study of the history of his native state, expending $50,000 in reference documents, and bequeathed $3500 to the society, besides $1000 to be used in completing and publishing his *History of Indiana.* He is also the author of *The Constitution and Law-Makers of Indiana* (1887). He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7, 1896.

ENLOE, Benjamin Augustine, representative, was born near Clarksburg, Carroll county, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1848. He attended the public schools, entered Bethel college, McKenzie, Tenn., in 1867, and afterward became a student in the Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. While attending the latter institution he was elected a member of the general assembly of Tennessee in 1869, and was re-elected under the new constitution in 1870. He was graduated from the law school of Cumberland university in 1873. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Md., in 1872; was a presidential elector in 1876; was appointed a commissioner by Governor Marks in 1878 to negotiate a settlement of the state debt; served on the executive committee for the state at large, 1878–80; was president of the Democratic state convention in 1880; and a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880. He also edited the *Jackson Tribune and Sun,* 1874–86, and was president of the Tennessee press association, 1883–84. He was a representative from the 8th Tennessee district in the 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1887–95.

ENNEKING, John Joseph, painter, was born in Minster, O., Oct. 4, 1841; son of Joseph and Margereth (Bramlage) Enneking, and a descendant of Joseph Enneking, who came to America from Germany in 1811. He attended Mount St. Mary's college, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1858–60, and at the breaking out of the civil war he served a year in the Union army. He then studied art in New York and Boston, and in 1865 bought an interest in a firm engaged in the manufacture of tin ware and hardware. He again took up the study of art in 1873, and spent three years in Munich under the instruction of Schleich and Lier, and in Paris under Daubigny and Bonnat. In 1876 he opened a studio in Boston, Mass. In 1893 he was chairman of the advisory committee and chairman of the jury for the state of Massachusetts for the selection of pictures for the World's Columbian exposition. He also became much interested in parks, being a park commissioner and chairman of the Hyde Park commission for several years. He

was elected a member of the Boston art club, the Paint and Clay club and the Twentieth Century club. Among his more important paintings are *The Drove* (1878); *November Twilight* (1880); *Winter Twilight* (1882); *Summer's Twilight* (1888); *Cloudy Day in Summer* (1884); *The Coming Storm; Indian Summer;* and *November Twilight* (1885); *Spring time* (1887); *Old Lady darning Stockings* (1887); *October Twilight,* exhibited at the World's fair, Chicago (1893); *October Sunset* (1895); *Afterglow* (1896).

ENO, Amos Richards, philanthropist, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Nov. 1, 1810. His ancestors came to America with the Dorchester colony and were among the settlers of Simsbury. He received a common school education, and then went to Hartford, Conn., where he learned the dry goods trade. He established the firm of Eno & Phelps in New York city in 1833 and was a wholesale dry goods merchant in that city, 1833–57. He retired in the latter year and gave his whole attention to real estate investments. He built the Fifth Avenue hotel in 1859, at a time when the site was so far out of town that people called it "Eno's Folly." He was a stockholder and one of the founders of the Second national bank, and when in 1884 the announcement was made that the bank was about to fail on account of private speculations made by his son, John C. Eno, its president, Mr. Eno prevented it by the payment of every obligation in full, amounting to over three millions of dollars. He gave to the town of Simsbury its library, costing $25,000, and also a farm with buildings for the poor of the town. He bequeathed to the New York chamber of commerce, conditionally, $150,000; to Amherst college, $50,000; to the Congregational church at Simsbury, $7000; to the New York Juvenile asylum, $3000, and to twelve New York city benevolent institutions $5000 each. He died in New York city, Feb. 21, 1898.

ENOS, Roger, soldier, was born at Simsbury, Conn., in 1729. He served in the colonial army in the French and Indian war, was made ensign in 1760, adjutant in 1761 and captain in Col. Israel Putnam's regiment in 1764. He was in command of Arnold's rear-guard in the expedition against Quebec in 1775, and becoming separated from the main army in the Maine wilderness he returned with his force to avoid starvation. A trial by court-martial resulted in his honorable acquittal. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Connecticut regiment in 1776, resigned and was promoted colonel in another regiment in 1777, serving till 1779. He removed to Vermont in 1781 and founded the town of Enosburg. He was that year made brigadier-general in command of all the Vermont troops and headed the army supposed to be opposing the invasion of the British from Canada. He was major-general of the 1st division, Vermont militia, 1787–91, and resigned in 1791, after thirty-two years of continuous military service. He was a member of the Vermont board of war, 1781–92, was a representative in the state legislature, a member of the commission to adjust the troubles with New Hampshire, and of the state committee to consider the Vermont resolutions as passed by congress in 1791. He was married to a daughter of Ira Allen, and their son, Pascal Paoli Enos, became one of the four original proprietors of the land on which Springfield, Ill., was built. General Enos died in Colchester, Vt., Oct. 6, 1808.

EPES, James Fletcher, representative, was born in Nottoway county, Va., May 28, 1842; son of T. Freeman and Jacqueline S. (Hardaway) Epes; grandson of John and Fanny (Campbell) Epes; and a descendant of James Fletcher and of John Logan Hardaway. He prepared for college in private schools at Charlotte and Albemarle, Va., and entered the University of Virginia, leaving in 1861 to join the Confederate army. He served in the 3d Virginia cavalry throughout the war, had three horses shot under him and was seriously wounded at the battle of Reams's Station. He was graduated from the law department of Washington and Lee university in 1867, practised law and served as commonwealth's attorney for Nottoway county, 1870–84. In 1883 he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was a Democratic representative in the 52d and 53d congresses, serving 1891–95, and acting prominently on the committees on immigration and coinage. At the close of his second term he retired to the plantation, "The Old-Place," in Nottoway county, Va., where the fathers of three U.S. representatives had resided. He was married to Rebecca M. Poague of Rockbridge county, Va.

EPES, Sydney Parham, representative, was born at "Sunnyside" in Nottoway county, Va., Aug. 20, 1865; son of Richard and Agnes Atkinson (Batte) Epes; grandson of Peter and Martha (Oliver) Epes, and of Peter (Poythress) and Elizabeth Wilkinson (Poindexter) Batte; great-grandson of Richard and Martha G. (Williams) Epes, and of John and Mary (Poythress) Batte; great^2 grandson of Peter and Mary (Poythress) Epes and of William and Elizabeth (Horton) Batte; great^3 grandson of John and Martha (Mallory) Batte; and a direct descendant from Francis Epes, who came from Wales to Virginia in 1628, and from Henry Batte, who came from Oakwell, Yorkshire, England, to Virginia, prior to 1666. He removed with his parents to Kentucky in 1879, returned to Virginia in 1884, and edited a Democratic paper at Blackstone. He was married Jan. 19, 1887, to Lucy Anderson, daughter of

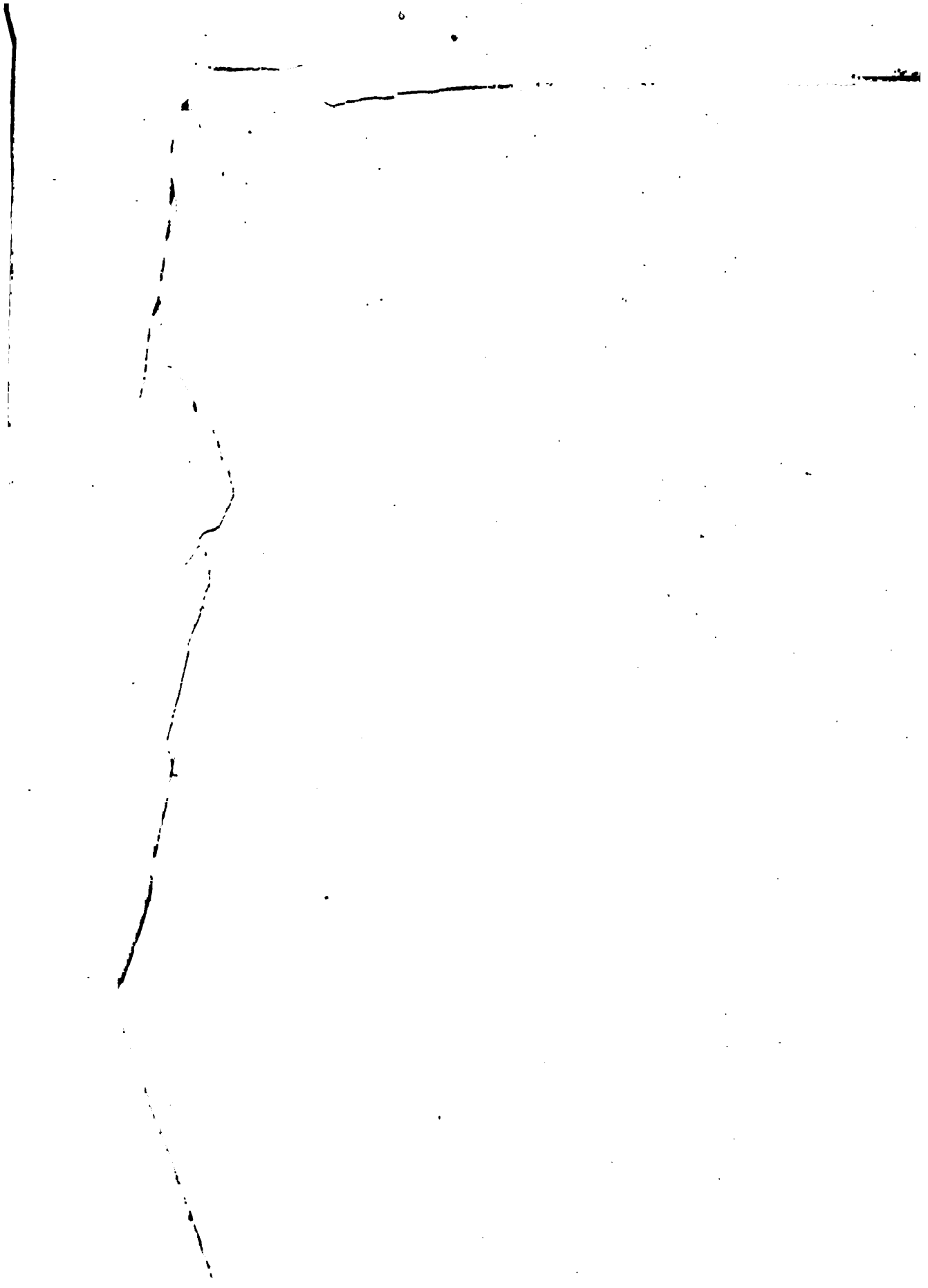
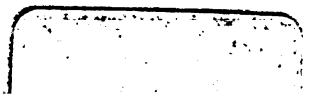
Capt. A. Baxter Jones, C.S.A., of Nottoway county, Va. He was a member of the house of delegation in the Virginia legislature, 1891–92; register of the land-office, 1895–97, and a Democratic representative in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901. He was unseated March 23, 1898, but was renominated by his constituents and re-elected as representative from the 4th Virginia district to the 56th congress by a majority of 2500.

EPPES, John Wayles, senator, was born in Virginia in 1773. He attended the public schools and was admitted to the bar in 1794, practising in Richmond, Va. He was married to Maria, daughter of Thomas Jefferson. He was a Democratic representative in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th and 13th congresses, 1803–11 and 1813–15. In 1817 he was elected a United States senator, and in 1819 resigned that office on account of illness. He then retired to his plantation in Chesterfield county, Va., where he died Sept. 20, 1823.

ERBEN, Henry, naval officer, was born in New York city, Sept. 6, 1832; son of Henry and May (Luff) Erben; grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Kern) Erben; and a descendant of Peter Erben and of the Rev. John Michael Kern, all of New York city. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, June 17, 1848; and was promoted passed midshipman in June, 1855, master in September, 1855, lieutenant in 1856, lieutenant-commander in 1862, commander in 1866, and captain in 1879. At the beginning of the civil war he was stationed at Pensacola, Fla., and was present when the navy yard was surrendered to the state troops of Alabama. In January, 1861, with a small boat's crew he succeeded in rendering Fort Mac Ree inoperative by spiking the guns and destroying 20,000 pounds of powder. He commanded the *St. Louis* at the siege and bombardment of Fort Pillow, and served on the *Sumter* at the siege of Vicksburg. At Antietam he commanded a naval howitzer battery under General McClellan, and from that time until the end of the war was actively engaged in the naval operations along the Atlantic coast. In 1867 he was stationed at the Brooklyn, N.Y., navy yard, and in 1891 succeeded Rear-Admiral Daniel L. Braine as commandant of the yard. He was promoted commodore April 8, 1892, and on June 1, 1893, was appointed commander of the European squadron, with the temporary rank of rear-admiral. He was promoted to the full lineal rank, Aug. 2 and was retired, Sept. 6, 1893, having reached the age of sixty-two years. At the beginning of the war between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898, the administrative force of the navy department was reorganized, and Admiral Erben was again called into active service. On April 25 he was placed in charge of the naval defense system of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. He was also given command of the naval militia organization manning the auxiliary fleet, purchasing and changing over the vessels; and on the illness of Commander Horace Elmer, he relieved that officer from the command of the seven mosquito fleet divisions. In May, June and July, 1898, a large number of these small vessels were employed in guarding the mine fields in the harbors along the coast. In the lower harbor of New York alone there were over four hundred of these mines or torpedoes.

ERDMAN, Constantine Jacob, representative, was born in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pa., Sept. 4, 1846; son of Enos and Anna (Keck) Erdman; grandson of the Hon. Jacob Erdman; and a descendant of Johannes Erdman, who immigrated in 1734. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1865, was admitted to the Lehigh bar in 1867, practised at Allentown and was elected district attorney in 1874. He was a Democratic representative in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97.

ERICH, Augustus Frederick, physician, was born at Eisleben, Prussia, May 4, 1837; son of C. Frederick and Christiana C. Erich. He received his early education in his native place, entered the Gymnasium of Eisleben in 1849, and prepared for a university course in medicine. He removed to the United States and was graduated at the University of Maryland, M.D. in 1861. He practiced surgery and gynæcology in Baltimore, Md., and in 1866, on the approach of Asiatic cholera, patented an automatic apparatus to be used in draining cellars. He organized the medical and surgical society of Baltimore in 1871 and was its first president. He was professor of chemistry in the College of physicians and surgeons, 1873–74 and of the diseases of women, 1874–86. He was surgeon-in-chief of the Maryland women's hospital, 1877–86. He was editor of the *Baltimore Physician and Surgeon*, 1873–86; a member of the Baltimore medical association; of the Pathological society of Baltimore; of the Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Maryland; of the Gynæcological society of Boston; of the Clinical society of Baltimore; of the Academy of medicine of Boston; and of the Maryland academy of science. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 7, 1886.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